

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1846.

With this number we commence a new volume, and as many of our subscribers are in arrears for the past year they would confer a favor by calling at our office and adjusting their accounts.

City Government of Salem.

The City Government of Salem was organized on Monday last—Joseph S. Cabot, Esq., Mayor, and Joseph G. Sprague, Esq., President of the Common Council.

The Address of the Mayor represents all the departments of the city as in a satisfactory condition. He states the present population of the city to be 16,782, as ascertained by a census the past year. There have been erected the last year, 2 brick and 59 wooden dwelling houses, 6 brick blocks containing 13 stores, a brick Steam Cotton Factory, 1 brick and 1 wooden steam planing and machine shop, a brick hall with 4 stores, and 6 other wooden buildings, making 77 buildings erected during the year.

For the Fire Department, \$8,568 were expended, of which \$3,492 were for the ordinary expenses. There are 10 Engines and 660 members as now organized.

In the Department of the Poor, the net cost of their support was \$2,114.70, there being 139 inmates of the Alms House. There were 52 sent to the House by sentence of the Police Court. The Mayor attributes the entry of this unusually large number to "the free use of ardent spirits and the greater facilities for obtaining them," and to check this evil he thinks that "no means will be effectual unless such as would place beyond the reach of those, who, from habitual excess, are rendered incapable of resisting the cravings of a vitiated appetite, the means of its gratification."

We wish our space would allow us to extract largely from this excellent Address, as it shows the superiority in fiscal accountability, of a city over a town government.

Danvers and Georgetown Railroad.

We are glad to find by the annual Report to the Legislature, that this corporation is in so flourishing condition. Its stock has never been sold at less than par, and we are assured that there is none now in the market. This is partly owing to the fact that it has always been kept out of the reach of the brokers, but principally on account of the economical structure and management of the road. The corporation has been careful to avoid those enormous outlays for grading, land damages, heavy iron rails, and various other expenses which have made many of our Railroads require so large a capital. It is also remarkable that not the slightest accident or damage has happened to any passenger, conductor, engineer, brakeman, or any other person on the road, if we accept the trifling pecuniary damage to those who obtained the charter. By the peculiar construction of this road, all danger of interference with the travel on common roads is effectually avoided. All who travel on this road are delighted with the newly patented invisible Cars and imaginary Locomotives, which render the motion while at their greatest speed, quite imperceptible. The new dumb bells and silent steam whistles are also said to be much less annoying to passengers than those in common use on other Railroads.

As some curiously may be excited among people at a distance to know how to avoid the laborious process of digging through hills and filling up valleys, in building a Railroad, it may not be amiss to state that the Danvers and Georgetown Railroad is constructed on a grade perfectly level the whole distance, the rails not being laid on sleepers, but on good, substantial drawing paper. We have heard it intimated that in a certain contingency, the Salem and Andover Railroad is to be built in the same substantial manner. It is also reported that the rails are to be secured by a new species of gum, specimens of which were exhibited to the Railroad Committee. It is an excellent article of the kind, very beautiful and quite transparent.

POTATOES. This important root is rising in price from its scarcity, and unless farmers are careful to retain enough of their old crop for seed, they will be scarce and dear next season. As potatoes increase in price, their great value as an article of food is more and more appreciated. They are now of just about the same price as apples and oranges, but these would be a poor substitute for the potato.

Tanning.

We notice that there is another discovery of an improved method of tanning leather, which is going the rounds of the papers. Like many others which have preceded it, it can be of no practical value. A friend at our elbow suggests that if a discovery could be made of a new mode of turning leather back to hides, it might become a very profitable business.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP HENRY CLAY, OF NEW YORK—Melancholy Loss of Life. The packet ship Henry Clay, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 22d of February for New York, went ashore on Tuesday night last about twelve o'clock, on Squam Beach, about one mile north of the place where the John McInturn and other vessels were wrecked, on the night of the 16th of February, and four seamen and two cabin passengers were drowned. There were over 300 persons on board, the rest of whom are probably saved.

Malden Railroad.

The two Reports on this project have at last been presented to the Legislature. We may expect at any rate that but little more time will elapse before the question will be settled for this Session, and we have the greatest confidence that it will result in favor of the petitioners, which will make it a final settlement. Should the decision unhappily be against the road, we may look forward to a long and bitter struggle between the friends and opponents of fair competition in conveying passengers. It will, for it must be carried into the elections as a new element and prime mover of political strife. We do not of course mean to attach this importance to it as affecting only on the line of this road, but as a public right which affects alike all the citizens of the Commonwealth. We take pleasure in presenting the following extract touching this question, taken from the conclusion of Mr. Crockett's able argument before the Committee of the Legislature.

Why, Sir, our state map beams and sparkles, like the firmament, with competing lines. The Eastern Railroad itself is a competing line to Berwick the Maine Railroad runs, side by side, with the Lowell, as far as Wilmington; there are many competing lines between Boston and New York, Away, then with all this stuff! And above all, away with it when pressed by these remonstrants, whose existence as a rail-road corporation is directly in controversy of the principle and doctrine they here set up.

All that, however, has nothing to do with this case. We only ask for leave to branch out to one of two roads—this same theory of "branching out" being the great pet of our opponents. We demand no parallel and competing road. We request only to be allowed to branch out to that which will best accommodate us and our interests. And I join issue with my brother, in his statement that it would be bad policy in the state to grant this charter. Bad policy to meet a popular demand by a Legislative supply? We have shown that rail-roads were made for the people, as the Sabbath is made for man, not the people for the rail-road; and I will only say—replying to the gentleman—that the bad policy would lie in refusing this application. If the people shall see, in a case like this, that the government disregard the rights of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, having occasion to send and receive 30,000 tons of merchandise per annum, from the apprehension of a contingent effect on existing rail-road stock—then, Sir, the days of that administration which sustains such a policy, are numbered. The inscription is written, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!"

License Cases.

We had the opportunity of hearing, this week, some of the evidence in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Ward presiding, on one or two of the License cases. It is astonishing, and as the learned judge remarked in his charge to the jury, it is one of the crying sins of the times, that men will take the oath of God upon them and commit the vilest perjury when called to testify in these cases. It is only a strong and convincing proof of the deep moral debasement which almost always follows from the contaminating influence of alcoholic drink and those who vend it upon the poor victims of indulgence.

It is surprising, and were it not for the melancholy feelings produced by witnessing such debasement, it would be amusing to see the miserable evasions, shuffling and downright falsehood which drop from the foul mouths where the "enemy that steals away the brains," has so often entered.

These witnesses usually have very short memories. If they know any thing they never know it certain. Something like the following dialogue between Mr. Nelson, the County Attorney, and one of these witnesses, will show our meaning.

Mr. Nelson. Have you ever drank spirituous liquor in Austin Burn's restaurant?

Witness. I have drank something there.

Mr. N. Was it spirituous liquor?

W. It tasted something like it.

Mr. N. What liquor did it taste like?

W. It tasted something like gin.

Mr. N. Was it gin?

W. I don't know. It tasted like it.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt it was gin?

W. It tasted something like it.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt about it? Answer that.

W. (After a pause) No.

Mr. N. When was it you bought this gin?

W. I don't know.

Mr. N. Was it within a year?

W. I don't know—it might have been. I can't tell the exact time.

Mr. N. Was it within six months?

W. I can't tell—it might have been.

Mr. N. Was it within three months?

W. Well, I don't know—it might have been.

Mr. N. Was it within two months?

W. It might have been; I can't tell.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt but that you drank gin in that restaurant within two months?

W. Perhaps I did; I don't know.

Mr. N. Have you any doubt about it?

W. No!

Mr. N. Whodid you pay for it? was it Burns?

W. No, it was a man.

Mr. N. Who was the man?

W. I don't know, he tends there.

Mr. N. Who is he? answer me that!

W. They call him the Captain.

Mr. N. Can you tell me his name?

W. I believe his name is Allen.

Mr. N. Don't you know his name is Allen?

W. Yes.

Thus it is only in this way that the simplest fact is wrung out of them, and frequently the peremptory order of the Court is required to make them disgorge their testimony.

The 10th of April is appointed by the Governor of Vermont as a day of fasting and prayer.

City of Bangor.

The history of this once prosperous city is a striking example of the evil resulting to a place from extravagance in its expenditures. At the time of its greatest apparent prosperity, its inhabitants seemed possessed with a mania to imitate in its expenses the largest and richest cities. They were always ready to vote away money for every thing that promised to aggrandize their little city and give it an appearance of greatness. They went on awhile in this lavish course, hiring money to make up any deficiency of taxation, when at last they conceived the notion that they must have a splendid new City Hall. As usual they voted a large loan for this purpose, but lo! they found they were not able to hire the money! This awakened them from their long slumber, and they looked about them and found that their little place was already saddled with a debt of \$100,000. They looked blank at this, scratched their heads and set about making taxes to pay their interest and necessary expenses. In the mean time, things were changed. Business flagged, and many who were poor put industrious, left the place to find labor, and those who had property, left it to avoid high taxes. The city has struggled along under the load, using a severe economy, which was the more necessary in consequence of their former extravagance. Instead of the splendid City Hall, the Common Council meets in the selectmen's room of the old dirty looking town hall, sitting on hard benches where they devise ways and means to make both ends of the city accounts meet. If the inhabitants had been made to feel the expenses they were incurring at the period of extravagance by their tax bills, they might have put a check to it in a better season.

Hats.

There is nothing about the dress of a man that so improves his appearance and sets off to advantage his other attire, as a new, fashionable and glossy hat. On the other hand, there is nothing that gives a man such a woe-begone, seedy and lusterless appearance as a "shocking bad hat." No matter how white his linen, or how fine his broadcloth, if it is surmounted by a shabby or unfashionable hat. Any man may appear genteel with a thread bare coat, soiled pants or a sack of the coarsest material, if he will only supply himself with a fashionable hat from the establishment of Messrs M. E. Osgood & Co. at No. 58, Washington St., Boston. Mr. Osgood is well known as a worthy townsman, particularly in the north part of the town, and we advise all of our citizens in need of a hat, to call at his store where they will not fail to be suited. See Advertisement.

For the Courier.

Mr. Editor—I want you to explain a little about the Auditor's Statement of the town expenses. I put on my glasses last evening after the children had gone to bed, and looked it over and find some things that puzzle me not a little. There's the Fire Department. After all the expenses of all the Engines and Engine houses and Reservoirs and Sails and Fire Hooks and Pumps and Cisterns then comes another item for "Miscellaneous." Now Mr. Editor, I want to know what that means. I want to know what it means. I suppose it means something and I think when you print such hard words you ought to translate 'em for us common folks. How am I to know what \$204 worth of "Miscellaneous" means? I suppose it is the name of a new Engine but I should like to know for certain exactly what it is.

Then there's the Poor Department. After the Overseers have spent \$5,731.20 for supplies, it seems as if \$2,456.44 is paid back into the treasury. Now I want to know what this is for. Do the paupers get up a subscription paper and raise the money for the benefit of the town? Or, do the overseers sell things from the farm? If they do, why cant they tell us what things they sell and about it? Then there's the Town Clerk. They pay him \$117.48 for services in 1844 and then don't pay him but half price in 1845. Why cant the town pay the Clerk what's right for all his services and have no extras about it. I ain't agin paying a man for all he earns.

HOG HILL.

The following is copied from 'The Orphans' Advocate, and Social Monitor,' the well known publication in Boston, edited by the Misses A & E C Fellows.

"DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS."

"The efficacy of Galvanism in the cure of diseases, particularly those affecting the Nervous System, has long been acknowledged. The difficulty has been, that while the patient received a benefit in one direction, he was injured by the severity of the shocks. This difficulty has of late been in a great measure remedied by an improved construction of the Galvanic Battery. But the great desideratum lay still beyond; it was to apply the Galvanic power gently and unobtrusively. This important object has been accomplished by the Galvanic Rings, which have lately been invented, and have suddenly risen into much public favor. In relation to these Rings, we have witnessed some very practical results, unless we are greatly mistaken in the cause. One was that of an orphan girl in our own charge, and temporarily in our family, who had been a great sufferer under paralytic shocks, till she had nearly lost the use of her limbs. One of her hands for example, was completely twisted up. She has used Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings and the Magnetic Fluid which accompanies them, for a few weeks and she is now almost completely cured. We could name other instances of persons in poor health being greatly benefited, if not completely restored by their use. The expense of trying them is but little, and they can certainly do no harm. Many of the simplest remedies are, after all, the most efficacious."

See Advertisement in another column.

COURT OF COMMON

[From the Salem Register.]

The following actions have been Samuel Morrill vs. Paschal Abbot for the plaintiff.

Timothy Bailey, 2d, vs. Daniel for plaintiff.

[These were both actions on note William Poor & al. vs. Sarah was an action against the defendant's bond, by which she had indentured plaintiff, whom he had deserted before his term of apprenticeship. For proof that the apprentice was not once with the conditions of the agreement, the defendant was convicted. Verdict for the defendant.

Jacob Farnham, appellant vs. Thomas Frye. This was an action of replevin brought against the defendant for taking and impounding the plaintiff's sheep, in Andover. Verdict for defendant.

Isaac Pickard vs. Wm T. Howe, appellant. This was also an action of replevin, brought for taking and impounding cattle of the plaintiff, going at large in the town of Rowley.

The Grand Jury came in on Friday afternoon, with a budget of indictments of all sorts.

On Monday morning, the Jury were charged in the action of Pickard vs. Howe, which had been on trial for three days, and on Tuesday, after a tedious deliberation, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

After the charge of the Judge, the Court proceeded to the consideration of criminal business, and the following arrangements were made.

George Grant and Charles D. Jewett, boys of Ipswich, for larceny, pleaded guilty.

Ebenezer Rand, for escaping from the workhouse in Salem, plea not guilty, and was afterwards convicted.

Patrick Downey of Salem, for larceny, plea guilty.

Nelson Gardner, alias James Emerson of Danvers, for larceny, plea not guilty.

The same, for falsely assuming to be a constable, plea not guilty, and has been acquitted on both charges.

David Harris and Thomas McCarty of Salem, for larceny, pleaded not guilty, and were convicted.

Thomas H. Clark, Benjamin Franklin, and Edward Barry of Lynn for riot; Barry pleaded guilty, and the others were convicted.

George A. Hase of Newburyport, for an assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, and was convicted.

The same, for larceny, pleaded not guilty, and was convicted.

The same, also for escaping from custody, pleaded not guilty.

Charles B. Gorways of Newburyport, for burglary, pleaded guilty.

Luther and George H. Morrison of Newburyport, for tearing up and burning school books not their own, pleaded guilty.

Justin Smith of Newburyport, for larceny, pleaded not guilty.

John B. Perkins of Salem, for adultery, pleaded guilty.

Sarah Smith of Salem, for fornication, pleaded not guilty.

On Tuesday the Court listened to Henry Clapp, Jr. of Lynn, for a long time, who asked for mitigation of sentence on two indictments for libel on which he was convicted at the last term, and then sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for 30 days in Salem jail upon each indictment. Since then the time has been occupied in trying appeal cases from Magistrates, several of which are for breach of the license laws, from Lynn.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Important Message from the President—Increase of the Army and Navy asked for.

The President cites his message of December recommending generally an increase of the defenses, and especially the construction of a Steam Navy. Since December, he says, he has seen no reason to change his opinion in regard to the importance of the subject. In Dec. last he had caused communications to be made as to the increase necessary at that time, and his views were unchanged in reference to these recommendations.

Preparation for war in time of peace is also recommended as the most effectual mode of preserving peace.

England is also arming at all points, and a rupture may ultimately grow out of the Oregon question. In case of a rupture with the British government all this increase would be used against us.

The speech from the throne and the letter from Sir Robert Peel are referred to as facts proving that England is arming for an emergency.

The President, therefore, says he cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our forces by land and sea. Should peace continue still, the increase would be necessary, for an exhibition of a determination on our part to maintain our national rights while if war should come it will be needed for the defence of the country.

The notice is again recommended as provided for by the treaty of 1827, and the President says the giving of the notice cannot be construed into a war measure.

The unsettled condition of our affairs with Mexico also warrants an increase of the Army, and states that at the last advices our minister had not been received at Mexico.

Two thirds of the Army were now in Texas, owing to the threatening aspect of our affairs in that quarter. Towards Mexico he desires to act in an amicable manner and for the maintenance of an honorable peace, but whatever measures may be necessary for the vindication of the rights of the nation will be executed with determination.

Mr. Polk having referred to the fact of laying estimates before the Committee in December last, Mr. Webster wished to know what they were.

Mr. Benton, (from the Military Committee) did not regard them as altogether proper to communicate in public session, and Mr. Fairfield, (from the Naval Committee) was so much at fault as hardly to remember what the estimates of the message were.

The message was ordered to be printed.

A DESPERATE CONVICT SHOT. A letter from Harrisburg published in the U. S. Gazette says, that a convict named Gibbs, under sentence for nine years in the penitentiary, for burglary, and a notorious rogue—having previously been convicted of arson; on the morning of the 22d inst., suddenly sprang on Mr. Watson the keeper of the prison, intending to despatch him and make his escape. Mr. Watson had one of Colt's revolving pistols, and after a desperate scuffle for possession of the weapon, in which Mr. Watson's hand was severely lacerated, Mr. W. shot Gibbs, first in the back, (reaching round him) and twice in the breast. Gibbs staggered into his cell, and in a few moments expired. Mr. Watson displayed great courage and presence of mind, or he must himself have been killed.

A box containing two corpses has been brought to light by the high water at Ithaca, N. Y., and they have been identified as those of the wife and child of Edward H. Rulloff, recently sent to the state prison for abducting them. He will now be tried for murder. He was a Thomsonian doctor, and schoolmaster, and jealous of his wife.

"Where is Henry Clay?"

Where is Henry Clay? At present, he is in jeans, pursuing what that system and energy he is distinguished, the duties of his profession will be glad to learn that, though an old man, he is still full of life, and that he is still full of advancing years, while it seems to show that his brow, has not chilled the genial fountain of his heart. His frame is still erect, his eyes are still bright, and that same frank and expressive countenance still the faithful image of his fearless

days since the people of New-Orleans were led in a spacious church to witness the inauguration of their new Democratic Governor. There a great crowd. Statesmen, orators and men in action attended. There were beauty, wealth and fashion; military pomp and civic display congregated to do honor to the Governor elect. In the midst of this gorgeous scene, a door is gently opened. An aged citizen, in a plain garb, unattended and alone, quietly enters. Instantly, and as if by some electric impulse the whole audience start to their feet! The rafters ring with their enthusiastic shouts. The old man, he comes the center of a thousand burning eyes. There was Henry Clay!

"Where is Henry Clay?" We said he was in New-Orleans—but no, that is a mistake. He is not there alone. In the frozen mountains of the North, in the vast prairies of the West, in the crowded cities of the East, in the sunny plains of the South, go ask the question. "Where is Henry Clay?" and a million hands will be clasped upon warm hearts, and a million voices answer, none! Tell us not that he is out of office; that he is a defeated candidate; that he can never attain the imperial purple. It may all be true, but here, deep in the breast of a patriotic people, he has an empire more powerful and enduring than any office on earth could give. We love the man, and in loving him, we feel that we love our country, truth, honor, courage—all that can ennoble the human race. We loved him in the bright noon-tide of his fame. We love him now even more, as his glorious sun, every cloud of calamity vanishing from before his face, goes down in calm and majestic beauty. Alas for the country, when that luminary descends, and the shadows of night close upon the scene, with nothing to irradiate its gloom but the feeble light of glow-worm politicians!

"Where is Henry Clay?" Above and beyond the reach of his unforgiving foes. His history is identified with that of his country. She will point with pride to the statesmen who has twice saved the Republic from the yawning vortex of civil discord. Future patriots, when assailed by prosecution, and tempted to despair, will remember the unshrinking fortitude of Henry Clay, in the face of desperate opposition—how, in the forefront of the fight, that that man of marble, his head towering above the conflicting hosts, his broad breast the target for every foe, while the poisoned arrows of vindictive adversaries rattled in vain upon the bright shield of his spotless fame. The Republic will point her young men to his example. Pure, fearless, and unswerving, they will recall his early career—how in obscurity his young days were passed; like some great hidden deep under the ocean waves, and tossed and buffeted by many an angry billow, but brought at last from its concealment, and after being polished and made more brilliant by the rude assaults of adversity, placed as the crowning pearl in the diadem of the country's glory. "Where is Henry Clay?" Future ages will give the answer, pointing to the highest name upon the scroll of American statesmen. Where then will be his traditions? Where the petty politicians who now flume and fret upon the stage of public affairs, endeavoring to carry a continent upon their faltering shoulders? Echo will answer, "where?" Their very names will have passed into oblivion, or if they are remembered, it will only be to censure the check of posterity with the thought that for them, and such as them, an immortal patriot, world-renowned for his wisdom and virtue, was ostracised and condemned. (Richmond Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The petitions for Railroad branches from Amesbury Mills to the Boston and Maine Railroad, via Southamptton to E. Kingston, N. H., and by two separate routes through West Amesbury to New-town, N. H., have severally been referred to the next General Court. The revival of the charter for a branch from the Eastern Railroad at E. Salisbury to Amesbury Mills, meets with no opposition, and therefore a favorable report has been made.

The bill obliging the Eastern Railroad to widen the draw of the Newburyport Bridge to accommodate ship building above that Bridge, is looked upon by many as rather unjust; but whether the opposition is sufficiently strong to accomplish any thing effectual, I am undecided. The ground upon which the Railroad is particularly called upon to make this alteration, is that they purchased all the rights in said Bridge, except that of the usual travel over the same, and can easier draw upon the public, through their fares, for remuneration.

The Senate have passed a bill repealing the State Paper Law; this, I believe, has been done several times before, in other years, by that body, but it generally meets defeat in the House. If it does not meet a similar fate this year, I am certain it will awaken strenuous opposition.

The petition of the L. O. of O. F. for incorporation, as I understand, being more to the peculiar method proposed, than to the grant itself. As the object sought is merely for legal investments of funds accumulated and accumulating for charitable purposes, there seems to be no reason for refusing this grant, when it shall come up in proper shape. The Legislature of Alabama have recently incorporated a similar Institution, and one branch at least of the Legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed a similar act.

A bill has been reported incorporating the Cape Cod Railroad Company, and leave to withdraw reported to Plympton and Wareham, and Sandwich and Plymouth Railroads.

Mr. Silsbee, of Salem, has got leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

On Wednesday, leave to withdraw was reported on the Salem and South Reading Railroad, and the Long Pond bill passed its debatable stage.

The bill for the government of the House of Correction in our County passed to be enacted, and the Nantucket Bridge bill passed to be engrossed in the House.

THURSDAY, March 26.—In the Senate, leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of M. N. Smyth, and others, for a railroad from Chelsea to Boston; same, on the petition of Royal Whitton and others.

In the House, a bill authorizing the city of Salem to construct a bridge over South River, passed to be enacted.

A REMARKABLE COW.—A correspondent of the Georgetown Telegraph, writing from Gulf Mills, gives an account of a cow, owned by Benjamin Lyle of that county, from which three hundred and eighteen pounds and a quarter of butter were manufactured in 42 weeks, averaging 7 1/2-100 lbs per week, including the winter which just passed. This cow was raised in Delaware county.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facs.
Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine Pills, when they have been taken.
Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.
See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir: I have sold the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844
Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and his, combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills! my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir:—For three years, Sciatica had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places, destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
April 20th 1844.
Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson
North Ferris—J. M. Haley Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsheld—B. P. Adams.

S. DODGE has just received a new assortment of Plain and Ruled, Cap and Letter Paper of the best quality. Also—Plain and Tack Bibles and Testaments; Plain and Ornamental Cards, Danbar's Blue and Black Ink; Gillott's School and extra Fine Pens; Wafers, Sealing Wax, together with a new assortment of Toy Books, Primers, Games, etc., to which he would particularly invite the attention of his little friends, whom he will not fail to please on very reasonable terms. feb 21

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.
MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers,
KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
consisting of Window and Common Bedsteads, Cribs, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable Stoves, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other articles usually found in such an establishment.
N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable prices.
if

JUST RECEIVED at No 2 Allen's Building. A beautiful article of colored Letter Paper—also, a lot of first rate Drawing Pencils. On hand a grand assortment of Steel Pens, an excellent article of Red Ink, &c.
A few more left of Dicken's 'Cricket on the Hearth,' 'a Fairy Tale of Home,' for only six cents.
mch 14

LACE GOODS.
Lisle Thread, Gimpure and Smyrna Edgings, Muslin and Cambric Insertings and Edgings.
Also—Wrought Muslin Collars, various prices and very Cheap. For sale by
M T DOLE.
march 14

Plated and Britannia Ware.
An assortment of Silver plated Fruit Baskets, a variety of patterns. Also a complete assortment of English Britannia Tea and Coffee pots, Caddies, &c.—among which are some entirely new and beautiful pattern just received and for sale low at 222 Essex street, opposite the First Church. WILLIAM ARCHER, JR., jun.
jan 26.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.
THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.
It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.
The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.
As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ EDWARDS,
No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.
Wanted—trustworthy and worthy AGENTS in the neighboring towns and vicinity.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.
DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.
Benjamin F. Bragg, Salem Mass.
Smith & Fiske, Boston.
H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.
Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.
Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.
John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.
Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.
Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.
Charles Edwards, Marblehead.
Wm. Edwards, Beverly.
March 15, 1845. if

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite No. 305 Washington street, Boston. entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him any time, at the above place.
Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try a Truss of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call upon him.
The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.
Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continue to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adopt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of a Truss that can be had elsewhere.
J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with the spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of fracture, and a large proportion produce a perfect cure; they can be worn day and night, improved lingers and pivot Truss; unbelieved spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints, Trusses, for Protruding Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety.
Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous have failed. Suppansory Trusses, knee caps, and back board, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if his does not suit them; after a fair trial they can exchange for any of those of his own manufacture. Truss Rundell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single. Stone's Truss; also, Trusses for children of all sizes.
Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years. He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to order to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.
The readers of this paper, are respectfully invited to call and examine the variety of Trusses now on hand.
May 31 JAMES FRIDRICK FOSTER.

G. W. CRAFTS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND STATIONER,
174 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.
HAS constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all kinds of Blank Books, from the best paper, ruled to any pattern, and bound in a neat and substantial manner.
FINE STATIONERY,
of almost ever description, adapted for counting rooms and schools, comprising in part, Letter and Writing Papers, ruled and plain; Drawing Papers; Note, Tissue and Wrapping Papers; Wafers; Sealing Wax; and Steel Pens of every variety; Quills of every description; water Cups; sand boxes; writing fluids and inks; penknives; razors, &c.
PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING.
Printing of shop bills, cards, bill heads, catalogues, &c. executed in the neatest manner and on the best terms. Ruling, to any pattern desired, at short notice. Binding, of every description, executed with despatch.
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
A constant supply of school books, of the best editions, together with every kind of School Stationery also, all kinds of miscellaneous books furnished at the lowest rates.
mch 15

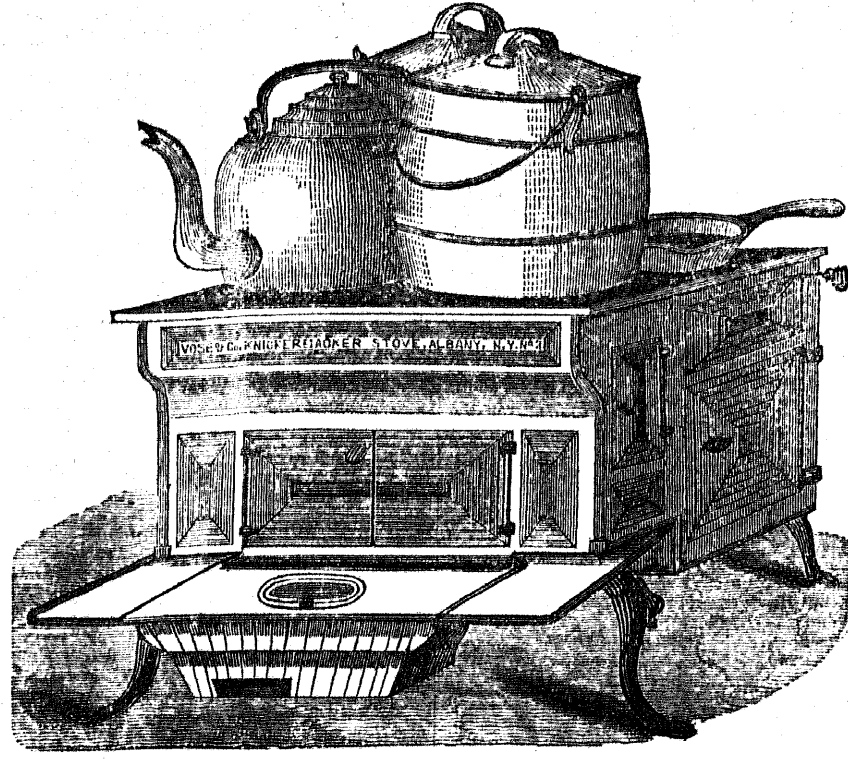
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A GOOD assortment of Drugs, Medicines usually kept in a Druggist Shop, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by
DR. JOSEPH SHED, (Ag't.)
(OPPOSITE THE MONUMENT.)
And a variety of Patent Medicine, consisting of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; Brien's Hungarian Balsam; Schenck's Pulmonary Balsam; Truitt's Compound; Danielson and Tomato Bitters; Davis' Compound; Tooth Wash; Harrison's Peppermint; and Worm Lozenges; Thompson's Eye Water; Warren's Croup Syrup; Whitwell's Opodeldock; Different kinds of Pulmonary Balsams, and genuine Thompsonian Medicines; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, also, Brandreth's, Indian, (Dr. Hable), Brewster's, Leech's, Doan's, Parle's, Richardson's, Rell's Asthmatic, and a variety of other Pills, Candies, Nuts, Almonds, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, &c. Particular attention to Physician's Recipes.
Danvers, May 31, 1845.

SPECTACLES
WE would inform our customers and the public generally, that we have received from the Manufacturer, a supply of Pearcoric and common Spectacles, which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the city.
SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN,
291 Essex street, Salem.
sept 27

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BAKERY
Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

SPOONS. SPOONS.
A GOOD assortment of Silver Spoons, warranted to be made of the best silver, at
SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN,
291 Essex street, WMA.
aug 1

SHOWER BATHS & STEAM BOXES
SUITABLE for Bed Chambers, manufacturer upon the most approved plans, and for sale cheap at
O. H. MANNING'S,
Corner Grove and Main streets, South Danvers.



ARNEY WILEY,
OFFERS FOR SALE
At his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of
STOVES,
of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of
COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Rathburn.
The New England Stove—a new pattern; Douglas, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathaway. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of
PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Columbia.
Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.
We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured
Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.
Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
South Danvers, Aug. 30. ept 1

New Furniture Store.
SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Two Doors East from the Market.)

JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of
CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlows, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Ganes-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Cratles; Crisps; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.
FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety.
N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of
Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.
Salem, April 12, 1845.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM,
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation, in Dentistry, in a most thorough and well-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.
His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.
Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
jan 31.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dyeing and cleaning all kinds of
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.
His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the dyes and dyes in use in this country, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment.
Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.
WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.
Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in FELTON'S (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 20th. if

METALLIC POLISHING POWDER for Silver, Brass, Copper, Table Cutlery, Steel, Iron, &c. This article is superior to Bristol Brick, for the purposes for which it is used. Put up and for sale by the Box or pound, by
CHARLES R. STORY,
No 9, Washington street.
nov 27 ept 1

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
HAVE just finished a large amount of Jewelry which, together with our former stock, makes a complete assortment. We would call the attention of purchasers to examine these articles, some of them entire new patterns, which we can warrant to be made of the best of gold, and as cheap as can be had at any other store in the city.
We are now manufacturing a new article, designed for a Bracelet and Daguerrotype Miniature, which will make a beautiful present. As we are constantly increasing our stock by the addition of new patterns of Jewelry, and other goods usually found in such a store, persons in want of such articles would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
All kinds of Jewelry repaired in a superior manner and warranted. Old Gold or Jewelry made over or exchanged for new, at
291 Essex street Salem.
Wanted, as above, a Boy about 15 years of age, to learn he trade.
dec 13

TO LET
Two Tenements and a Shop on Main street.
Inquire of
LEONARD POOLE.
Danvers, Jan 10, 1846.

Periscopic Spectacles.
Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscopic Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.
WILLIAM ARCHER JR.,
oct 25 Essex st. Salem.

EASTERN RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Oct. 13th, 1845, Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted.)
Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
" Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 and 4 1-2 P.M.
" for Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M., 12 1-4, 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, 6 P.M.
Salem for Portland, 8 A.M., 3 1-4 P.M.
Salem for Portsmouth and Newburyport, 8 A.M., 3 1-4 P.M.
Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
Saco for Boston, 8 A.M., 3 1-2 P.M.
Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 9 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.
South Berwick left Boston, 9 25 A.M., 4 55 P.M.
Portsmouth for Boston, 7 1-4, 10 A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.
Newburyport for Boston, 8 10 3-4 A.M., 6 1-4 P.M.
Salem for Boston, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4 11 2-4, 12 1-4, 5, 7, P.M.
*Or on their arrival from the East.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 10 A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-4 P.M.
Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4 A.M., 1, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 5 1-4, 6 3-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.
Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots.
JOHN KINSMAN,
Master of Transportation.

Winter arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES
THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:
Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.
" " 8 3-4 " " 9 1-4
" " 9 3-4 " " 10 1-4
" " 11 1-4 " " 12 3-4
" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.
" " 2 3-4 " " 4
" " 4 1-2 " " 5
" " 5 1-2 " " 6 1-4
" " 6 1-2 " " 8
For seats apply at Macintire's Hotel, or at Joseph G. Shed's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.
Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.
april 19 SYMONDS & TELL.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted).
All orders left at Hunt's Hotel, or Pool & Jacobs' store Danvers, No. 14 Blackstone, and No 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN,
April 19, 1845. if

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
JONATHAN W. OSBORNE has taken into Co-partnership MICHAEL L. WHIDDEN, and they will continue the
Painting, Glazing & Papering
business, at the old Stand, No 10 Park Street, under the firm of
OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 29 ly

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,
KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of
SADDLES AND HARNESES
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chain Staps and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, &c.
ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice.
T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as can be found at any other establishment.
A good article of Russia Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845. ly

Watch and Clock Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share patronage.
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.
South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

Great Bargains
ARE NOW BEING HAD AT THE
Washington Street Clothing Store, Salem.
GARMENTS of all description may be obtained at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Great care has been taken in the getting up of every garment, all of which is warranted equal, if not superior to any Clothing in the city.
The subscriber continues to take measures as formerly, and all Garments bespoke, will be made according to the wishes of the customer, and will guarantee both the style and fit.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, JR.
Salem, March 12 if

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of
Joseph Griffin, in the county of Essex, yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds to the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to
JOSEPH GRIFFIN, Adm'r.
Danvers, March 7, 1846.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1846.

The Railroad, again.

The two Reports or statements from the two sections of the Railroad Committee, have been printed and we acknowledge ourselves indebted to JAMES I. BAXTER, Esq., of Beverly, for several copies of this document, and also for the Argument of Mr. Derby, and another pamphlet, containing the newspaper articles signed "H." which appeared in the Salem papers.

Of the Statement made by the Chairman and his colleagues against the road, it is sufficient to say to those who have read the Argument of Mr. Derby, that it is a condensed abstract of that speech put in the form of a Report, and fully sustains the obnoxious doctrines there advocated. We publish below the concluding portion which will sufficiently indicate its character. We also publish the closing part of the Report made by the three members of the House, who composed one half of the Committee and who think the petitioners entitled to a charter. Unless the rotten Borough conservatism of English legislation is to be maintained in Massachusetts, we may rely with the utmost confidence on obtaining our road. Sir Robert Peel is now far in advance of some of our sapient legislators in his deference to the will of the people.

There will probably be some action upon the subject in the early part of next week.

And when the State has invited individuals to such investments, there is a reasonable expectation that government will not unnecessarily aid in its destruction or deprive them of a fair return. We say unnecessarily, for when the public good demands it, or a new exigency arises, there is not only the right but the duty of exercising the same powers again. Any other policy would defeat the very ends sought to be obtained. Enterprise would be paralyzed, capital withheld, and the character and safety of our railroads retrograde, instead of advancing.

A good faith and good policy go hand in hand, against that narrow and short-sighted system which would seek to cheapen present accommodations by a fatal and ruinous competition.

In the application of these principles to the case in hand, to grant the prayer of the petitioners, would, to our minds, be against obvious and sound policy, and unjust towards the existing road. It would be a parallel road, competing for the same business which now supports the Eastern Railroad, and giving no additional valuable accommodation to the public.

It shows neither an exigency nor any reasonable prospect of remuneration to those who may build it; and a higher degree of safety and convenience, and lower fares, will be realized by the Eastern Railroad alone, than with the additional road here prayed for. We therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition which is respectfully

Thomas Hopkinson, Jas. F. Baldwin, J. H. W. Page.

It was testified, that their freight, which now goes by teams would be carried over the proposed route, if granted. There was some contradictory evidence, however, on this latter point.

There was much and strong evidence to prove that there would be amply sufficient business to warrant the construction of the road prayed for to sustain it, if granted.

There was also strong evidence to show that the road would be built, if chartered.

It was also proved that the route is a feasible one, having no objectionable grades or curves, and that it could be built at a moderate expense.

The objection to taking the land of private holders for the construction of this road, is greatly obviated by the fact, that a large portion of the people, over whose land it passes, are favorable to the road, and the land damages would consequently, in all probability, not be large. A strong fact in this case is, that there are no remonstrances against the proposed road excepting the Eastern Railroad Company.

There has been no action of the citizens of Salem, in their collective capacity, upon this subject. When notified that a hearing on the proposed road was to be had, they took no vote to appear or to remonstrate, nor did they appear before the Committee in reference to it. They stood—and there is no doubt wisely so—entirely neutral on the subject.

It is well known that openings to the country on all sides by railroads, have proved highly beneficial to other towns and cities; and, that this opening to Danvers, Saugus, Lynn, Malden, and other places, would, by the termination of this road in Salem, be highly beneficial to the interests of Salem, there can be very small doubt.

On the other hand, there is a very numerous body of petitioners for the proposed road, amounting to over three thousand legal voters, besides more than a thousand females—with regard to most of whom, it may be said, as it cannot be said to many cases, that their hearts and their intelligence go with their petitions.

If it were not, then, for the opposition of the Eastern Railroad, it is apprehended, that a clear case is made out for a charter, and that the Legislature would readily grant it. The question then arises, whether that opposition should, under the circumstances, vary the decision of the case.

There was evidence, or uncontradicted statements made to the Committee, tending to show, that it was always understood that Danvers should be further accommodated than it now can be by the Eastern Railroad from the first building of the Eastern Railroad. It appeared that the Eastern Railroad had done nothing in reference to the accommodation of that place, until the presentation of the present petition of David Pingree and others to the last Legislature. The Eastern Railroad then presented a petition for a right to construct a branch to Danvers, which the Legislature of last year, for obvious reasons, refused to grant.

Has then, the Eastern Railroad any legal right to the travel and business proposed to be accommodated by the road prayed for by the petitioners? The doctrine upon this point has been established beyond question in this Commonwealth, that they have not. Is it unjust then to grant the proposed route? If it were, it certainly should never be granted. If the Legislature should choose, survey and point out the line which any particular railroad should take, and confine the petitioners to that, it might well be questioned whether they ought not to sustain it. But this is not so. The petitioners for railroads come and ask for a particular route. The Legis-

lature grant or reject it. If they grant it, the petitioners and those who build the road alone, take the responsibility of so locating it, that the public on which they depend for business, shall be fairly accommodated by it. If not so accommodated, or if not so accommodated in any manner by which they may be better afforded.

As to the question of public policy in granting a charter for this road, if it be conceded that a proper case for granting it, were made out, provided there were no opposition from the Eastern Railroad, or upon a withdrawal of that opposition—and if, in the absence of their opposition, it would be granted, as it is apprehended it would be—and that public policy would not in that case forbid it how, it is respectfully asked, is the question of public policy varied from the fact of that opposition? They do not remonstrate on the ground of public policy, but of their own individual interests. Can a charter be refused in a case fairly made out for one, because of an opposition on that ground merely? It is apprehended the case cannot reasonably be so treated.

Signed by J. C. Perkins, Walter A. Bryant, Luther Lawrence.

Sermon on War.

Rev Mr Braman of the North Church, in this town, preached a Discourse on Fast Day, in Rev Mr Field's Church, on War, from James. 4, 1. "From whence come wars and fightings among you, come they not hence even of your lusts that war in your members?" It was just 33 years ago on a Fast Day, that the late Rev. Mr Walker preached a sermon at the same place on the same subject and from the same text. The Sermon at that time was well spiced with party politics and was printed by request of the hearers.—There are but few copies of this Sermon now extant.

Life and Adventures of the Reformed Inebriate, D. G. Robinson, M. D.—We have received a copy of this publication, which is dedicated to the Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, and Rechabites. It portrays in vivid colors the evil tendency of indulgence in the first instance in moderate drinking and the ultimate result. It is a faithful Narrative of the Life of the Author and should be read by every young man. Mr Chandler has for sale a few more copies. Price 25 cts. He has also for sale in pamphlet form the Report of the Trial of Albert J. Tirrell for the Murder of Mrs Maria A. Bickford.

LARGE UNDERSTANDING.—The following are the dimensions of a last, on which a pair of shoes is to be made by Mr. F. DANE, for a Southern lady; it was turned at the manufactory of Mr. Sanger of this town:—

Size 25; length 17 inches, ball 14 1-4 inches, waist 14 1-2 inches, heel 15 1-2, width of the foot 3 inches, width of the ball 5 3-4 inches, width of the heel 4 1-4 inches; weight 8 1-2 lbs.

Our thanks are due to Mon. D. P. KING, for Congressional documents.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning about 12 o'clock, the building standing on the corner of Essex and Boston streets, was discovered to be on fire. By the active exertions of the firemen it was extinguished before it had obtained much headway. We understand that the interior of the lower room was considerably injured, and the stock in the store occupied by Mr. Collins was much damaged. There was an insurance on the building of \$600, and on the stock \$600.

The Danvers Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Warren Bank has declared a dividend also, of 3 per cent.

Register of Deeds.—The vote of Newburyport on Monday, for Register of Deeds, was for French 363; Dalton 18; Shove 4; others, 49. This makes the aggregate as follows:—

	French	Shove	Dalton	Others
24 towns,	2681	1043	910	875
There being 2681 votes for Mr French, and 2848 for all others, he is now in a minority of 167, with Boxford, Bradford and Rowley yet to vote.				

The Salem Observer states that a young colored lad, by the name of Lawrence, at the recent examination of the English High School, obtained the highest number of marks in his class.

The Hon. John Miller, ex-Governor of Missouri, died on the 17th inst., near Florissant, in that State.

Tirrell Acquitted.—On Saturday the Jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. At the announcement, Tirrell burst into tears. He was committed to jail to await his trial on an indictment for arson.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL. The Boston Post says:—Nothing will be done in relation to the indictment against Albert J. Tirrell for arson until May.—Nor will Mr Parker even then take the responsibility of entering a *nole prosequi*, unless the court shall distinctly intimate that such a course would be proper under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—The Penobscot Journal of March 14, chronicles the death of an old and respected citizen of Brunswick, Me., and says:

"When his remains were conveyed to their last resting-place, it was found that the grave which had been dug the day previous, was occupied by a large cow that had fallen in and broken her neck. The cow being frozen and the body of the beast completely wedged in, considerable time was occupied in extricating her carcass from the grave."

COST OF A "LITTLE WAR."—The cost of the French war department the present year is estimated at \$25,000,000 of francs, or about nearly sixty millions of dollars; so that it seems the luxury of making razors on the poor Arabs is rather an expensive one.

A bill totally prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on all vessels navigating through lakes, or canals, in the State of New York, has passed the House of Representatives of that State.

Town Expenses.

Mr Editor.—I have been looking over the Statement of the Town Expenses and have also read the remarks of 'Hog Hill' about it and I think I have found out a way to make a much greater saving than he can with all his ingenuity. I propose in the first place to sell off all the Engines and Engine houses and Fire apparatus at auction and then get our property insured. That would be a very great saving. Then I would sell the Alma House and farm and turn off the inmates to be relieved by private charity and appropriate the proceeds of all the sales to pay off the town debt which would save the interest. I would then vote not to raise any money for public schools, which would be another great saving. It might be objected to this that the children would grow up in ignorance and crime but then I would ask if it would not be likely to save them from committing crime? For instance if a child is brought up without being able to read and write is he not out of all danger of reading novels or committing forgery? Then I would have all the town officers serve for the honor of it or pay a small sum into the town treasury for the privilege. It were should be any expenses left I would recommend that a subscription paper should be circulated among the poorer part of the population to pay them up as it would be a shame to resort to taxing property to pay town expenses. I hope 'Hog Hill' and others will take my suggestions into consideration and see if we cannot get along without being taxed. I go against all taxation.

Buxton's Hill.

Schools.

Mr Editor—I hope the town will not, in its zeal for cutting down expenses, cut off any of the school money. In our District we don't have so much money now as we could spend to the advantage of our children but as the town is so poor I am willing to make it do. If the boys and girls don't have schooling they will be likely to grow up idle and vicious. I don't know what it is to have learning myself and that's the reason I don't want to deprive my children of it.

I am sorry to find that so many of the School Committee are declining to serve next year. I don't see but we shall have almost all ministers on the Committee. Now I like the clergy well enough and think it's their duty to look after the children and the youngsters and they always have been, but then every young good minister ain't a good committee man. I think they ought to be paid half. We ought to have the services of the cheerman, who has had long experience in schools, and a number more of the clergy and the rest ought to have learning enough to know reading, writing and arithmetic and how to spell well.—As for one I think it is well enough to have the professional men if we can get the right ones that will attend to the schools but the notion that the school committee should be college larn't is all a vulgar error.

Hog Hill.

Mr. Editor.—I was pleased and somewhat amused in reading communications in your paper signed 'Hog Hill'—and to be serious about the matter, is it not high time that the auditors 'Why should not all the citizens of the town know to whom their money is paid? We want the amount of each bill and to whom paid under each department. The neighboring towns adopt this measure, thereby affording to every citizen the opportunity of knowing who makes extravagant charges against this town? Those who have the privilege of monopolizing all the offices understand of course, but we, who have not the honor of being called to the duties of any office, are and always shall be left in ignorance upon this subject. I have heard it hinted that our honorable Selectmen have charged for horse-keeping and their dinners, contrary to the express vote of the town; is it so? Let us have the truth. And sir, if it would not delay the business of the town, I should hope some one would venture to move to recommit the present auditors' report with instructions to report in detail at an adjournment; at any rate I hope the auditors for the present year may be so instructed. Certain out-door reports would lead us to suppose that the principle which seems to govern the political parties of the country—'no victors belong the spoils'—were being adopted by those who hold the offices of honor and trust of this town. 'There is a screw loose somewhere.'

N. M.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The Chelsea Bridge Toll Bill has been rendered more satisfactory by restoration of the foot toll of one cent to each passenger. The Chelsea people this winter petitioned the Legislature to grant the Railroad from that place to Boston, prayed for by R. M. N. Smyth and others; or if they would not do that, to grant them a branch from their town to the Boston and Maine Railroad in Malden—and accordingly, the committee having before reported against the Smyth petition they now report in favor of said branch to Mulden.

Thomas B. Newhall and others, of Lynn, protest strongly against the alteration of the Eastern Railroad to Lynn, as designed to interfere with and defeat the Salem and Malden Railroad.

The petition of the Holyoke Mutual Insurance Company, for leave to insure out of the state has been reported against.

Leave to withdraw has been reported upon the petitions of David Buffum and others, respecting the regulation of Steam Engines.

On Tuesday we had a very interesting discussion upon raising the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and it would have done your senior good to have heard the expose Mr. Speaker Walley gave (in Committee of the Whole) of the doings and undoings of the Legislature of 1843. The bill finally passed establishing the salary of the Chief Justice at \$2,100, and the other judges at \$2,000, by a vote of 115 to 93. There are yet other salary questions undisposed of, which will cause some debate.

FEVER IN SWINE.—This disease is frequent among swine. The best remedy is digitalis, three grains; antimonal powder, six grains; nitre, half a drachm. The above ingredients should be mixed in a little swill, muck, or other liquid food, and administered as soon as circumstances admit.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The large and massive stone dam on the river at Great Falls, N. H., was washed away on Friday morning. It was nearly 30 feet high and was built at great expense.

Great Floods in Maine.

The freshest at the East during the past week, is without parallel since 1805. The greatest amount of injury seems to have been done in the vicinity of Bangor. We extract the following account from the correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

BANGOR, Me. March 29, 1846.

We are now in the midst of a most fearful and overwhelming calamity. The flood which commenced a few days since, is now upon us with most destroying force. At the moment of closing my letter yesterday, the great jam of ice which had been approaching the city had broken up and thrown back the waters into our streets. Soon after, the upper or Franklin Bridge over the Kenduskeag gave way and floated down. The middle or Smith's Bridge, has since gone, and a portion of the lower of Kenduskeag Bridge. The waters were, however, soon stayed on the reflux of the tide, and so remained until high tide, about midnight. The jam then gave way and passed partly by the city. This occasioned a very sudden flow of the water backwards to such an extent that all the lower part of the city, including Market Square Broad, Wall, Exchange and a large part of Main streets, are now completely submerged to the depth of several feet. So sudden was the rise, that persons in the Square at the time were obliged to wade up to their middle in water before reaching dry ground. The water rose about five feet in as many minutes. Since that time it has continued to rise up to the present moment. Those acquainted with localities here, will form some idea of the quantity of water from the following facts: A ferry is now plying from a point in Hammond street, near City Hall steps, to a point on State street, nearly up to Exchange street. Smith's block, including the Post Office, is in water almost to the top of the doors, and the same is the case with all the stores on Market Square. The water is several feet deep in front of the old 'Hatch' Tavern, and is also about to the windows in the Exchange. The large wooden block on the East end of Kenduskeag Bridge is afloat and turned over in the market house on the bridge, the water fills almost the whole lower story.

The greatest amount of loss however will be felt by our lumber merchants. The wharves and piling places were all covered with valuable lumber to the amount of several millions of feet.

It was found necessary to remove the establishment of the Bangor Whig. The editor says, on Saturday:—

The ruins of forty-four saw mills, besides shingle and lath mills, are now, or will be, mingled in the jam of ice. The danger of still greater destruction is not yet passed.

On Sunday he says: The scene of destruction is absolutely appalling. The stream is filled with store houses floating from the wharves, and with enormous piles of lumber, of shingles, &c., scattered in wild confusion.

The Penobscot Exchange Coffee House cannot be approached except with boats.

We hear of three persons being drowned. The approach of the water was so sudden last night they could not escape in season.

In several of the houses are more or less in the water. From the banks above the city many dwelling houses have been swept away, and are now ground up in the ice.

The Flood subsided. Sunday—There was no regular service during the day in any of the churches.

A little before seven o'clock the jam gave way, and the whole mass moved off with a majesty and power beyond all description. The noble Penobscot Bridge went off with the moving mass.

Kenduskeag Market building, in which our office was situated, passed over the Kenduskeag bridge, just delicately courtesying as it crippled and passed.

There passed out from the Kenduskeag stream three bridges and some eight or ten buildings, besides the large market house.

The most melancholy account of destruction, by the present freshet, that has yet come to our knowledge, is the sweeping away almost entirely of the flourishing little village at Livermore Falls, situated on the Androscoggin river. Seventeen buildings, consisting of stores and houses, with all their contents, was carried down the river, and we are told so sudden was the overflow that the occupants had no time to save their property.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier states that 'Mr Pingree, of Salem,' loses to a considerable amount, in lumber.

For the Courier.

Mr. Editor.—Sir, the reports on the Danvers and Malden Railroad petition have at last been made. The Committee were equally divided.—The report of Messrs. Perkins, Bryant and Lawrence is a well-written document, and would do honor to any Legislative committee; it sets forth the facts in a modest, fair and intelligent manner, which is respectful to the Legislature and the petitioners, and shows that they have hearts that beat in unison with the people, and must make them popular with all save the soulless corporations. The report of Messrs. Hopkinson, Baldwin and Page speaks for itself, and every reader must make his own comments. Some of the matter in this report will be familiar to many of your readers, who have had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Derby's argument in behalf of the Eastern Railroad; some other portions have been in type in pamphlet form and in the newspapers, and have had proper replies. On page 12th reference is made to the testimony of J. W. Proctor; none of the petitioners, as I learn, remember to have seen Mr. P. before the Committee in this hearing. I do sincerely hope and believe that the time will come when corporations will be put on a par, in the Legislature, with other people, and that some law will be made which shall protect the masses from the concentrated influence of the few.

DEATH OF EBENEZER HUSSEY.

We have the melancholy intelligence to announce, of the death of our highly esteemed and universally lamented townsman, EBENEZER HUSSEY. He died at Charleston, S. C., last Friday night. He had been spending his winter in Aiken S. C., whither he went, last fall, for the benefit of his health. Anxious to reach home before he died, he had proceeded as far as Charleston. But his earnest desire to see his friends once more, were not gratified: His brother met him at Charleston, and stayed with him until his death. After a quick passage, the body passed through this town on Tuesday, on the way to his friends in North Berwick, Me.—*Lynn News.*

CONGRESS.

The HARRIS BILL. In the House of Representatives the River and Harbor bill being under discussion, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, rose and said, he intended to propose to amend the bill, by inserting as follows:—'For the completion of the breakwater at Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, \$30,000.'

'For the protection of Lynn harbor and Nahant Beach, \$20,000.'

'For the improvement of the harbor at Lane's Cove, \$7,000.'

Mr. King said he had no scruples of conscience, in straining him from giving his support to the present bill. It was entitled to his support and should receive it. Mr. K. said he had not risen for the purpose of making a set speech; he did not intend to argue the constitutionality of the power of Congress to provide for works of internal improvement, not to maintain the expediency of the various items of present bill; he had risen merely for the purpose of placing the amendments he intended to propose, to offer to the committee, and say a few words only to show how necessary were the objects for which they contemplated to provide.

Mr. K. then went on to state the great value of the harbor at Lane's Cove; after which he asked the attention of the committee to the breakwater at Sandy Bay. The work, he said, was commenced about twenty years ago; it was a most valuable improvement, but in consequence of storms, &c., it was now in a state of dilapidation and was fast going to ruin. He hoped that the Government, after the expending \$40,000 on this work, would not now abandon it, and lose the large amount already laid out, which would certainly be the case if sufficient appropriations were not speedily made. The next object to which he would call the attention of the committee was Lynn harbor. It was one of the most valuable, useful and important harbors on the coast of Massachusetts, and he was sure it was so well known that he need not consume the time of the committee by any long statement of its importance and advantages, and of its claims on the Government for the small appropriation now asked.

The amendments were afterwards rejected. On Wednesday, in the House, the River and Harbor bill being still before that body, Mr. King moved to insert in the bill the following item:—'For a survey of the harbors of Lane's Cove, Sandy Bay, Marblehead and Lynn, \$1,000.' The amendment was negatived.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 30. General Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, appeared in the Senate, to-day, as the Senator elected from the state of Texas, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr Speight, ballots were prepared for the purpose of arranging the Texas Senators into their respective classes.

Three ballots were put in the box—one for March 3d 1847, one for March 3d, 1849, and one for March 3d, 1851.

Gen Houston drew first, and he drew 1847; a slight smile passed over his face, at this ill luck. Gen Rusk drew 1851.

Gen Houston's term will expire on the 3d March 1847, and he will have but one more session to serve in, under his present credentials.

Mr Benton reported the House bill for increasing the rank and file in the army, with an amendment fixing the term of service at five years instead of three.

The Senate took up the resolution of Mr J. M. Clayton, calling on the President for copies of any further correspondence that may have taken place between the British Government and that of the United States on the Oregon question.

Mr Webster presented his views on the subject, in a very brief and interesting manner.

He said he had committed his views to writing after premeditation, in order to avoid the possibility of misinterpretation.

You will find his views in the papers, as represented by himself.

He is impressed with the opinion that public opinion, in both countries, is settling down upon 49, as the line of demarcation between the British and American possessions on the North West coast.

Mr Webster enlarged upon the merits of the question, and reminded the Senate of the frequent offers which had been made to compromise it upon the line of 49°.

The 49th was a line of which England could not allow herself to expect any territory. While the navigation of the Columbia, for a limited period, was a fit subject for friendly negotiation, the strongest reasons addressed themselves to both countries for an amicable adjustment, and the present was a most propitious moment for the settlement of this long pending controversy.

The line eventually agreed upon would undoubtedly be the one which had been proposed by this country many times, and his wish was that the whole controversy might be settled—here and now. The country, he earnestly desired, should at once get about a friendly negotiation of the question. The question of notice, he hoped, would be postponed for one month, in order to afford time for negotiation.

He meant 49 substantially, and the variations from it would be a matter of friendly negotiation. Great Britain must not expect any thing more. He was willing to pass the notice, because it would quell the excitement at home; but he apprehended that it might disturb negotiations which were pending or in prospect.

'In fact, Mr Webster hinted that despatches were passing to and fro between the two governments.'

If it depended upon him he would suffer the question of notice to lie over for one month.

As to the call now proposed, he would be willing that it should be passed over for the present.

Mr Allen replied, in his usual exaggerated style, and commented upon what (he said) was the fact that this was the first avowal in the Senate of a willingness to accept the Columbia River as a boundary.

After beginning the session by claiming the whole of Oregon, we had now come down to the Columbia, and in three months more would pass up the whole.

The Senate wished to wait for another speech, to see whether Queen Victoria pointed or not. Mr Webster rejoined, by stating that he had no reason to congratulate himself that he had stated his views in such a manner as to avoid misinterpretation.

He re-stated them. He had not spoken of the Columbia River, as the line of demarcation. He asked Mr Allen if the parallel of 49° was not in his (Mr Allen's) opinion the line that public opinion in this country had fixed upon.

Mr Allen, in reply, said that he had no evidence that the people of this country would be willing to take any thing short of the line that divided them from the Russian possessions.

The subject was passed over.

The special order was taken up and Mr Henry made a good speech in favor of conciliation and compromise.

In the House, the bill making appropriations

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning when it is expected that Mr Derby will commence the defence. The prisoners were carried to the jail under charge of the Sheriff.

Capital Trial, continued.

At an early hour in the morning the Court room was densely thronged, and an excited multitude stood about the Court House, anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoners as they came from the jail. Those who heard the evidence of the preceding day seemed to think there was little doubt of the conviction of the prisoners. The most sanguine of their friends were probably of the same opinion, as they were very active in circulating memorials to the Legislature against Capital punishment. Soon after the prisoners were placed at the bar, the members of the Court came in, preceded by the High Sheriff with his sword and staff of office. The prisoners looked very pale and emaciated from their confinement and anxiety in regard to their fate. The jurors and members of the bar rose and kept standing until the Judges were seated.

Grief of the Court. Oyez, Oyez, Oyez, all who have any thing to do before this honorable Court, will draw near and give their attendance and they shall be heard. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Clerk. Gentlemen of the First Jury, Stand up and answer to your names.

(All the jurors were found to be in their seats.) Mr. Derby, the Counsel for the prisoners, intimated his readiness to commence his opening for the defence.

Mr. Choate then rose and requested the privilege of introducing additional evidence, such as he was not able to produce yesterday.

Mr. Derby objected. Objection overruled by the Court.

Mr. Choate then called one of the conductors on the Georgetown Railroad, who was sworn.

Mr. C. Please state to the jury what you know of the disaster of the 8th of April.

Witness. I was on that part of the Georgetown Railroad lying between Salem and Danvers, when the disaster happened. Acted as conductor and sometimes as brakeman on one of the invisible cars. Saw the train on the Malden Road as it was coming at a very rapid rate in the direction of Salem. Heard a rumbling sound long before I saw the train coming. It was different from the usual sound of cars on a Railroad. Heard a cracking noise at the same time. Observed that the Malden train had an undulating motion as the cars approached. Our road began to shake a little. Our Engineer noticed it and reversed the motion of his engine. We applied the brakes and checked our speed a little just as the Malden train came within about a hundred rods of us, and then stopped the train. Their road was shaking and trembling and their locomotive leaping and plunging dreadfully. Just as they came opposite to us, the engine lost the track and the rails flew into the air while the road and the whole train, passengers and all, sunk into the ground with a tremendous crash. Fragments of the cars and bodies of the passengers were scattered in every direction. Heard a shout from a crowd of people on the Essex Railroad. Saw the prisoners among them and am confident I saw them swing their hats and shout with the others. Saw these people run from the track of the Malden Railroad as our train came along. Many of them had shovels and crow-bars and other tools. Think I have seen some of these tools before.

Cross-examined.

Mr. D. How are the three roads situated with regard to each other?

W. They ran in parallel lines in a westerly direction, the Malden road being on the south side, the Essex road in the middle and our track on the north.

Mr. D. How could you distinguish the voices of the prisoners at the bar, to know that they shouted, at such a distance?

W. I will not swear that I could distinguish their voices, but I saw that they were in shouting attitudes.

Mr. D. How do you know that these tools belonged to the Eastern Railroad?

W. I did not say who they belonged to, I only said I had seen them before.

Mr. D. Where have you seen them?

W. Oh, at different places.

Mr. D. At what particular place?

W. In Boston.

Mr. D. (Sternly.) State explicitly on your oath at what particular place in Boston you have seen these tools.

W. At the State house—in the lobbies and the Senate chamber.

Engineer on the Andover Railroad, sworn.

Mr. C. Did you make the surveys on the Essex Railroad?

W. I did.

Mr. C. How is that road constructed?

W. In the usual mode as far as Danvers Plains, and the remaining distance on the suspension principle.

Mr. C. How are the fares on that road compared with other roads?

W. The fares through are regulated by the price of tickets on the Georgetown Railroad.

Mr. C. Did the Malden Railroad necessarily interfere with your road?

W. No.

Mr. C. Who was to furnish gravel for the Andover road?

W. We depended on the Eastern Railroad.

Mr. C. On what conditions were you to have it?

W. We were to be supplied by them in case the Malden road was destroyed.

Cross-examined.

Mr. Derby. Was this earth to be supplied by the prisoners at the bar or by the Eastern Railroad as a Corporation?

W. By the Corporation.

Mr. Derby wished to address the Court on a point of law. He wished to know whether the prisoners could lawfully be taken up as individuals when all their acts were the acts of a Corporation? Whether, if they should by any possibility be found guilty by the jury, the individuals or the Corporation should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. If the Corporation was guilty of the crime charged, surely the Corporation should be hung. If the individuals are hung, the Corporation still lives and society is exposed to its incendiary acts which would thus defeat the true intent of the law. Mr. D. quoted from Comic Blackstone as follows:

"The law, like a worker in wax-work, has made certain artificial persons. These are called bodies corporate or corporations, and being composed of natural persons they stick together like wax, having a common seal. It therefore matters not what they say till the corporation sealing-wax readers it incumbent on them to stick to it."

I maintain therefore, may I please your Honors, that the Corporation is on trial and not the individual.

Mr. Choate addressed the Court in reply and quoted from the same learned authority as follows.

"A corporation has some disabilities, and is incapable, for instance, of being committed to prison, for there can be no catches where there is no have."

Now, may I please your Honors, I contend that if a Corporation cannot be arrested and put in prison, neither can it be hung. I will call your attention for a moment to the celebrated case of the State of New York vs. M'Leod. Although in that case the British Government assumed the act for which the prisoner was on trial, instead of letting the accused at liberty and attempting to arrest the British Government, the State of New York wisely held the individual and released the Corporation, or body politic. I will make one citation more from the same chapter, to show the utter impossibility of fixing the hangman's noose around the neck of a Corporation.

"We come now to the rights and powers of corporations; the first of which is, the right of perpetual succession, for as every man has a right to

live till he dies, so every corporation has a right to exist till its existence ceases. This, indeed, is said to be the very end for which corporations were established; that is to say, their very endlessness is the end they are designed to answer."

I trust therefore, that your Honors will instruct the jury that their verdict must be made up in reference to the guilt of the prisoners at the bar and not of the corporation to which they belong.

The Court took time to make up their opinion on the point.

Bell ringer at the Salem Depot, called again. [This witness wished to make some explanation of his testimony given yesterday.]

Never said he could bite his left ear. Don't believe any body can do it. Never said he could lift himself in a basket ten inches high—has lifted himself six inches from the ground in that manner when he was younger. Cannot do it now. Never was in General Court out of it in his life—but once—and then he went on top to see Boston Common and the Railroads. Don't remember whether he saw the Malden Railroad. Never had any thing to do with a train to blow up that road. Always told Danvers people that he was in favor of that road.

Mr. Derby then rose and addressed the jury, cautioning them not to lose sight of the solemn and immensely important duty intrusted to them of deciding a question affecting the lives of seven of their fellow beings. When we consider the respectable position as society but recently occupied by the prisoners at the bar, the number arraigned, the crimes of which they were accused, the feeling of popular indignation aroused and the eminent Counsel in the service of the State, this trial has no parallel in the judicial history of the Commonwealth. The charge against the accused is no less than the wilful destruction of a Railroad and its train of cars with all their living freight, by which the lives of many human beings were cut off in an instant of time.

In making their defence I shall introduce testimony which I think cannot fail to convince you not only of the absolute and entire innocence of the prisoners, but that they have been unnecessarily if not wantonly dragged to the bar of this Court. The points I shall attempt to prove, are—

First—That the deceased were killed by the prisoners in self defence;

Second—That they were killed by accident—and

Thirdly—That they never were killed.

I might quote as a precedent for this arrangement the case of the *Kettle*, as laid down—not the kettle, but the law—in Starkmad on Evidence, page 422.

After proving to the satisfaction of the jury by the most unquestionable testimony, that the unfortunate deceased came to their untimely end by a conflict in which they were the aggressors, and by which the prisoners at the bar in protection of their own lives, most unfortunately and without malice, caused their death, I shall proceed to the second point and make it equally clear that this is not only a case of justifiable homicide, but that the whole calamity was caused by one of those accidents which so often happen on Railroads as well as other public conveyances where "no blame whatever is to be attached to the driver."

On the third and last point, which, to a superficial observer might be considered inconsistent with the other two, I hope to make it as clear as noon day, that they were the aggressors, and that their deaths were caused by a Railroad accident, but that nobody, after all, has been killed. Before proceeding, however, I cannot but express my surprise that my learned friend on the other side should attempt to prejudice the minds of the jury against the prisoners, by intimating that they were in any manner guilty of the blood of those who perished on the road. The eloquent counsel on the other side is well aware, gentlemen of the jury, that those unfortunate persons only suffered *official* death. That they were only deprived of life as Railroad Directors, Engineers, &c., and not as men. On the contrary, you can see them in this Court room, looking calmly on as interested spectators of this trial for their own murder, while at the same time they are, in the Railroad sense, ghastly corpses. It is therefore important to keep this distinction in view in the present trial. I shall not attempt to deny the fact of the deceased having been killed in the above sense, but I hope to prove by my witnesses the entire innocence of the prisoners and to

live till he dies, so every corporation has a right to exist till its existence ceases. This, indeed, is said to be the very end for which corporations were established; that is to say, their very endlessness is the end they are designed to answer."

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On the third and last point, which, to a superficial observer might be considered inconsistent with the other two, I hope to make it as clear as noon day, that they were the aggressors, and that their deaths were caused by a Railroad accident, but that nobody, after all, has been killed. Before proceeding, however, I cannot but express my surprise that my learned friend on the other side should attempt to prejudice the minds of the jury against the prisoners, by intimating that they were in any manner guilty of the blood of those who perished on the road. The eloquent counsel on the other side is well aware, gentlemen of the jury, that those unfortunate persons only suffered *official* death. That they were only deprived of life as Railroad Directors, Engineers, &c., and not as men. On the contrary, you can see them in this Court room, looking calmly on as interested spectators of this trial for their own murder, while at the same time they are, in the Railroad sense, ghastly corpses. It is therefore important to keep this distinction in view in the present trial. I shall not attempt to deny the fact of the deceased having been killed in the above sense, but I hope to prove by my witnesses the entire innocence of the prisoners and to

live till he dies, so every corporation has a right to exist till its existence ceases. This, indeed, is said to be the very end for which corporations were established; that is to say, their very endlessness is the end they are designed to answer."

I trust therefore, that your Honors will instruct the jury that their verdict must be made up in reference to the guilt of the prisoners at the bar and not of the corporation to which they belong.

The Court took time to make up their opinion on the point.

Bell ringer at the Salem Depot, called again. [This witness wished to make some explanation of his testimony given yesterday.]

Never said he could bite his left ear. Don't believe any body can do it. Never said he could lift himself in a basket ten inches high—has lifted himself six inches from the ground in that manner when he was younger. Cannot do it now. Never was in General Court out of it in his life—but once—and then he went on top to see Boston Common and the Railroads. Don't remember whether he saw the Malden Railroad. Never had any thing to do with a train to blow up that road. Always told Danvers people that he was in favor of that road.

Mr. Derby then rose and addressed the jury, cautioning them not to lose sight of the solemn and immensely important duty intrusted to them of deciding a question affecting the lives of seven of their fellow beings. When we consider the respectable position as society but recently occupied by the prisoners at the bar, the number arraigned, the crimes of which they were accused, the feeling of popular indignation aroused and the eminent Counsel in the service of the State, this trial has no parallel in the judicial history of the Commonwealth. The charge against the accused is no less than the wilful destruction of a Railroad and its train of cars with all their living freight, by which the lives of many human beings were cut off in an instant of time.

In making their defence I shall introduce testimony which I think cannot fail to convince you not only of the absolute and entire innocence of the prisoners, but that they have been unnecessarily if not wantonly dragged to the bar of this Court. The points I shall attempt to prove, are—

First—That the deceased were killed by the prisoners in self defence;

Second—That they were killed by accident—and

Thirdly—That they never were killed.

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on the Railroad? By the powers, I'll not say that at all at all. The Doctours said they died for want of breath and wasn't that accidental, yer Honor?

Mr. C. Sit down. Engineer who constructed the E. R. Road—sworn.

Have surveyed and constructed several Railroads. Am often in friendly intercourse with Directors of different Railroads. Think it is the universal belief among Directors, with regard to competing Railroads, that killing is no murder. New Railroads are considered aggressors and they are usually overpowered and killed by the old roads in self defence. Never heard of a non-resistant Railroad. Think the Malden Railroad petitioners deserved punishment for presuming to ask for a parallel road. Think the Government should not aid in waste of capital. It ought to prevent it.

Mr. C. Is it not as safe to trust the community with the use of their own capital in Railroad enterprises as in any other?

W. I don't know—the Railroad Directors don't think so.

Mr. Choate. Did you not, at the time of asking for the Charter of the E. R. Road state that Ferry boats might be built so as to take the train of cars on board and across to Boston?

W. I think I did.

Mr. C. When do you think this will take place?

W. Probably not until the tide ceases to rise and fall and remains stationary in Boston harbor.

The next witness called was the man who kept the "log" on board the Ferry boat. After being sworn he testified as follows.

Was on board the boat at the time the catastrophe happened to the Malden Road. It took place just 2 minutes and 27 2-3 seconds after the boat left the East Boston side. Noticed that the speed of the boat increased immediately and she arrived at the Boston slip 73-8 seconds sooner than usual. Several of the prisoners at the bar were on board the boat and could not have been present at the murders.

Cross questioned by Mr. Choate. How can you be so certain of the exact time?

W. I always set it down in my log book.

Mr. C. Do you always keep your log book with you?

W. No, I chalk it on my boot "five and tally" and take it off when I get home. When the piece of chalk makes two marks, I call it double entry.

Mr. C. Do you always carry a watch?

W. Yes, and I set down every thing in the log book. I always set down the exact time I go to sleep to a second, by the watch. Can tell to a second the exact time I went to sleep for any time this ten years.

Mr. C. Can you offer any proof of that?

W. Proof? yes. I can prove it by this (shows his watch triumphantly.) There's the very watch. Aint that proof enough?

Mr. C. Very satisfactory. Take your seat.

The Chairman of the 1st Railroad Committee. Sworn.

Was chairman of the joint Committee on Railroads this session. Heard the evidence in the case of the Malden Railroad. Committee were equally divided. I drew up the Report against it. Government should protect Railroads already built and be careful not to let new ones take the same business. Free competition tends to monopoly. Don't know as it does in any other business but carrying passengers nor that except they are carried on Railroads. One great objection to the Malden Road is that it would increase the obstructions to navigation.

Cross examination.

Mr. C. How many trains did the Malden Road propose to run daily over the draws?

W. Four.

proposed to run daily?

W. Ten or twelve.

Mr. C. Did you not consent to charter the Chelsea Railroad notwithstanding this increased obstruction to navigation?

W. Why—yes.

Mr. C. What reason do you assign for bestowing a charter to the Chelsea and withholding one from the Malden road?

W. Why? Because the Eastern Railroad did not oppose the Chelsea project.

Mr. C. Then you regard the claims of existing Railroads as entitled to more respect than those of the travelling community?

W. Certainly.

Mr. C. Did you have many petitioners for the Malden road?

W. About 3,000.

Mr. C. Did the prisoners at the bar oppose it?

W. They did.

Mr. C. Did any body else oppose it except at the instigation of the prisoners?

W. Nobody else that I know of.

Mr. C. Sit down.

Laborer on Eastern Railroad. Sworn. Was born in France. Am one of de sappers and miners on de Railroad. Worked on de Railroads ver much in dis countree. Know all about de Railroad. De principal ting in making de Railroad is de monies. Monies ver scarce when dey make Eastern Railroad.

One, two, tree per cent a mont, ver scarce indeed. It would pleasure me ver much to give my speech on dis occasion. I came down from de city to speech ver hard against making de road. On de way down in de cars I buy de stock ver low, ver well, ver good operations. So I make speech about de Railroads to both sides de question. I tell dem how many peoples dere were, little enfants one, two, tree, four year old, who will grow up and be travellers on de Railroad.

Cross examined.

Mr. C. Do you furnish powder to blow up Railroads?

W. By gar! Can't I do mine own pleasure wid mine own powder?

Mr. C. To whom do you sell it?

W. To de purchaser, Sare.

Mr. C. For what purpose is your powder principally used?

W. Sometimes to make de big Railroad and den again to blow up de little ones. We get all de peoples on de great roads. We run spur right into Marblehead, into Manchester and Gloucester, and when we offair to run him into Danvers peoples, dey flare up like one fighting cock. [Excited.] Dey ought to be poison—to be strangle-tione—to be drown in de water—to be blow up wid gun powder—to be—Court. Stop, stop—take your seat, Mr. Witness.

Chairman of 2nd Railroad Committee. Sworn. Am opposed to all parallel Railroads. Think new Railroads should not be built without consent of the present roads. Think a double track will compensate the passenger for being obliged to travel several miles out of his way to reach a Railroad. Think it is for the interest of old Railroads to strangle new ones. Assisted in strangling ten Railroads in one day. Think they ought to be made to die easy.

Cross examined.

Mr. C. Will you state to the jury what you know in relation to the disaster to the Malden Railroad and the killing of the Directors of that road on the 8th of April?

W. Our Committee had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. C. That is not the answer to my question. Do you, or do you not know any part taken by the prisoners in causing that disaster?

W. I—I—[to the Court] Am I obliged to criminate myself?

Court. Certainly not.

Mr. C. Sit down, sir.

Mr. Derby and Mr. Choate made their closing arguments, which we regret to say we shall not be able to present to our readers for want of space.—They were both able, ingenious and eloquent.—The appeal of Mr. Choate the jury was most powerful and was said by gentlemen of the bar to be one of his greatest efforts.

The charge to the jury by the Chief Justice was able and impartial. He gave the opinion of the Court in favor of Mr. Choate's views in regard to the offence being one by which the individuals and not the corporation should suffer, if found guilty. He also said that it should make no difference on account of the kind of death suffered by the deceased, as, if found guilty, the same description of death would be inflicted on the prisoners. After further explanations of the law and an impartial summary of the evidence on both sides, the case was given to the jury at 11 o'clock, A.M., with instructions if they should agree, to bring in their verdict in the afternoon.

The jurors were then conducted by a sworn officer to their room and charged not to separate until they could render a unanimous verdict. The Court then adjourned until the afternoon.

Greenhouse Plants

An Oiling Room-Mate.

An anecdote has recently been related to us of the celebrated Vincent De Camp, well known throughout the Southwest as the most polite man of the day and a very correct actor. On one occasion he had been driving hard from morning till night over the rough roads in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C., and alighted at the only comfortable inn in the place, very hungry and tired. Sticking his eye-glass to his eye, he demanded a hot roast fowl, some good brandy, and a comfortable room for the night. The landlord was exceedingly sorry, but he couldn't give him a comfortable room; the only place he could sleep would be in a double-bedded room with another gentleman. 'Very well,' said D., 'let's have the best you've got.' After discussing his supper he turned in, and was soon sound asleep. His slumbers were doomed to be of short duration, however, for before long he was awakened by cries of 'Sir! sir! sir!' from the other bed.

'God bless my soul!' cried D., thrusting his glass up to his eye and endeavoring to peer through the dark; 'what's the matter, my dear fellow? Is the house on fire or are there bugs in your bed?'

'Neither, sir; but, sir, you snore so terribly that I can't sleep, sir—it's terrible, sir.'

'God bless my soul!' replied D., very much shocked, 'that ever I should be so rude as to snore in a gentleman's presence! I really ask your pardon, sir, and beg you'll overlook it; it wasn't intentional, I assure you.'

The apology was accepted, 'good night' was exchanged, and both parties went to sleep again. Sooth, however, a rumbling sound was heard in D's bed, every moment growing louder and louder, until at last it resembled theatrical thunder. The other lodger, driven almost to madness, started up and exclaimed,

'By gracious this is too much—I can't stand it. Sir! sir! Wake up sir!'

'God bless my soul!' What's the matter now?' cried D., starting up in bed; 'you seem to be very restless, sir.'

'Restless, sir? I believe you,' said the disturbed one, 'you've been snoring again, sir, and I can't get to sleep.'

'You don't say so!' said D., 'I have been repeating my rudeness to you, sir? I am really extremely sorry, my dear sir, but I was really asleep. Good night—very sorry,' and off he went again, and began snoring as loudly as ever, and he was again awakened by his roommate's complaints.

'Snoring again, have I sir?' said D., 'well the fact is, I have had a hard day's journey and eaten a hearty supper, and if I snore I can't help it. I have apologized twice and that is sufficient. I am now about to go to sleep again but allow me to inform you, sir, that if you wake me up again, snoring or not snoring, I'll just get up and give you the darndest thrashing that you ever had in the whole course of your life! Good night, sir.' His slumbers were undisturbed.—Picaune.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief who call and try a Truss of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call upon him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn six different kinds of Trusses, more or less; that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continue to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss would suit a person, and will furnish any kind of a Truss that can be had elsewhere.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beatty, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with the spring under the Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large proportion produce a perfect cure; Trusses with ball and socket joints, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints, Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety.

Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsed Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, knee caps, and back bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have changed for any of them—Dr. Hall's Read's spiral Truss; Rundle's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single. Stone's Truss; also, Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

The likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call and examine the variety of Trusses now on hand.

May 31 JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Plated and Britannia Ware.

An assortment of Silver plated Fruit Baskets, a variety of patterns. Also a complete assortment of Dixon English Britannia Tea and Coffee pots, Castors, &c.—among which are some entirely new and beautiful pattern just received and for sale low at 222 Essex street, opposite the First Church. WILLIAM ARCHER, jun.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms Over Lambert & Merrill's Store, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

His system, or rule for cutting (which is a very superior one) was recently obtained in London, at considerable expense.

Particular attention paid to Gaiter Pants, and his style of cutting is respectfully submitted for examination.

A share of patronage is solicited.

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON.

SILVER WATCHES.

The subscriber has this morning received a lot of superior Silver LEVERS and LEPINES, which he will sell at a very small advance upon the cost, for Cash.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

TOOTHACHE CURED!

By the use of the Extract of Cloves.—This extract is an effective remedy for the Toothache, and can be used without injury to the sound teeth. Sold in Danvers, by S. FROST, Jr., and J. B. FIED.

If you have not time to peruse this at present, preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE PROPRIETOR would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is infallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

The PANACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretion of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Steens Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston. For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton. George P. Farrington.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swelled Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galloped, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of QUACKERY, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trustworthy and worthy Agents in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

Wholesale and Retail Agents. DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass. Benjamin F. Brown, Salem, Mass. Smith & Fowle, Boston. H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me. Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport. Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H. John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me. Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.

Charles Edwards, Marblehead. Wm. Edwards, Beverly. March 15, 1845.

House and Sign Painting.

The subscriber continues at his old stand, opposite the Danvers Bank, the business of House and Sign Painting, Graining, Marbling, Papering and Glazing.

Also, constantly on hand—A supply of Glazed Window Sashes, of every variety, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

JOSEPH W. CAREY.

FOR SALE as above—Two Houses, with Barns adjoining, situated on Fulton street. Also, one two story House, on North street, Salem, opposite the School House. For price and terms of either of the above houses, apply as above.

Danvers, March 7, 1845.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing February 1, 1844, have issued 647 policies, the number monthly having varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—not find accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far being mostly New England lives) \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, by the premium-notes of others.

Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, George H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read and Otis Tufts, Directors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for Danvers and vicinity of the above named Institution, would hereby give notice that he is ready to receive applications for insurance on lives, for one year, seven years, or for life, at very low rates of Premium.

The advantages of Life Insurance life becoming every day more apparent, and its excellent effects appreciated by the community.

Blank forms of application and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers Feb 21, 1845.

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cut Nails, White Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

No. 207 ESSEX STREET, SALEM. Joseph Adams, C. M. Richardson, March 15.

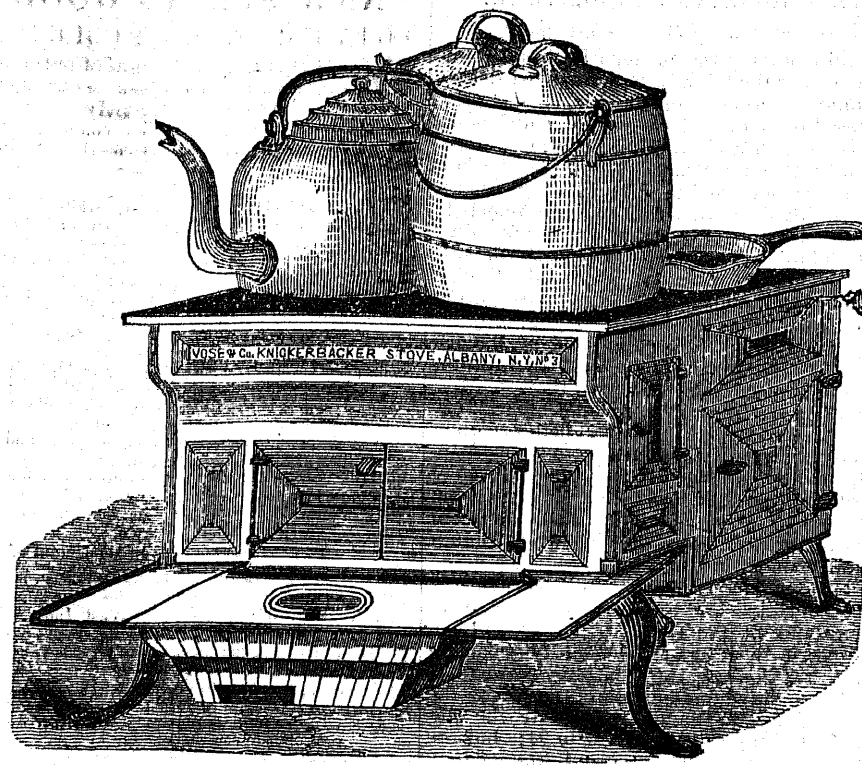
DIXON'S WARE.

Just opened, an invoice of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st. Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

BUNDLES Hay, of very prime quality.

For sale by J. D. KILK, 27 Water street, Salem.



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES: Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Rathburn. The New England Stove—a new pattern; Douglass, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathaway. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following: Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Colum; Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county. We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

South Danvers, Aug. 30. ept 1

New Furniture Store. SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE. 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.) JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found: Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS. J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.

FEATHERS. Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety. N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of

Salem, April 12, 1845.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS, DRAPER & TAILOR, No. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM. GARMENTS Cut and Made to order, and Fashionably, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Constantly on hand, a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Also—Neck Stocks, Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Footings, Braces, Umbrellas, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Cologne Water, Wallets, and other articles necessary for Gentlemen's use.

Grateful for the very liberal patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon the establishment, he hopes by care and attention to business to merit a continuance.

Any order for Goods in the TAILORING LINE, attended to with fidelity and despatch.

All Garments Repaired and Cleaned CHEAP.

Any of the above articles if not on hand when called for, will be furnished at short notice.

april 15

NEW CASH STORE. D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St., a few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS, Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jam, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

A share of patronage is solicited.

Danvers, Oct 25.

SHOWER BATHS & STEAM BOXES SUITABLE for Bed Chambers, manufacturing and the most approved plan, and for the cheap use of C. H. MANNING'S.

Corner Grove and Main streets, South Danvers.

COAL. COAL. PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes, White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

Periscopic Spectacles.

Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowled English Periscopic Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.

WILLIAM ARCHER JR., Essex st. Salem.

DODGE has just received a new assortment of Plain and Ruled, Cap and Letter Paper of the best quality. Also—Plain and Tuck Bibles and Testaments; Plain and Ornamental Cards; Dunbar's Blue and Black Ink; Gillott's School and extra Fine Pens; Wafers; Sealing Wax;—together with a new assortment of Toy Books, Primers, Games, &c., to which he would particularly invite the attention of his little friends, whom he will not fail to please on very reasonable terms.

Reb 21

FOR SALE. A two story house and lot of land on Holten street. The House is convenient for two families and will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of HIRAM GRANT.

Danvers, April 19, 1845.

EASTERN RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1845, leave daily (Sundays excepted.) Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M. Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M. Somersworth, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M. Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M. for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 1 1-4 A.M., and 5 1-2 P.M. for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M., 1 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M., 3 1-2 P.M., 5 1-2 P.M., 7 1-4 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 6 3-4, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-2, 11 3-4, A.M., 2 1-4, 3 3-4, 5 1-2, 7 P.M. Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4, 9 1-2, 10 1-2, 11 3-4, A.M., 2 1-4, 3 3-4, 5 1-2, 7 P.M. Newburyport for Boston, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-2, 11 3-4, A.M., 2 1-4, 3 3-4, 5 1-2, 7 P.M.

Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 10 1-2, 11 3-4, A.M., 2 1-4, 4 3-4, 7 P.M. Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8 3-4, 10 1-2, 11 3-4, A.M., 1 1-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day. Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants' Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots.

JOHN KINSMAN Master of Transportation.

Spring Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

Hourly Coaches will leave Danvers and Salem in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers at 7 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M. 8 1-4 " " 9 1-4 " " 11 1-4 " " 12 " " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 2 1-2 " " 4 1-2 " " 6 1-4 " " 7 " "

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shed's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms. SYMONDS & TEELE.

April 11, 1845.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.) All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shed's store Danvers, No. 14 Blackstone, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to. Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWN.

April 19, 1845.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BAKERY Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST, SALEM, WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand to

E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and workmanlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plates with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER. Jan 31.

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS. For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr. Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM. Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is solicited. S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN.

June 21, 1845.

THOMAS TRASK, Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers, KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESSES of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Shell Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise and Dragoon Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice. T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesse as is found at any other establishment. A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand. Danvers, June 7, 1845.

Cash Clothing Emporium. The subscriber will on and after this date, sell and manufacture Clothing of every kind for CASH. In returning my thanks to those who have been favored with credit and justly paid all demands, and also those who always pay cash, I would respectfully invite such as continue to me their custom, to trust that the extra services that I shall sell at will be perfectly satisfactory.

ANY ORDERS IN THE TAILORING, CLOTHING, OR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, will be promptly attended to on the CASH and ONE PRICE SYSTEM. BENJ. EDWARDS.

eb 14

DOLLARS! DOLLARS! DOLLARS! can be saved by purchasing your Clothing and furnishing Goods at EDWARD'S Cash Store. Why? because he sells for nothing but the Cash, and you will not have to pay for others who do not pay.

Feb 20

rose for the purpose of sustaining some of the original charges, of a very unimportant character. One was the interference in the McLeod case.

EASTERN RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, Trains leave daily (Sundays excepted.)
Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" Somersworth, Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
" for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.
Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M., 4 1-4 P.M.
Newburyport for Boston, 6 3-4, 10, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.M., 2 1-4, 3, 5, 6 1-2 P.M.
Lynn for Boston, 6 3-4, 9, 10 1-2, A.M., 12, 2 1-4, 3 1-4, 5 1-4, 7 P.M.
*Or on their arrival from the East.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 8 1-2, 10, 11 1-2, A.M., 2, 4, 4 3-4, 7 P.M.
Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, A.M., 1, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.
A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day.
Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row and on the line of the road at the several Depots.
JOHN KINSMAN
Master of Transportation.
apr 4

Spring Arrangement of the
DANVERS AND SALEM
HOURLY COACHES.

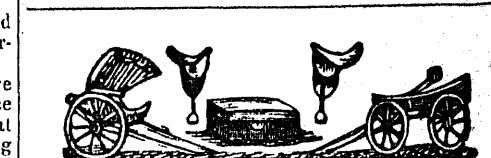
THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:
Leave Danvers at 7 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.
" " 8 1-4 " " 9 1-2
" " 9 3-4 " " 11
" " 11 1-4 " " 12
" " 12 " " 1
" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.
" " 2 1-2 " " 4
" " 4 1-2 " " 6
" " 6 1-4 " " 7
" " 7 " " 8
For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shepley's Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.
Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.
SYMONDS & TEELE.
apr 11

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Pohl & Jacob's store Danvers, No. 14 Blackstone, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN.
April 19, 1845.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 20, 1845.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

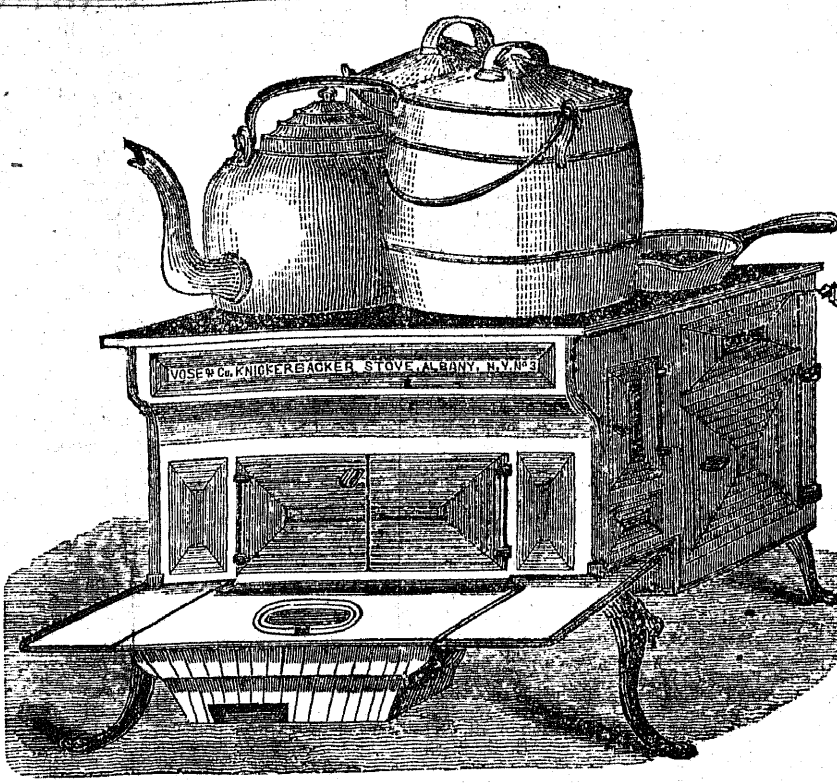
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure, or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality. His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, particularly attention paid to fitting a crown on a root to resemble the natural teeth, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
jan 31



THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,
KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of
SADDLES AND HARNESSSES,
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.
Elastic Hoses, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice.
T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as can be found at any other establishment.
A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.
THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing February 1, 1844, have issued 547 policies, the number monthly having varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far being mostly New England lives) \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, but full premium-notes of others.
Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lovell, George H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read and Otis Tufts, Directors.
JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary.
The subscriber having been appointed Agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the above named Institution, would hereby give notice that he is ready to receive applications for Insurance on lives, for one year, seven years, or for life, at very low rates of Premium.
The advantages of Life Insurance are becoming every day more apparent, and its excellent effects appreciated by the community.
Blank forms of application and any additional information will be given on application to
Danvers Feb 21, 1846.
W. D. NORTHEED.

300 BUNDLES Hay, of very prime quality, and in good order, for sale by
J. DIKE, at Water street, Salem.
feb 28



ARNEY WILEY,
OFFERS FOR SALE

AT his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of STOVES, of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of:
COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; Rathburn.
The NEW ENGLAND STOVE—a new pattern; Douglass, which is highly recommended; Economy's Friend. Size; Lewis Improved; Hathaway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 18 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following: Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.
We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured
Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and satisfactorily executed.
We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS, in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL and FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.
Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
South Danvers, Aug. 30, 1845.

New Furniture Store.
SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.)
JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of
CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.
CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.
FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety.
N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of
Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.
Salem, April 12, 1845.

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the
DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA,
THE PROPRIETOR would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is infallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.
He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.
For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocuous as well as the most effective remedies to be found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, are regarded, there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.
That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the VOUCHERS of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.
CAUTION.
The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle, as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stearns Dan-dilion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.
JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.
For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.
Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton, George P. Farrington. 1y

Watch and Clock Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.
South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.
ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in FELTON'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th. 1y

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appears to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.
Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.
See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir; I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases, where the cures have been as great, but have no time.
Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS, and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills! my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such an effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides, cured!!
Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath.
ay that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.
AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—J. M. Haley Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

Plated and Britannia Ware.
AN assortment of Silver plated Fruit Baskets, a variety of patterns. Also a complete assortment of Dixon English Britannia Tea and Coffee pots, Castors, &c.—among which are some entirely new and beautiful pattern just received and for sale low at 222 Essex street, opposite the First Church. WILLIAM ARCHER, Junr.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms
Over Lambert & Merrill's Store,
where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.
His system, or rule for cutting (which is a very superior one) was recently obtained in London, at considerable expense.
Particular attention paid to Gaiter Pants, and his style of cutting is respectfully submitted for examination.
A share of patronage is solicited.
S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON.

SILVER WATCHES.
THE subscriber has this morning received a lot of superior Silver LEVERS and LEVERES, which he will sell at var y mill advance upon the cost, for Cash.
W. M. ARCHER, Jr.
mch 28 222 Essex st.

TOOTHACHE CURED!
BY the use of the Extract of Cloves.—This extract is an effectual remedy for the Toothache, and can be used without injury to the sound teeth. Sold by Danvers, by S. PROCTOR Jr. and J. SHED.
mch 21

DODGE has just received a new assortment of Plain and Ruled, Cap and Letter Paper of the best quality. Also—Plain and Tuck Bibles and Testaments; Plain and Ornamental Cards; Danvers's Blue and Black Ink; Gillott's School and extra Fine Pens; Wafers, Sealing Wax, together with a new assortment of Toys Books, Primers, Games, etc., to which he would particularly invite the attention of his little friends, whom he will not fail to please on very reasonable terms.
feb 21

FOR THE COURIER.

OBITUARY.
Lines, suggested by the death of Lieutenant Timothy Tompkins, Esq.
He shall not float upon his watery bier
Without the meed of one melodious tear.—MILTON.
Death's fatal scythe is ever on the wing,
And countless numbers daily prostrate sink
Before the glittering grass-cutter; all ranks,
All sects, all parties, nations and degrees.
The wise and foolish, good and bad, the sage
Whose eye anointed, sees philosophy
Walk hand in hand with wisdom o'er the earth;
And ragged loafer, coarsely ensconced
In empty hoghead, plunged in problem deep,
How (lacking coin) to compass his next drink.
"All flesh is grass"—but, fondly, wandering wide
In the Destroyer's field, I must return
From such far circuit unto one poor blade,
Cut off untimely in his green estate;—
For thou, Lieutenant Tompkins, dost demand
A pyramid of bones piled to thy praise:
So now, with sleeves uprolled, I am prepared.
And competent to handle a few bricks
Towards thy well deserved monument.

The manner of his death was thus; one morn,
Ere rose the sun above the heaving wave,
He sallied forth with shovel and wheelbarrow,
His business (clam-digging) to pursue.
Hope swelled his heart, (deceitfully, alas!)
As rose upon him the inspiring thought,
That the production of his daily toil,
Unlike the toil of others, quickly changed,
By aid of magic commerce, into cash.
He reached the spot; 'twas where a low, flat bar
Projected far into the yielding tide,
Rich in the shelly tenants of the mud,
Though not in classic fable,—better far the first
As present claims are worth more than past crimes.
But, ere his purposed labor he began,
His spade he planted in the cozy mire,
As 'twere a standard, such as oft of yore,
Have been set up in lone, secluded glens,
By kindly wandering fugitives, to draw
The wild and disaffected to their sides,
Then his great coat unbuckling, opened wide
And took from out a pocket in the breast
A vessel, which the vulgar call a "smuggler,"
Filled with the drops that heat and cold dispel
Whenever either forcibly prevails;
This to his lips applied, with head thrown back,
And long and steadfast looked upon the sky.
His invocation o'er, straight he returned
The spirit and the body to their tomb,
And then commenced with vigorous zeal his task.
Not long he plodded, ere, again he reared
The "standard," (just removed,) again invaded
The "spirit's" resting place, with fated hand,
And looked absorbingly on high.
This pleasing rite repeated, he, until
A change came o'er his spirit and himself,
An hour of weakness, 'yea, most wondrous weak—
An hour of darkness, for he saw not how
Th' advancing tide came stealthily to fold
The destined victim in its tender embrace.
His "standard" lost, his basket and his claims,
He floundered on among the flounders, till
Striving to pass between two treacherous holes
That, yawning in his way, he dimly spied,
He sank in one, deep, inextinguishable!
And now with added power, the waves came on,
Rushing and rising round the hapless man;
Up! up! ascending, gaining inch by inch,
They reached his waistcoat; button after button
They heaved 'neath the wild, submerging sea!
Higher! and then his flaming face alone,
Glowed like a beacon-fire upon the deep!
Higher! and then the first rude billow met
That visage rubicund, when, wonderful!
Such hissing rose, as oft in crowded hall,
In times political, greets some poor wight,
Who, undesignedly stumbles on a truth,
Which is unwelcome to some-loving ears.
But why prolong the scene? no longer now,
Lieutenant Tompkins is beeheld 'mong men,
And we are left to weep his loss, withdrawn
To life's young morning, scarcely forty-five,
When he was full of hope, and gay and fresh.
He will be missed by those who nightly deck
Clam chowder forth to hungry stomachs leak.
We lack his presence at the old resort—
The village bar room, where he oft would sit,
And with calm, placid, philosophic grace,
Puff out the cloudy incense of his pipe.
We lack his presence when the annual call
Summons the villagers with burnished arms
To meet on tented plain,—not there his voice

The noisy multitude, resounding clear
No more,—but I forbear; the saddening theme
Must be resigned, for whelming grief compels
Abrupt conclusion to the doleful song.
BILL BUTTERNUT.

Saugus.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the follow-
ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-
scriptions.
Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 6 00
Whig 5 00
Eclectic Magazine 5 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 1 50
New England Family Magazine 1 00
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Pastor Magazine 3 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 3 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 5 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 1 50
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the following Papers, and has for sale single copies—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee Street-
er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-
ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morrie's National Press,
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
apr 4

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND
MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers,
KEEP constantly on hand and manufac-
ture to order all kinds of
CABINET FURNITURE,
consisting of Windlass and Common Bedsteads, Cribs,
Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable
Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chair of all kinds, and other ar-
ticles usually found in such an establishment.
N. B. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable
prices.
feb 7

FOR SALE.
A two story house and lot of land
on Holten street. The House is con-
venient for two families and will be
sold at a great bargain. Inquire of
HIRAM GRANT.
Danvers, April 19, 1845,

COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1846.

place there. He therefore

ake up the dead body of Miriam's father, and lifting into his saddle her now lifeless form, he galloped with his troop away.

Our story is told. It only remains to explain, in conclusion, that Salvado was no longer a poor scholar, but a graduate of Spain, having come into possession of a title and large estate by the death of a distant relative. The instant he heard of the rising against the Jews, fearing for Miriam he had hastened to her side, though his relative's affairs were yet unsettled. Arriving at the time of the riot, and finding he could not reach the house in front, he betook himself to the entrance in the rear, how opportunely the reader has seen.

The father of Miriam had a decent burial, and, in due time, she became the wife of Salvado, having first acknowledged herself to be a Christian. Some of the proudest families of Spain are descended from the daughter of Israel.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 2, 1846.

A REPREVE!

Great disappointment and some indignation was expressed by the populace who visited Gallows Hill on the 31st ultimo to witness the public execution of those convicted of the late murder, on account of a *Repreve* having arrived from the Executive. Early in the morning of that day, great numbers of people came in from the country in all kinds of vehicles, while many others who have a distaste for such exhibitions, left the city for the day. Not only the private carriages and wagons, but the stage coaches and Railroad cars were crowded with passengers having a morbid curiosity to see their fellow beings put out of existence by the hands of the law. Not only the Eastern Railroad, but the Essex and Georgetown Roads must have made an exceedingly profitable day of it. The crowd increased until the hour appointed for the execution, when Gallows Hill was completely covered by the multitudes who were situated favorably to see the execution and to look down upon the spot where the road disappeared and where those who were in the cars met their untimely fate. It was probably partly owing to this circumstance that so little sympathy was felt by the throng for the unhappy criminals, and symptoms of impatience began to be manifested on account of the slow march of the procession from the jail. At length it came in sight, and as it slowly wound its way up the hill, all eyes were directed to the carts containing the condemned persons who were seated on their coffins. They appeared to be in conversation with the attendant clergymen who were those who responded to the call made a few years since, to preach on the "moral influence of Railroads." It was generally known that a strong representation had been made to the Governor, in favor of their pardon and that the friends of the deceased had, in generous sympathy for their wretched condition, united in asking a commutation of their punishment, and the eminent counsel who procured their conviction had exerted himself in their behalf. Until the moving of the procession it is believed that the prisoners had retained strong hopes of a reprieve.

They had now arrived at the gallows and were placed in a row on the platform, the ringleader on the right and all ready for the final launch. The ropes were attached to the beam, the knots adjusted, the fatal caps drawn over their pale faces and by the dial of the Sheriff's watch, the moment had just arrived when the cord should be cut that would sever them from this state of existence! At this exciting moment, when a breathless stillness reigned over the vast multitude and every eye was watching for the dropping of the frail platform, there was a motion on the outskirts of the mass—a murmur—then a shout—*Repreve! Repreve! Repreve!* went from mouth to mouth, from group to group until the hill rang with the sound. After the commotion had somewhat

horseback with a roll of paper in his hand, rode rapidly to the foot of the gallows and presented his scroll to the Sheriff. The instrument proved to be a reprieve of all the prisoners whose execution so many had as seemed to witness. Although the news of the pardon had at first given satisfaction and a joyous shout ran through the crowd, there was evidently much disappointment and many seemed greatly exasperated at this unexpected result. Whole editions of "dying confessions" and "last words" all ready for distribution were suppressed, and a bevy of medical students who had procured a powerful galvanic battery to make experiments on the bodies of the criminals, were exceedingly disappointed, as they had been practising all the morning with perfect success on the legs of frogs and were entirely satisfied that they should be equally successful with the human subject.

We have been made acquainted, through a member of the Executive Council, with the history of the application made for the pardon of these criminals. It seems that after every attempt had been made to set aside the verdict of the jury and obtain a new trial, the friends of the prisoners succeeded in obtaining the services of the gentleman who acted as counsel for the government in procuring their conviction, to appear before the Governor and his advisers, and obtain their pardon. As there was no possible doubt that the prisoners committed the act for which the law condemned them to suffer, the learned gentleman was driven to the necessity of pleading for their reprieve on the ground that the act was committed while the actors were in a state of somnambulism.

To prove this, he introduced several witnesses who testified to facts bearing on this point and going to show that the prisoners were inveterate sleep walkers. That they have always while in this unconscious state been in the habit of walking into people,—that they walked into the East Boston Company—into the Railroad Committees—into the Essex Railroad, the Salem City Council and the Massachusetts Senate.—they commenced sleep walking in their early youth and walked into the Ferry at East Boston. They then walked into the State for half a million and are now walking into the people to pay for it.

The learned counsel also proved that the prisoners were not only somnambulists themselves but that they had the power to put others to sleep. It has been known that some people who have been quite active in opposition to their measures have been suddenly put very quietly to sleep—sometimes for a year or more as the case might be, and sometimes for life. The prisoners have been seen in the lobbies

of the State House and in the Senate chamber, putting members to sleep. Several witnesses testified that they had seen the prisoners looking very hard at certain Senators, and described the various manipulations and how the subjects were affected. One of the victims was made apparently very dizzy and began to take a zig-zag course, and would spin round like a top. Some would go to sleep by a simple look and others required tremendous staring and manipulation to be put into the unconscious state. After being put into this mesmeric condition the subject was entirely in the power of the operators. He would be made to believe the same facts, advocate the same doctrines and come to the same results as those who operated upon him. In the case of a certain Senator who drew a Railroad Report, it was said that he even went beyond the knowledge of the operators (as sometimes happens in the case of clairvoyant subjects) and actually showed wonderful facts and results not in the minds of those who operated upon him.

One respectable witness testified to some experiments on a Senator showing the entire subjection of the subject to the will of the prisoners. After the usual trials of willing water to be vinegar, brandy, molasses, &c. with complete success, a handful of salt was given to him, and he was willing to be sugar, upon which he swallowed it all with great relish. Tobacco and nauseating drugs were also given him and swallowed with the same eagerness.

He was presented with a quantity of fresh fish from Swampscott, which he refused to touch and a smile was visible on his countenance, but he wept bitterly on being presented with some fine Danvers onions.

A small fragment of Danvers granite was given him which he at first attempted to eat, but afterwards threw away as indigestible, complaining at the same time that he felt a mill-stone hanging about his neck.

A fragment of ice from Brown's pond, being brought into the room, caused the subject to shiver with cold—and with apprehension.

The subject was then carefully blindfolded and the twin Railroad Reports were placed at the back of his head, when he read the whole of the one drawn by Mr. Hopkinson, without missing a word. On being asked to read the other Report, he began at the wrong end and commenced reading backwards. No exertion of the mesmeric power could prevail on him to look at it in any other way.

The "log" of the Ferry boat was then placed behind him and he read it with the same readiness as he did Mr. Hopkinson's Report. The log was then willed to be a piece of sugar confectionary and the subject was directed to swallow it, but after a trial of just "four seconds" he gave it up. This was the only unsuccessful experiment.

A great deal of testimony was introduced to show that the prisoners were in a very strange and unnatural condition at the time of perpetrating the act for which they were convicted, although some of the Council believed them to be wide awake all the time. After a patient hearing of the evidence and the very powerful appeal of Mr. Choate, a Reprieve was granted to the criminals for 60 days. When the instrument was read by the Sheriff at the gallows, it was found that it was written for 60 years. It is generally believed that the prisoners magnetised a glass of water which was conveyed to the Secretary of the State, who committed the error while in a state of unconsciousness.

It is however the prevailing opinion that this flaw will not prevent the execution at the time appointed by the Executive.

Manufacturing in Danvers.

There is no place where the cotton or woollen manufacture can be carried on to better advantage than in this town. The advantages of steam cotton mills over those driven by water, has been proved most satisfactorily for the finer description of goods, and such power can be used in Danvers with as much economy as in any other place.—We have a fine stream of the purest water running through our village, to be used about the bleaching operations and to supply the boilers of the engines, and an industrious population now waiting for employment who would gladly do the labor of such an establishment.

Let our people take hold with earnestness of such an undertaking, and it can be carried through to the great advantage of our town by giving employment to its population and sustaining the value of real estate. All admit that something must be done, and it is only for the right individuals to take hold of it in the right manner and the thing is accomplished.

Town Officers.

We have given in another place an official list of the officers of the town, elected at the late annual meeting. It is always well for the people to know who are to serve them and particularly so this year, when their will be so much watchfulness over those who have the expenditure of the public money.

The tide of emigration has already commenced from Ireland, and it is said will be very large this season.

Read the advertisement headed "Can't be beat", in another column, and then when you are in want of clothing call at Oak Hall and see if the caption is true.

Sale of Lots at Melhuken. The first public sale of Lots at the "new city" took place on Tuesday last. All the Lots offered were sold and the prices generally exceeded the estimates of the most sanguine. One lot was sold at seventy cents per foot, and the rest ranged from 50 to 63-4 cents per foot.

Harmony Grove Cemetery.

These beautiful grounds are now beginning to put on their spring attire and will soon, with the improvements made by the Trustees and by the proprietors of lots, look more lovely than ever.—Notwithstanding all that has been done by the corporation by planting trees and shrubs, much remains to be done to give the place that grove-like appearance which its name indicates and which is essential to its perfect character as a Rural Cemetery. Much can and ought to be done by individual proprietors to give the grounds that forest-like aspect which we always associate with such a place. It is not now too late to transplant trees if they are removed by an experienced hand and the evergreens may be transplanted with safety two or three months to come. We hope this hint may not be lost on those who have lots not already ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

We observe that many new lots have been graded and enclosed and several new tombs erected since the last spring. We also notice that the place has been beautified by the erection of a number of monuments, all in good taste and some of them elegant. We were particularly pleased on a recent visit to see a tasteful and elegant Monument which appears from the inscription to be a token of filial affection to the memory of the late Emory Johnson, Esq. This monument which is finely wrought from red freestone, is a gothic structure surmounted by an urn. It is in a beautiful situation and the whole effect is unique and pleasing to the eye.

We hope this year to see many more monuments erected and that before they are placed there, the plans may be submitted to the judgement of a competent architect or some individual having a correct taste in such matters.—Thus far the instances of bad, or rather want of good taste, in monumental erections in this cemetery (aside from the Catholic lot) have been less in proportion to the number than at Mount Auburn or any other place of the kind which we have seen.

The Late Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll.

The friends of this unfortunate gentleman, who so indiscreetly sacrificed his own life in the attempt to main the Massachusetts Lion, and who was decently buried at the public expense, refuse to consider him absolutely defunct and pretend to believe that he is still alive. They have even gone so far as to bring his remains, all torn and mangled as they were into the House of Representatives and set them up to act over again the dying scene. They hope, by presenting this resemblance of a man, in a threatening attitude before the Lion, to arouse him in his lair and gain a poor renown for their departed friend by provoking another stroke from his powerful paw. It will take more than the exhibition of this semblance of a man to arouse the ire of the noble animal, who looks with the most dignified contempt on the inanimate scare-crow.

Inauguration.

We learn that the Inauguration of President Everett at Harvard University on Thursday last, passed off in a most satisfactory manner. It was gratifying to see the harmonious greeting of all the literary institutions in New England,

on this interesting occasion. We trust that the now commenced, at the oldest and best endowed literary institution in our country, that will rise above all sectarian or party influences, and will seek to promote the true glory of our country, by the cultivation of sound learning and piety. We were also particularly gratified to witness at the dinner, that no intoxicating liquors of any kind were used. This is beginning the *Temperance Reform* as it should be. Let all those who were present on this occasion abandon their wine, and become truly temperate, and it will not be difficult to persuade others to do the like.

SINGULAR VEHICLE. We noticed the other day a carriage of a very ingenious and curious construction designed to convey produce to market. It resembled a four wheeled chaise, only the wheels were far apart and in front of the chaise body where the driver sat, was a large, shallow box to contain the produce intended for sale.—When we saw it, it was occupied by a good sized porker lying on his back with his arms stretched out imploringly for a customer. The great advantages of the vehicle in going to market must be obvious, as the driver has all his produce before him and is not obliged to leave his seat to wait upon his customers. It would draw a premium at any cattle show.

This carriage belongs to Amos Flint, Esq. one of our active and enterprising farmers who has before exercised his ingenuity in labor saving expedients.

Artificial Roots.—We happened not long since to be passing a man who was busily employed in boring holes near the end of a willow tree. On enquiring we found that his object was to make an artificial root by running cross sticks through the holes—not for the purpose of drawing nourishment from the earth—but to sustain the tree in a firm position. It is not every one who would have thought of this ingenious plan to imitate nature.

Hon. Daniel P. King our Representative to Congress has returned to Washington after a short visit to his family. We learn also that Hon. Amos Abbot of the North District is now on a visit to his friends in Andover.

Danvers Railroads.

Nothing shows more conclusively the necessity of Railroad communication to the inhabitants of Danvers than the number of petitions for charter of different roads. There have been no less than six Railroads petitioned for, to be located on the same ground between Danvers and Salem, all passing up North River. The following are the several Railroads referred to.

Winnisimmet by Thomas H. Perkins and others.
Georgetown " Elias Putnam " "
South Reading " S. O. Richardson " "
Essex " Jos Cabot " "
Eastern R. Road Branch, Directors of E R Road.
Malden Branch David Pingree and others.

Register of Deeds.

The second trial for Register of Deeds will, by the appointment of the County Commissioners, take place on Monday next. We trust our citizens will exert themselves to secure for

HON. JONATHAN SHOVE,

a large vote in this town. Of all the candidates which have been brought before the public, no one has stronger claims to the support of his fellow citizens than Mr Shove, and but for the vile and contemptible slanders circulated by those who ought at least to have some regard for truth and justice, there would be no obstacle in the way to prevent his election. We trust that the following letters received in reply to several inquiries addressed by a friend of Mr Shove to the counsel in the case of Wyman vs. Phoenix Bank, will forever set at rest the accusation of connivance by Mr Shove with the President of that bank which has been circulated through the community:—

SALEM, April 27, 1846.

Dear Sir,—
In reply to your question, whether on either of the trials of William Wyman for embezzling the funds of the Phoenix Bank, there was any evidence tending to implicate the conduct or character of Jonathan Shove, Esq., late Bank Commissioner I have great pleasure in saying, there was no such evidence. I mean to say, there was no evidence implicating the conduct or character of Mr. Shove as an upright officer, and an honest man. In all the trials, to which the transaction in the Phoenix Bank gave rise, I never heard the slightest imputation upon the integrity or honorable intention of Mr. S. from any quarter, neither from the presiding Judge, the Counsel on either side, any of the Bank Directors, or any other individual, acquainted with the facts developed at such trials. I certainly never had any reason to entertain even a suspicion of any connivance between Mr. S. and the accused officers of the Bank. The only unfortunate circumstances in the case, so far as Mr. S. was concerned, were, that his last examination of the Bank was less thorough than his former examination had been, and less thorough than it ought to have been, and that he was a debtor to the Bank at the time of its failure. The examination made by Mr. S., immediately preceding the last, was more thorough and perfect, and a full and minute record of it was presented, and at that time, he was more largely indebted to the Bank, than he was at the time of its failure. As to the want of thoroughness of the last examination, that was satisfactorily explained, I mean so far as relates to any connivance with the officers of the Bank, or any improper or dishonorable intension on his part. And I believe further, that neither the bill holders, depositors or stock holders of the Bank suffered any thing from the remissness of Mr. S. at his last examination, and that if that examination had been as thorough as any examination ever made by any Bank Commissioner, the Bank would have appeared perfectly sound. I mean to say, that the manner of doing things at the Phoenix Bank would defy the closest scrutiny when, or about what time an examination would take place.

I am most happy in doing Mr Shove an act of simple justice, in giving this expression of my opinion upon a point, on which I think he has been most unjustly assailed by individuals unacquainted with the facts.

At your request I wrote Mr Chief Justice WELLS and enclose you his answer.

Yours very truly,
A. HUNTINGTON.

My Dear Sir,—
Your letter has been handed to me this afternoon.

I certainly received no impressions unfavorable to the integrity of Mr Shove, by the investigations I made during the Wyman trials. The last examinations were less thorough and satisfactory than a strict discharge of duty by the Commissioners would have rendered proper, but this was owing to circumstances, which in my opinion, fully exonerated Mr S. from any ground for supposing, that there was any collusion or understanding between him and Mr Wyman.

I am sorry to learn that Mr Shove is in any danger of suffering in his character of these transactions: I think they ought not to impair the confidence of any one in his integrity.

I am reluctant to do any thing which may seem like taking part in a question in which I have no interest, but if the publication of my opinion as above stated, it is needed for the vindication of Mr S. you may make such use of this letter as you think proper.

With much respect,
Yours truly,
DANIEL WELLS.

A HUNTINGTON, Esq.

The Ladies' Wreath and Literary Gatherer.—We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Bradbury & Soden the March and April Nos. of this publication, the copyright of which has been purchased by them, and is hereafter to be issued by them, every month. It is embellished with a fine steel engraving, and from the amount of good reading and the neat manner in which it is got up, we should think it one of the cheapest publications now issued. Terms 1 00 per annum, or seven copies for 5 00.

Mr. WEBSTER was met at the depot in Boston, on his arrival from Washington, by a large number of citizens, who tendered him a most cordial reception. A public dinner will be given him at Philadelphia, on his return.

ODD FELLOWSHIP is increasing in the West.—It is stated that there are sixty Lodges in Ohio, and thirty in Indiana.

LIST OF DANVERS TOWN OFFICERS.

1846.
Moderator—Lewis Allen.
Town Clerk—Joseph Shed.
Town Treasurer—Robert S. Daniels.
Selectmen and Assessors—Wingate Merrill, Kendall Osborn, Nathaniel Pope, William Dodge, Jr., and Lewis Allen.
Overseers of the Poor—Wingate Merrill, Levi Preston, Jr., and Samuel P. Fowler.
Constables—Andrew Torr, Thomas Bowen, and Benjamin Upton.
Fence Viewers—Daniel Osborn, Joseph Stearns, Asa Bushby, Simon Putnam, and Daniel Taylor.
Surveyors of Lumber—George Porter, Alfred Taylor and Alfred Fellows.
Pound Keepers—Belcher Winn, Joseph Ezra Gowing and Benjamin Fuller.
Auditors of Accounts—John W. Proctor, F. Perry and Lewis Allen.
Field Drivers—Joseph Porter, William John Bagley, Jr., Isaac Hardy, Abijah Richardson, Jonathan Southwick, William H. Sawyer, Kimball Hutchinson, Francis Phelps, William Goodale, Jr., Eben P. Colcord, Francis Shepard, Daniel P. Clough, John Morrison, Hiram Hook, John Pike, Richard Hood and Joseph Husey.
Health Committee—Andrew Nichols, John F. Fatten, Amos Osborn, George Osgood, Adam Grosvenor, Joseph Osgood and Eben Hunt.
Tythingmen—Rufus Tapley, Luther S. Moore, Peter Wait, Henry Fowler, Edward Hammond, Jonathan C. Clough, John Shaw, John Morrison, Francis K. Pemberton, Nathaniel Silvester and Daniel P. Clough.
Firewards—Nathaniel P. C. Patterson, William H. Little, Francis Baker, Philip L. Osborn, John V. Stevens, Miles Osborn, Jeremiah L. Kimball, Joseph Reith, Simon Putnam, Parley Tapley, Stephen Granville and Stephen F. Reed.
Surveyors of Highways—Wingate Merrill, Philip L. Osborn, James P. King, John Hathaway, Thomas Taylor, Daniel Taylor, Francis Phelps, Timothy Fuller, Josiah Mudge, Sylvanus E. Swan, Jesse Putnam, Samuel Brown, Samuel Wallis, Allen Jacobs, Asa Tapley, Jesse Tapley, and Richard Hood.
Collector of Taxes—William Walcott.
School Committee—Milton P. Braman, Joseph W. Eaton, John W. Proctor, Thomas P. Reed, Otis Mudge, Francis Baker, Joseph Poor, Jr., Peter Wait and Richard Tolman.
Attest: JOSEPH SHED, Town Clerk.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. Ebe. Upon proposes to open school in Ashland Hall, for the instruction of misses and masters in dancing.

We understand that A. A. Abbott, Esq. has received the appointment of Attorney for the town the present year.

FOR THE GAZETTE.
Mr. Editor—I have just had my attention called to an article in the Salem Gazette of yesterday, in which the writer undertakes to characterize a certain "Mr. Noggs" as being the author of a scandalous piece published in the Gazette of last week upon the projected Rail Road from Salem to Andover. While I take the trouble to deny the charge of having written the piece alluded to, because I am unwilling to be thought of as one who would ridicule and caricature his friends and neighbors, I at the same time confess that the honor of being supposed to possess such choice talent and delicate wit as the aforesaid satire indicated, more than compensates for the boyish, rude, and painful manner in which the charge was made.

Having thus duly acknowledged the honor done me, I may be allowed to express my surprise that the correspondent of the Gazette should have gone out of his way to attack or prejudice one who is unconscious of having ever given him or any other person just cause for offence. As for the rail-road question, from first to last I have had no interest in the matter, nor even written a line on the subject; believing it to be the business of young men to mind his own business, and leave public affairs to older and wiser heads.

Unwilling to tire your patience, and hoping that my friend, whose reading patients would prefer his practising rather more on the principles of Homeopathy, will imitate my brevity, I remain, Yours, &c., Mr. Noggs.

The alarm of fire, Wednesday noon came from South Salem. It was occasioned by some trifling burning of woodwork on one of the towers of the Naumkeag Cotton Factory, originating from some soldering apparatus which the workmen had been using. The fire was all extinguished before the bell struck the alarm.—Reg.

The fire in Chelsea on Wednesday night was not so large as has been stated. An old barn in Upper Chelsea was consumed—no further damage done.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER. At the session of the Supreme Judicial Court held in Greenfield, last week, an action was tried, in which Arthur Edgely a representative in the legislature from the town of Warwick was plaintiff, and Samuel W. Conbury of Warwick was defendant. The charge alleged to be slanderous were that the plaintiff was insolvent, and that he was a horse thief. The defendant justified that both the charges were true. The trial occupied three days, and from the standing of the parties and the nature of the charges created much feeling. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff as to both charges, and in the charge of insolvency assessed damages at \$1750 and on the charge of horse-stealing assessed damages at one dollar! making one hundred and seventy one dollars in all. [Springfield Gaz.]

New Hotel in Gloucester. The fine farm of Lyman Mason, Esq. has been sold to a company of gentlemen in Boston, who propose building a splendid hotel thereon. The water prospect is unrivalled, and the fine beaches in the vicinity will offer great facilities for riding and bathing.—[Boston Traveller.]

Brick Makers. About 150 Canadian brick makers passed through town on Monday, on the Western Railroad, destined, we understand, to Malden in this State. [Springfield Gaz.]

The April term of the Supreme Judicial Court commenced at Ipswich on Tuesday and Judge Wilde presiding.

On Wednesday, the Court was adjourned to the second day of June, which time has been appointed for the trial of Edward Hamilton, charged with the commission of a capital crime upon

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1846.

Effect of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The repeal of the unjust and oppressive tariff upon bread stuffs, by the British government, is anticipated with great joy by many of our citizens, by the Democratic party in particular, who look upon the advantage it will afford to our farmers, by increasing the demand for their produce, as simple compensation for great and important concessions which may hereafter be made by this country, to England. But this we believe to be a stupendous error, and a knowledge of the facts in regard to the probable increase of demand for our produce by such a repeal, will show this matter in its true light. Such a repeal would unquestionably be for the interest of England under her present circumstances, and would alleviate immense suffering throughout the kingdom; but the additional produce which it would admit into the kingdom, would come, if we are able to judge any thing from accurate statistical tables prepared by Mr. Hudson, mostly from the continent of Europe. The demand for grain in Great Britain for a series of years to come, has been estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, annually. This will be the same very nearly whether the British ports are opened or not. But where is the grain all to come from? If from the United States as a result of this new policy, then it will operate advantageously to our agricultural interests. But statistics show that we have, in the past, supplied but about one twentieth of this demand, say less than 1,000,000 bushels annually. The remainder has come from the continent of Europe. And a repeal of the tariff cannot effect the proportion in our favor. And is this a market worth making sacrifice for? The grain crop of the United States in 1844 was over 95,000,000 bushels; of this the boasted British market has received but one ninety fifth part. The British market at the best, has, and can have, but the most trifling effect upon our agricultural productions. If a tariff exists, it operates with the same effect upon all countries which furnish grain to the British market, and if the tariff is taken off, the effect will be precisely the same to all, with this difference, adverse to the United States, that the trade through Canada which has been two thirds of our whole trade with Great Britain, will be cut off, because now grain can be admitted through that country under the colonial duty, which is much lower than the duty on wheat direct from this country. Therefore the effect will be instead of increasing the demand from this country, to decrease it two thirds, and bring the remainder in direct competition with the great wheat-growing countries on the continent, where laborers can be obtained for from 8 pence to a shilling a day and board themselves. This shows the utter absurdity of the prevailing opinion that the repeal of the corn laws will operate beneficially upon the agricultural interests of this country. Let the United States pursue the same general policy which England ever has; let her regard what will be for her own interests—for the prosperity of the great mass of her laborers, without fear or favor, and the same success will always attend her, which invariably has in the past. But let her neglect these—let her be tampered with and cajoled by foreign influences, and the locks of her glory will be shorn forever and her laborers reduced to a servitude more miserable than that of the laborers of Europe.

Anti-Slavery Movements.

Clergymen of the Universalist denomination, to the number of 306 have published a protest against American Slavery, with a view to "add something to the moral power that is creating a deep horror at the monstrous wrongs of Slavery, and that shall gather strength and greatness till human nature cannot withstand the majesty of the demand to 'let the oppressed go free,' but shall glory God by loyalty to Right and Duty."

This protest makes no allusion to any political party, but confines itself to a simple protestation against the wrong and sin of slavery, for good reasons set forth.

It will be remembered that a similar protest was published a few months since signed by a large portion of the Unitarian clergy. Rev. Theodore Parker remarked concerning this protest that it was signed 'not by the captains and colonels but by the rank and file of the preachers of that denomination.'

A call, somewhat numerously signed, has been issued, for a Convention, to be held at the Dane Street (Rev. Mr. Abbott's) Church, in Beverly, on the 13th inst., to be composed of such ministers and church-members in Essex County as may feel disposed to attend, to deliberate in the spirit of Christian love, concerning the wrongs of the slave, and the moral influence which may be exerted for his disenfranchisement, and the removal of the various evils which flow from the system of involuntary servitude which exists in our country.

Speakers in Congress.

Five of the Representatives in Congress from this state, have been Speakers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, viz. Messrs Adams, Winthrop, Rockwell, Ashmun and King. Two of these, Messrs Adams and King, have also been Presidents of the Senate. It would seem that with such a sprinkling of ex-presiding officers, better order ought to be maintained in that body than is indicated by some of the newspaper reports.

Register of Deeds.

The Second trial for Register of Deeds in this county resulted in the re-election of the present incumbent, Mr. R. H. French, by a majority of about 200.

In Michigan, the proportion of adults who can neither read nor write is 1 to 44; in Indiana it is 1 to 18. The former is settled from the free States, the latter from Slave States, principally.

New School Houses.

The School House erected for District No. 1, is just completed. It is finished for the accommodation of three schools and will comfortably seat 320 scholars, writing desks being furnished for 100 pupils. It is finely located, in a pleasant and airy situation, retired from the noise and dust of the public street, and when the new way voted by the town is completed, it will be easy of access from all the populous parts of the District. The spot of ground contains about three quarters of an acre, affording ample play-ground for the scholars where they may pursue their sports in safety and without annoyance to others. Separate playgrounds are enclosed for the older and younger pupils. By the recent census of the children it is ascertained that the house is very near the centre of the population, there being a few more children west, than east of the new house including among the latter all who come from the north side of the river.

The new School House in District No. 11 is raised and will speedily be finished. It is a large and noble looking structure in its unfinished state, and when finished will be an ornament to the village. It is located on the old site on Lowell St. part of the former house having been removed to afford room for it, and the remaining part being designed for a primary school. The new house will be divided into two apartments, the upper story being wholly occupied for the principal school, which will contain desks for 96 scholars and the lower, for a primary or intermediate school. We understand that it is the intention to adopt all the modern improvements in the finishing and furnishing of the house, which will make it one of the best school houses in the vicinity, the only drawback to its completeness being the want of suitable play ground around it.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

This is an important question with reference to the stagnation in the principal business of our place, and one which ought to be answered by a vigorous effort to introduce among us some kind of manufactures which shall keep our citizens at home, prevent the decline of real estate, and give employment to labor. If our people would only devote the same effort, with only half the zeal which was manifested in behalf of our Railroad, towards establishing some kind of manufactures which would create business as well as afford facilities for it, we might see the busy wheels in motion and hear the hum of machinery which would give life and activity to our village. Let the first step be taken and it will be seen that the project will be carried through by the unanimous co-operation of all our citizens.

School Census.

From a census of the children in School District No. One, just completed, it appears that there are 278 children between the ages of four and sixteen years. By this it appears that, contrary to the usual expectation, there has been an increase instead of decrease of this part of the population in the District. This result is accounted for on the supposition that many new houses in process of building when the last census was taken are now finished and occupied; and from the fact that most of those who have been thrown out of employment and removed from town, have been single men while those having families have remained.

By the census of last year, the number of children of the required age was 270, showing an increase this year, of 8 scholars. We hope the result of the enumeration in the other parts of the town will show that there has been no diminution of our population. The removal from town and those in prospect, show the need of the introduction of some stable and standard business to give support to our store-keepers, mechanics and laborers.

It will be recollected that one of our townsmen, (J. Silvester, Esq.) sailed for England a few months since for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of introducing American leather on the other side of the Atlantic, and to avail himself of such general information in regard to the Shoe and Leather business as he might be able. He is now in England, pursuing these investigations. Having ascertained that no pegged boots or shoes are manufactured in the kingdom, and thinking it a feasible undertaking, Mr. Silvester sent home for several mechanics acquainted with this branch of the trade. Six young men from this vicinity took passage in a packet ship from Boston, on Thursday last, for Liverpool, who will commence immediately, on their arrival at that place, the manufacture of this kind of work.

Henry Clapp, Jr., of the Pioneer, who is now in the Salem Jail, under a sentence of Court for libel, seems to bear his confinement with a fortitude and resignation becoming a martyr. His frequent jests and the inimitable wit which is shown by him in every allusion to his persecutor (administering sometimes a withering rebuke), the jocose manner of exhibiting the injustice of the Court, which sentenced him to sixty days imprisonment and subjected him to the expense of some hundred dollars for an unintentional libel, must commend itself to the whole fraternity for jail-deserving scissoring. The following is a specimen of his good temper.

Whoever says that "May day" was not celebrated at the editor's Stone Cottage in Salem, last Friday morning, in the appropriate manner possible is either to be pitied for his ignorance, or condemned for a total disregard of the truth. He may swing from which horn of the dilemma best suits him.

His letters are usually dated from "GRANITE RETREAT," alias Salem Jail.

A bill to punish seduction and adultery has passed the New York House of Assembly by a vote of 82 to 21.

Death of Hon. Mr. Pickering.—We announce with deep regret the death of Hon. John Pickering, L. L. D., and President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died yesterday morning at his residence in Boston, in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Salem, on the 7th February, 1777, and was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated with high reputation, in 1796; in a few years after, while his father, Timothy Pickering, was Secretary of State of the United States, he went aboard as Secretary of Legation to the Court of Lisbon, and thence went to London where he was attached to the suite of Hon. Rufus King, our Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Pickering improved the opportunity, furnished by his residence abroad, to make an extensive collection of rare and classical books. — *Salem Reg.*

¶ We learn that Mr. Samuel W. King, to whom was tendered the office of Teacher in the School in District No. 1, has declined the invitation.

¶ Rev. John Wesley Hanson, late of Wentworth, N. H., has received and accepted an invitation to become the Pastor of the Universalist Society at the New Mills, in this town.

¶ John Tyler has written a letter, pronouncing all the charges made by C. J. Ingersoll, a gainst Mr Webster as a purloiner of the Secret Service money, false and malicious.

FOR THE COURIER.

Board of Health.

We understand that our new medical board of health have recently met and organized. That the only non-professional member of the board absented himself from the meeting—probably thinking it best to leave the whole responsibility to those whose lives are devoted to constant warfare with disease and death. We have not yet learned the purport of the rules and regulations sanitary or otherwise which were adopted, for the government of all necessary and other affairs of the good citizens of this town, which come under the supervision of these officers, but may infer without any great breach of the laws of charity, from the usual motives of men as manifested in town meetings and elsewhere, that they will favor their own professional interests. And did not their constituents in making this peculiar selection presume it would be so? Men usually judge other men's motives by their own. May we not then expect to see published something like the following:

Rules and orders of the Board of Health.
Ordered. That no rotting, decaying or putrefying vegetable or animal matter be removed from cellars, sink drains, necessaries, or about houses and barns in this town, except on the most sultry days in July or August next.

Ordered. That all the blood, offal and other offensive matters be allowed to accumulate about slaughter houses and piggeries, especially those situated in the most densely populated parts of the town, nearest school houses and other public buildings, and that the removal of the same from and after the 15th day of May inst. be strictly forbidden.

Ordered. That the inhabitants residing near Goldswait's brook, and the Wallis mill-pond so called, throw all their dead cats, dogs, and other animal matters, and all other kinds of filth which need not be named, into the waters of said brook and pond—and that a brewery of best Albany Ale be forthwith established on its margin.

Ordered. That no dead horses, cattle, or dung heaps be removed from any of the streets or highways in this town, or be buried therebetween the 15th day of May inst. and the 1st day of November next, under the penalty of our highest displeasure.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, at the town rooms, April 31st, 1846, the foregoing rules and orders were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed.

M. M. S. S., Prest.

M. D., Clerk.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—You will be so good as to indulge us with a word to Mr. Noggis. It would seem that in that family as in the "Comedy of Errors" there are fac simile twin brothers. The blunder-buss which we discharged (and these implements are not without their uses) has cleared the ambush and so far has given us satisfaction, inasmuch as it has expelled a conviction, produced by a striking similarity of physiognomy, which otherwise must have ever after unpleasantly remained. The effect however has been accompanied with some pain to ourselves, as it appears we may have produced an undesired wound upon a friend. We trust to our good fortune and his good nature, that the wound is not irremediable. To him we would wish to make the amende honorable by saying, that the impulse for touching the fuse arose from that strong feeling of revulsion with which one is impressed, when he suddenly finds in a supposed friend, a disguised enemy; the same sensation which prompted the pregnant exclamation, "et tu Brute!" We improve the occasion to say, that we never have entertained other than the most kind and respectful disposition towards Mr. N., your correspondent, and of course it would be very far from us, where there was no wrong, to harbor the thought to injure or disparage that gentleman overtly, much less, I trust he would believe, by prestige.

As for the other Mr. Noggis, "the gentleman with the asteric signature," in the Gazette, we should not have noticed him at all, as the above explanation evinces, for his position fully entitles him to lay out all his strength in the direction in which it is aimed; and we cannot "perpetuate any feud" either real or in banding, as with him it will be seen, we have never commenced one. As he has his sugar plum in possession, we shall be perfectly willing to sit by his side and harmoniously enjoy our own, whenever we obtain it, in an envelope something more substantial than one of his hapenny ballads.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE GAZETTE.

THE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY this year, it is represented will be immense. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale in parts of the country where hitherto there has not been much emigration. The emigration spirit prevails not among the poor, but among persons in good circumstances, and even among the rich and wealthy. People who own large and beautiful estates are selling off their property (and getting ready to emigrate with family and friends to America). Phil. News.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steam packet ship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the 13th ult., with from 90 to 100 passengers and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Friday, and about half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night, during a thick fog, run ashore on Cape Cod, about five miles from the light on the highlands. She was got off on Monday morning, by a tow boat, not having been injured in the least.

The news by the Cambria is not of particular importance in a political point of view. An advance has taken place in the price of cotton—and the corn market had met with a slight improvement. Money was a scarce commodity.

Parliament re-assembled on 17th and the Irish coercion or "assassination" bill was under discussion. Much complaint was made against ministers for pressing this unpopular measure. It was impossible to tell when the tariff bill would be again before the Commons.

Speculation was still rife as to the fate of the Corn law bill in the House of Lords.

The Oregon question and the basis of a compromise, have been freely discussed by the British press.

The accounts carried out by the Hibernia, from Boston, the 1st of April, excited a good deal of attention. The message of Mr. Polk was not considered warlike; indeed some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuance of peace in the expense to which the United States will be put by arming for the conflict. The speech of Mr. Webster, in favor of the 23d degree, had been much noticed and freely commented on.

There had been heavy floods in England causing some damage.

Ireland.—The distress in Ireland continued with out mitigation. Meetings were held in various parts of the kingdom to devise means of supplying the poor with work and food. There was no employment for arizans, and all were in a state of great destitution. At Clonmel a riot had taken place, and mills and shops had been attacked and plundered by the mob.

Mr. Peel stated in the House of Commons, that the suffering condition of the country had been the object of the attention of government by night and by day. In many places there were no potatoes left—in none will the last perishing root be found after May. The accounts every where speak of increased distress. A Castellar paper says—The gaunt and long dreaded scourge has at length broken forth. From every part of the country we hear the most dreadful accounts. Even in Tullagh many inhabitants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions that their children may not die.

We learn from France that the King of the French, Louis Philippe, on the 10th ult., was fired upon while taking his ride in the front of Fontainebleau, by a man seated on the wall. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, the Duchess of Nemours, the Prince and Princess of Salome were in the carriage with the king. Three balls cut the fringes but no one was hurt. The Queen picked up a piece of the wadding. The assassin was immediately arrested. His name was Leconte, and he was an old general guardian of the forest of Fontainebleau.

The article below is from the Ploughman.

SECRET INFLUENCE OVER THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

It has now become apparent that the managers of a number of our earliest railway companies have clubbed together and made common cause to secure exclusive privileges in road making. Last year they talked loudly of their vested rights and chartered grants.—This year the phrase is changed, but the meaning is the same. They tell legislators of their privileges to make roads for the public, and draw an inference that they must be consulted when a new road is to be made.

We apprehend but little danger from this combination after it is once fully known to the public. The people are yet honest enough to correct all such abuses, and legislators will learn to frown on all attempts to take their business out of their hands. All that we desire, is to let the public know their danger.

Do you ask for proof of this secret influence that is exerted to warp our legislation? Do you call us unreasonably suspicious for asserting that all is not right in our Legislative Halls? Then answer us a few questions.

Can you account for the fact of a member's becoming quite a new man in a few hours, after he is appointed on a Railroad Committee?

Can you tell us why the Senate in several instances has differed so widely from the House?

Do you know why Linus Child was appointed, soon after the session was over, to superintend the spinning Jennies at Lowell, at the rate of four thousand dollars per year?

Can you divine why the Hon. Chairman of the R. R. Committee reported against the granting of a charter though he voted for it last year? We mean Mr. Hopkinson.

Does any one know why Mr. Page, of New Bedford, on the R. R. Committee, was a different man from Mr. Page of New Bedford off of the Committee? Why he last year argued most strenuously for a charter, and this year strongly against it?

Finally, will any one inform us what has become of the leading names on several railway petitions? The wealthy Mr. Fingree's name has been expunged from the Danvers petition, as the counsel stated on the trial; and there are other names that have disappeared quite as mysteriously.

If any one can clear up this matter and give some plausible reason for these changes we will sit down and hear him. Until this is done we claim a right to be suspicious of the crafty agents of some of these companies.

Liberation of Slaves. We learn, says the Pittsburg Chronicle, that thirty-three negro slaves, from the Eastern part of Virginia, recently liberated at the death of their master, arrived in town a few days ago, and were to have proceeded yesterday on board the Dominion to Ohio, their new destination. We learn, likewise, that their liberator purchased for them a farm in Ohio, to which they are going.

We are informed by an individual, who has gone into the calculation, that the sale of land at Essex last week, amounted to \$70,000, and that the cost within the present year of the quantity thus sold, was but fifty-six dollars. The thing is unprecedented in this or any other country. — *Boston Times.*

Rev John Pierpont, Jr., this town, has asked a dismission. The Society, by a vote of 16 to 53 refused to accept his resignation. — *Lynn News.*

War With Mexico!

Important from the Mexican Frontier Hostilities Commenced. Attack on the U. S. Forces—Four of our Men KILLED.

From the New York Sun.

Philadelphia May 7. 1846. The Mail from New Orleans arrived at an early hour this morning, conveying the following important intelligence from the Frontier.

A scouting party of the U. S. Army was attacked by about fifty Mexicans, on the American side of the Rio Grande, and fired upon. Four of our men were killed on our side.

Gen Taylor had ordered the blockade of Matamoros, which was strictly enforced by our vessels of war.

Fifty soldiers in all had deserted from the American army, some of them being shot in the act of crossing to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

From the Galveston Citizen, April 25.

Whether the party making this attack upon Fort Porter were soldiers or robbers is uncertain; but we believe the Mexican officers say the latter. These officers had already said to some of ours that every thicket was infested with bandits, who would kill a man for fifty cents of his blanket, and that the Mexicans could not be trusted of holding themselves accountable for any accident which might happen to detached parties venturing incautiously too far from the camp.

The following is the form of a prayer composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thinking the Almighty for the success of the British army in India:

"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders who sought to spread desolation over fruitful and populous provinces enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee O Merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which occasion had not been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury at our hands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory. It was Thy wisdom which guided the counsel, Thy power which strengthened the hands of those whom thou placedst there to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the Lawless aggressor and the frustration of his ambitious design. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech thee to go forth with our armies, whenever they are called into battle in a righteous cause, and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and rapine.

"Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavors to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations entrusted to their care.

"And whilst Thou preservest our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honor and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen.

Washington, May 5.

The Secretary of War received, last night, dispatches from the army of occupation ten days later.

The Mexicans were busily employed in completing their fortifications; but, apparently, rather from apprehension of an attack from the U. States than from any intention to enter upon offensive measures themselves.

It is now said that the President is waiting for Mr. Shields's arrival in this city, which will be about two weeks hence, to make up his mind as to the course to be taken by him in relation to Mexican affairs.

The opposition to the ratification of the contract with Mr. Mill, for a line of mail steamers to Coates and Brown, was voted down in committee to-day, and the item for the appropriation was passed in committee.

The Senate adjourned. In the House, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill for supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846.

Mr. Winthrop drew the attention of the House to the large amount of money asked for by the Secretary of State from the committee on foreign relations.

An amendment to meet the expenditures of Florida, while a territory, was rejected.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$30,000 for the mileage and per diem of new Senators and Representatives. Also, \$100,000 towards the execution of the provisions of a late treaty with Great Britain.

The bill was then disposed of and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1847.

The amendment appropriating \$25,000 toward the carrying of the mail to Coates and Brown was agreed to, by which the contract with Mr. Edward Mills is confirmed.

An amendment to strike out the proviso by which postmasters are authorized to receive the same compensation as under the old law was pending when the House adjourned.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philad. N. American, under date of May 1, says that so certain and near is the presumed approach of the death of Rev C. T. Talcott, that his friends have already had his coffin made and lined with silk, to be in readiness to take his body home as soon as the spirit shall have departed from its prison walls. Every hour is looked to as his last.

A new Post Office has been established at Swampscott, in Lynn, and Waldo Thompson, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

FIRE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J. Early Tuesday morning, the large and splendid establishment called the New Jersey Hotel, erected by Wm. Gibbons, Esq., at Morristown, was wholly consumed, involving a loss of more than \$50,000.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir,—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent— all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. At last, I took a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS:
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stinson
North Parish—J. M. Haley Platts.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. F. Adams

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN,
Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser,
Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after the manner of McAlpin, Skelton and Bells, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole contour of Latee Hairs.

Felix I. Fountain, for cleansing the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and graced these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Oe Marrow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scented and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, No 1 Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Heads Jamponed. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

March 2d

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT,
Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting of Windows and Common Bedsteads, Crabs, Bureaus, Centres and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other articles usually found in such an establishment.

N. C. Furniture repaired and varnished at reasonable prices.

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the

Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.

MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for South's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by

JOHN DIXE,
27 Water Street.

July 12

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Berth, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skilful in adapting them to all variety of cases that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending him to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case, that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is, often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronicle.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every human being depends, is partly walled in by a more nebulous or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

Bartlett has contrived appliances by which either nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

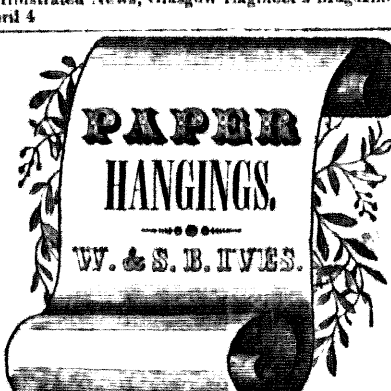
ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:

Graham's Monthly Magazine 3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Whig 3 00
Eclectic Magazine 3 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York, New England Family Magazine 5 00
Robert Merry's Magazine 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Pastor Magazine 3 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 3 00
New England Quarterly, 5 00
Hunt's Merchants Magazine, 5 00
Ladies' Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following Papers, and has for sale single copies:—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

April 4



At their Old and well-known Stand, Stearns's

building, corner of Essex and Washington Sts., Salem

NEW PATTERNS, just received and are

now opening, a large and most beautiful collection of

French and American ROOM PAPERS and BORDERES.

Having made arrangements with most of the manufac-

urers to receive the new patterns as soon as out, we are

enabled to offer as splendid an assortment as can be found,

and as cheap as at any store elsewhere. A very great va-

riety. From ten cents to twenty, very fine.

April 11 207 Essex street, Salem.

April 11

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gen-

tlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to

Dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good

style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country.

Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Cravats, Scarfs,

Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gaiter

Veils. Gentlemen's coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed

at Short Notice.

Costs, Pants, Vests, Table Covers, Blankets,

Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or

color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning.

Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, J. A. SARGENT & MERRILL.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

LUMBER.

The subscriber has for sale at Peabody st., South

Salem,

250,000 FEET of good Bangor

Lumber.

300,000 Shingles, and other sort Lumber, of various

kinds, such as Pickets, Clapboards, Lath and Blind Slate,

etc. As the subscriber is about to make a change in his busi-

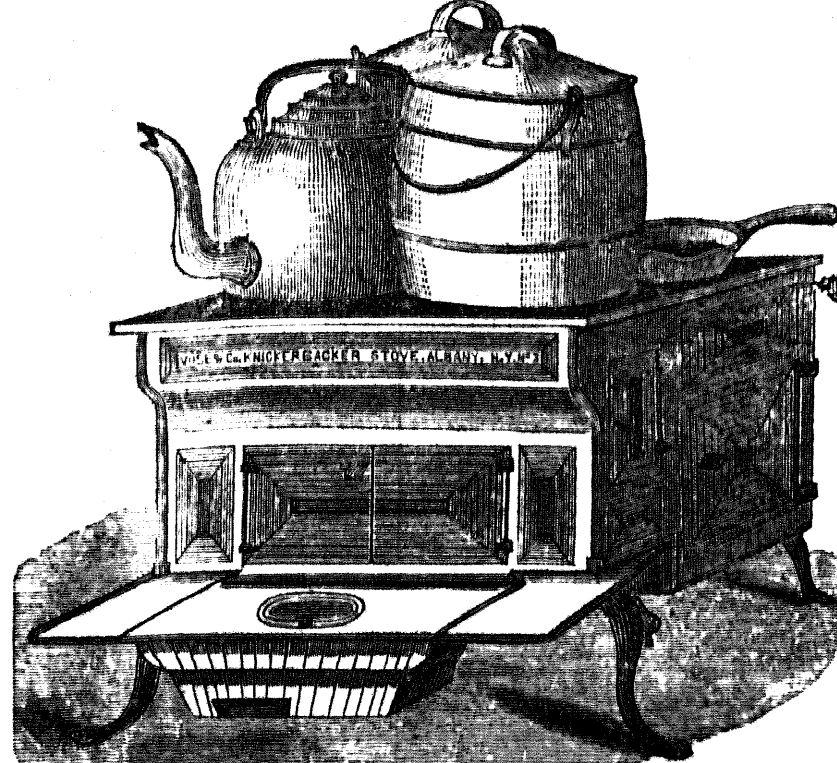
ness, he will sell the above articles low for cash, or on

short credit. Persons about to buy, are invited to call and

examine for themselves.

HENRY B. WARD.

Salem, March 21, 1846



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE

At his store in Lunt's Building, next west

of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which

are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency

for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail;

Railburn

The New Ensign Stove—a new pattern;

Plougher, which is highly recommended;

Economy's Friend. Size: Lewis Improved;

Plougher. The celebrated Railway,

together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in

price from \$1 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern;

Colum

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without

ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be pur-

chased at any establishment in the country.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large

stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and

faithfully executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS,

in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or

retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been

offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus

may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and

BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well

to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

South Danvers, Aug. 30.

ep11

New Furniture Store.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.)

JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken

the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand

and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds, Windsor, Cot, Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany,

Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane,

back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Car-

diolles; Cribs, Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing

Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy

Boxes, a great variety,—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the

best of manufacturers, all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this ar-

ticle will do well to call.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety.

N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner

of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of

Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.

Salem, April 12, 1845.

If you have not time to peruse this at present

preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of

importance. In again presenting

to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO

PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it

is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human

frame is subject; but does claim that it will complaints where

a purifier of the Blood is required; that this Panacea is in-

fallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have us-

ed it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public

may deem it entitled,—and would prefer that its beneficial

results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health

which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its

use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and

Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-

fered, and no article has given so much universal satisfaction

for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indis-

gestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice,

Scorbutic, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin,

Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any

complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF

THE BLOOD.

The PANACEA is composed of all must be aware

who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and

SARSAP

it derived in some way from the cod. Mr. P. is experimenting on some other trees in his garden in the same way, and will be able to judge with more certainty hereafter. In the meantime it would be well for others to try this experiment—perhaps they may reap the same benefit from it that Mr. Plume has.—*Newark Eagle.*

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1846.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

It is very clear now that a war with Mexico cannot be avoided. A war is actually commenced between that country and the United States. And what is it for? For what purpose are the people of this nation, the freest and most enlightened people on the face of the globe, about to enter into a sanguinary contest? The answer is distinctly and unequivocally, for the extension and perpetuation of American Slavery, for the riveting more closely of the fetters of the slave. What an answer, and what a position for Americans.—Shame upon a country which will go to war in such a case. Words too strong or too severe cannot be uttered in view of such iniquity and disgrace to our country.

The whole slave power has been concentrated for the last ten years to effect the annexation of Texas. In the last Presidential election it was fought for with desperation by the South.—The portion of the Democratic party from the slave states, controlling as it always does the remainder, made the Texas question the great party issue. The whole Democratic party supported it, and by the assistance of the Liberty party they rode into power. Texas, without which the South asserted, slavery could not exist ten years, was immediately annexed, regardless of consequences. And as a direct result of that annexation, war with Mexico has followed. This result was anticipated by the Whig party. They solemnly protested against the annexation—that it would confirm the system of Slavery—that it would give undue power to one section of the country—and that it would inevitably involve us in a war with Mexico. The whole of this train of disasters has followed in rapid succession.—But the Whig party have washed their hands clean of this iniquity. They have no lot or parcel in the matter any further than to defend their country and their homes. They cannot enlist in this war of aggression—this crusade for Slavery. Let the party which brought about this evil with their eyes open, bear the brunt of it. Let Col. Polk lead off his Democratic army and his *corps du reserve* of Liberty men, and let him and them reap all the laurels of this war with the barbarians, as they are pleased to style it. If it were a war for liberty—to defend our rights or our property—the free North would rise as one man to the struggle. But to sustain a national disgrace, to extend the horrible system of Slavery, the North will not do it. It is a war in which the battle will not be for the strong—in which the right is on the weaker side. We shall march to battle with the murky clouds of slavery and oppression overshadowing the glorious stars on our banner—while the cry of freedom uttered from barbarian lips—liberty glittering from every fold of their flag—will strike consternation and dread to the hearts of their enemy. God forbid that we should go to war in such a cause.

Presidential Logic.

The President says in his War Message, referring to Mexico, that

"A government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties."

Now with due deference to Mr. Polk, we should like to know how it becomes the duty of the government of Mexico to do that which it is *unable* to do? We suppose it would be considered a hard case if Mr. Polk should be required to do what he was unable to perform. It will be recollected, that at the time of the Canada border troubles, our government was obliged to acknowledge that it was too weak to prevent the aggressive acts of the 'sympathizers,' and this was the main argument used by Great Britain for committing violence on the steamer Caroline.

Engine No. 3.

As we passed by the Engine House in Central St. last week, we noticed something strange about the appearance of the house, and looking more attentively we missed the quizzical countenances of the odd looking heads that have so long attracted the attention of travellers. As we went farther up the street, we saw something like a dozen chairs at the "Pine Tree" corner, looking quite comfortable and cozy and arranged apparently for social evening chit-chat. On making enquiry, we learnt that some disagreement had arisen between the Engine Company and the Board of Firewards—that the Company wanted the 'largest liberty,' and the Board held them to their Regulations. The Company insisted that they would be 'saucy independent' or not hold together. As the Firewards were firm, a rupture took place and the firemen left the Engine House and took their furniture, carrying with them the carved heads, flags and every thing else that belonged to them. We have heard a report that the land where the Engine House stands, does not belong to the town and that the Firewards have been notified that it must be walked off directly. We hope this unhappy difficulty will be settled without any more serious trouble. We have enough to think about in the war with Mexico, and we do not want any thing like civil war at home. The rebel forces appear to be entrenched in a strong position at the

pine tree, and it is said that they have provisions enough to stand a long siege—if they are not cut off from their supplies. We have not heard of any call for volunteers or appropriation of money, and have strong hopes that the affair may terminate without bloodshed.

School House Dedication.

On Thursday evening, dedicatory exercises were performed at the principal room in the new School House in District No. 1. About 150 persons were present who assembled from a short and very imperfect notice given the same day to the primary pupils. The exercises were of an interesting character and were listened to with great attention by the audience. Rev. Mr. Collyer opened with prayer and the audience was addressed by J. W. Proctor, Esq., Mr. Charles Northend, and Rev. Messrs. Prince and Field; all of them residents in the District. We should be much pleased did space and time permit, to remark on these excellent addresses which were so well calculated to impress on parents the importance of attention to the education of their children. All the speakers congratulated the citizens of the District on the completion of their spacious and commodious house so much superior in its accommodations to those formerly used. The house is furnished amply with that essential aid to teachers in communicating knowledge—the black-board. Allusion was made in some of the addresses to the importance in an advanced school, of APPARATUS to assist the teacher in his instructions in the higher branches, and the suggestion was so well received that a committee of seven was chosen to obtain contributions from the citizens for this object.—Rev. Mr. Collyer suggested that the committee should be composed partly of ladies, and although the suggestion was not carried out, we hope the object will have their influence and aid. They have a way of their own to make drafts on the "sub-treasuries" of their husbands, and they can do much if they will give it their support.

A good High School Apparatus with what would be necessary for the Primary Schools, could be obtained for about \$200, and the attempt ought to be made to reach this sum if a suitable set of instruments for illustrations in Astronomy, Philosophy, Geography, Chemistry, &c., is to be obtained. If all those who send children to the principal school would contribute the amount of a quarter's tuition at a private school, they would afford facilities for the instruction of their children equal to most of the Academies in the country and without the payment of tuition fees. We hope the great advantages of this Apparatus will be so regarded that a complete set of instruments may be immediately obtained.

After the singing by the audience of the tune of Old Hundred, and a closing prayer, the meeting separated.

Mr. H. P. ANDREWS, of Lynn, is to open the principal school on Monday next.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The votes for Register of Deeds were counted by the County Commissioners, and Hon. Ralph H. French was declared duly elected, for the term of five years.

The whole number of votes is 3246. Necessary for choice 1624. R. H. French has 1680. J. Shove 742. E. M. Dalton 451. Phillips 246. Nason 47. Scattering 80. Mr. French's majority is only 56.

Rev. George B. Cheever, was to be installed yesterday as Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, (a new Congregational Church) in the city of New York.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 101 to 62, have agreed to adjourn on the 13th July next. Considerable business may be done between the present time and the day of adjournment.

Fire.

A small dwelling house on the Newburyport Turnpike, in this town, owned by Samuel Taylor, and occupied by Jacob Twiss, was entirely consumed on Wednesday afternoon. The tenants had time to remove only a single trunk.

DEATH OF CHARLES T. TORREY. This unfortunate individual died on the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock, in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he has been lying under a pulmonary attack for several months. It is well known to our readers that Mr. Torrey was a reputable minister of the Gospel at the North—a young man of energy, intelligence, and apparent piety.

He married a most estimable woman, daughter of the venerable Rev. Dr. Ide, with whom he lived until his incarceration in prison. In his eagerness to rid the slave States of the 'curse' of slavery, at once, he set to work to carry them to the free States; and after taking two or three small cargoes in wagons, he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

A few weeks ago, strong efforts were made by Torrey's friends to obtain his pardon from Gov. Pratt, and let him be taken home to die among his family and friends; but the Governor declined to pardon him. I understand that arrangements have been made among his friends to have his body sent to New England, and the Rev. Mr. Snow, of this city, has been deputed to see to it.

It may be some consolation to his afflicted widow and friends, to know that every attention and comfort was paid Mr. Torrey, by Mr. Johnson, the warden, during his confined illness—every comfort that can be found in a State prison.

Phil. Amer.

☞ We learn that the funeral of Mr. Torrey will take place in Boston, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full notice will be given by the Committee of Arrangements.—*Reg.*

Delay on Eastern R. Road and E. Boston Ferry.

The train advertised to start from Salem for Boston, at 6 1-4 A. M., in order to allow passengers wishing to go South and West, an opportunity to go in the earliest trains from B., was delayed one half hour in starting on Monday morning last, on account of the engine being sent to Wenhams for a load of ice. Owing to the quantity of this freight they were delayed another half-hour in getting into the city, so that some fifty passengers were disappointed in continuing their routes, and obliged either to return, or wait till the next trains. On Wednesday, the boat at the East Boston Ferry, was delayed one hour and a half by a British barque which was grounded before the slip.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Ordered—That all decaying vegetables or vegetable matter, all putrid or decaying animal matter, or whatever may cause offensive odors, be removed on or before the last day of May instant and on or before the last day of the four following months from all cellars and about the several dwelling houses and barns in this town, and unless the same be applied to fields, meadows or cultivated grounds, be deposited at least 40 rods from any dwelling house and ten rods from any highway; and 40 rods from any dwelling house, school house or other public building unless the occupants of dwelling houses situated less than 40 rods therefrom consent that they be exempted from a compliance with this order.

Ordered—That all slaughter-houses or places where animals are slaughtered, or blood, offal, &c. deposited, which are situated within 15 rods of any dwelling house, school house, or other public building shall be kept clean and all blood and other filth be removed therefrom as often as once in three days to some field or place at least 40 rods from any dwelling house and 10 rods from any highway—in this town. And that the owner of any slaughter-house situated more than 15 rods from any dwelling house or other building above named either comply with the above order or keep their yards, &c., covered with pond or peat mud, soil, straw, hay, plaster of Paris, or other substances calculated to absorb the offensive odors—keep swine thereon and cause the manure to be removed as often as once in two weeks or oftener if specially ordered by the Health Committee so to do.

Unless in consideration of the small number of animals slaughtered or other good and satisfactory reasons the Health Committee shall in particular cases dispense with a strict observance of this Order.

Ordered—That all obstructions to the natural flow of the waters of Goldswait's Brook between Salem line and Upton's Glue factory, such as posts, bushes, and other collectors of decaying animal or vegetable matters be removed from said brook, and that no necessary be erected or continued over said brook, or so situated on the margin thereof that the filth shall pass into it, or into the Wallis pond and that no animal or vegetable matters or whatever will pollute the waters be thrown or suffered to flow into the same.

ANDREW NICHOLS, Chairman.

JOSEPH OSGOOD, Secretary.

Danvers, May 16.

THE INGERSOLL FALSEHOODS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:—

Mr. Schenck's committee have examined Mr. Buchanan, and half examined Mr. Trist. Mr. Buchanan's statements were fair and above-board. He was absent at the time Mr. Ingersoll got access to the confidential papers, and knew nothing of it. He gave the Committee to understand that he considered no member of Congress had the right to make researches into those papers, upon his own responsibility. Without saying in so many words that he condemned Mr. Ingersoll's conduct, yet his language and bearing were such as to convey the impression clearly that he did condemn it.

Mr. Trist's story thus far has been long and tedious. It seem to be an effort to exculpate himself for the part which he took in the matter.—He did not permit Mr. Ingersoll to obtain from the secret archives to present to Congress, but rather allowed him to seek some information for his own benefit, to enable him to draw up a resolution of inquiry—or something of that sort.

The Newburyport Herald states that the factory building at Byfield, lately advertised in the papers, about five miles from Newburyport, four stories high, (the lower story being a heavy stone basement,) with seven acres of land, four dwelling houses with tenements for ten or twelve families, a store, stables, with other out buildings, and some old machinery, (shafting, water wheel, &c.) were sold at auction on Thursday, for \$4350. It was purchased by Messrs E. LeBreton, and Emery Hale, of that town. The mill was erected in 1796, and manufactured the first cotton cloth which was made in a mill in Massachusetts, the cloth selling at that time for seventy five cents a yard. The original cost was about \$50,000, and in 1823, the property was sold for 25,000. The water power is ample for nine months in the year, and probably at an expense of two thousand dollars might be made sufficient for the dry months. A grist mill occupied the spot as long ago as 1638.

ELIUS BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, says that the cost of the powder exploded to usher in the Sabbath with a morning gun through the whole line of forts in this country, amounts in the course of a year to a sum sufficient to furnish one hundred Sabbath Schools at the West with ample libraries. And the Sabbath drills, which violate the Lord's day at the military stations in the United States cost more in a single year than all the Bibles which American Christians have given to the heathen abroad and destitute at home for twenty-nine years.

PROFANE SWEARING. The Lodge of Odd Fellows in Bridgewater, Mass. have passed the following resolution:

"That profane swearing is a wanton and unprovoked vice, not induced by any temptation of honor or gain, a breach of common decency and courtesy in the common intercourse of man with man, and recommend that a brother who is habituated to the disgraceful practice, be brought to trial therefor."

Col. Cross murdered—His body found.—The brig Apalachicola arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos Bay, whence she sailed on the 24th ultimo, and reports that on 22d she left Port Isabel, where Major Thomas, the acting quartermaster, informed Capt. Smith that the body of Col. Cross had been found four miles from Gen. Taylor's camp on the Rio Grande.

From the wounds upon the body it seems evident that he was killed with a lance.

It was further reported that a person in Matamoros had acknowledged that he was the murderer, and had the watch and clothing of Col. Cross in his possession.

Gen. Taylor, it is reported, had made a formal demand for the murderer.

By arrivals from Brazos Santiago to the 25th ult. it appears that on the 24th Gen. Taylor sent an express stating that the commander of the Mexican forces had made a formal declaration to General Taylor that if he did not move his army from the position he then occupied, within 36 hours, the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them.

The Galveston News Extra, of April 30th, contains the following disastrous intelligence:—

"On the 23d ult., 2000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande about 21 miles above Gen. Taylor's camp.—Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre the next morning. They fell into an ambush, when Lieut. Cairn and 13 men were killed. Capt. Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee and forty-six men taken prisoners.

A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report. The Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carabajal.

After the fight, the Mexicans were reinforced, and General Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is the train, and all the stores of the army.

Gen. Taylor not having over ten days' provision—the entrenchments at Point Isabel, are not half finished; and, to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 dragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens and laborers.

A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by General Taylor, for forty companies of Riflemen, sixty men each, twenty companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christie, and foot companies at Galveston.

Gen. Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for 8000 troops.

General Taylor's works opposite Matamoros will be completed by the 28th., at which time the fire would be opened on the city.

The Mexican force is 8,000 well equipped and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor has issued his requisition for 2,500 volunteers, and they were already in the streets, on the morning of the 2d., actively preparing for departure. They expected to leave the next day.

The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and flags parading through the streets calling for volunteers.

Latest News.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday morning, Seven o'clock A. M.

N. Orleans papers of the 6th bring no news from Mexico or Texas.

About 1200 volunteers have been enrolled.

Government would probably resort to draft to meet the emergency.

Recruiting is going on very actively in the interior.

Mobile volunteers had arrived en route, and were preparing to leave New Orleans.

Five hundred more would sail direct from Mobile for Galveston.

The action in Mobile was very spirited.

The Secretary of War has declined the proffer of Baltimore military to take charge of Fort McHenry, during the absence of the troops.

The artillerist and Engineers of the Mexican army are all foreigners—English, French and American renegades.

Nothing beyond New Orleans.

The troops from Forts Wood and Pike had reached New Orleans.

WAR ITEMS.

We give a translation of a proclamation which Gen. Ampudia has found the means of distributing in the American camp:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor.

Know YE: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under "the flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to the rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs, President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to have possession of Oregon as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with England.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

This exhibits the machinations at the bottom of the present enterprise. The Mexican fort of San Juan de Ulla is filled with foreign Engineers, and the army now this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English, and other artillermen.

The Mayor of Philadelphia called a public meeting of the citizens, in relation to the existing state of things, on Wednesday afternoon which was fully attended.

Messrs. Savery & Co., iron founders, of Philadelphia, have received an order from Government to supply at once one hundred tons of cannon balls.

All eyes are now fixed upon General Zachariah Taylor; a boyish Kentucky volunteer under Wayne, an ensign under Washington, in what was called 'Adams's war'—a gallant lieutenant in the Indian wars, that were terminated by the battle of Tippecanoe—the commandant and defender of a frontier post that withstood one of the most desperate storms of British and Indians during

the last war—the sleuth hound that followed Black Hawk to the Badaxe, and the hero of Wells-lachooche, which bought the Florida war (a close. The resolute veteran is just the man to put himself doggedly in any position where his government ordered him; and he is just the man who being there will take his own mode of giving a good account of the enemy that comes to disturb him. [N. Y. Gazette and Times.

A second letter from Capt. Cartlett is published in the New Orleans Tropic. The writer thinks that the camp would be surrounded on the 27 ult. and that the General could only do his utmost to hold his position. The rumor of the safety of Capt. Thornton is confirmed—he bravely cut his way through the enemy and escaped. He had arrived in safety at the camp, together with Lieut. Mason and two dragoons. The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation offering to every volunteer \$10 as bounty money, and one month's pay in advance.

☞ Gen Worth has withdrawn his resignation, and having been ordered back to the Rio Grande, he left Washington for the south on Monday morning.

GEN TAYLOR'S CAMP.—Gen Taylor's camp extends about four miles along the river bank—two miles below Matamoros. The entrenchment to erect it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days. It is made of sand, and covered over with twigs woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand; seven tier thick, four tier high, covered over with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet. Twelve heavy pieces of ordnance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoros.—Five hundred men could defend the fortifications against any force the Mexicans could bring against it at present.—[N. O. Tropic, May 4.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.—The Newark Advertiser has received a letter from a correspondent at the camp, giving the following details of a gallant capture by a young man from Newark, Gilbert Dudley, son of a constable of that place, and aged only 18 years: Returning two days ago from one of our most advanced pickets, whether he had been sent to convey orders, he came unexpectedly upon two Mexican soldiers, who had apparently just rowed across the river, and were refreshing themselves in the cool shade, having placed their muskets in thoughtless security against a neighboring tree.

Gilbert was equal to any emergency: he sprang to the muskets, threw one upon the ground and stepped upon it while with the other he menaced the lives of his opponents. He carried the two muskets upon his left shoulder, drew his sword as a sort of a pacesetter, and thus marched camp at a respectful distance in advance, straight into camp!

Much valuable information was gathered from them, after which they were blindfolded, led out of the camp, and set at liberty.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 11.

The President sent in a message to Congress on Monday, respecting our affairs with Mexico. The following is a synopsis of the message:

The President opens by referring to his statements in his annual message on the state of Mexican affairs, and explains his desire to fix the boundary question, and to settle the claim of United States citizens against Mexico, which had been standing for no less than twenty years. He stated that all open negotiations and efforts had failed to accomplish these desirable results. He had now to announce a state of War, and that open hostilities had already commenced. He shows how Hon. Mr. Sillidell came to be appointed last October, and states that our Council at Matamoros had been requested to inquire of the Mexican Government, whether a Minister would be received by that Government. To this inquiry an affirmative answer was given, under certain conditions, which were, that our forces should be withdrawn from Vera Cruz. The forces were withdrawn, and Gen. Herrera, it was stated, was extremely anxious to receive the American Minister, Mr. Sillidell, whom the President had despatched upon this intimation but events connected with affairs in Mexico had prevented his reception, and on the 24th of December last he was refused to be received.

In January, Gen. Paredes succeeded to the head of affairs, and Mr. Sillidell was again instructed to present his credentials, which were refused. The American forces thus far had been kept at Corpus Christi. But now Mexico would not recognize the American Minister; and as Texas had asserted the Rio Bravo or the Rio del Norte as the line of boundary in 1836, the Army was ordered there on account of convenience in procuring provisions and obtaining the requisite supplies. Gen. Ampudia, however, had notified Gen. Taylor on the 12th ult., that he must retire from his position, and on the 26th Gen. Arista notified Gen. Taylor that he considered hostilities as already commenced.—From these circumstances ensued the difficulties which are now known to the public. Gen. Taylor had called on Texas and Louisiana for troops, and the President wishes Congress to recognize a war. He asserts that a state of war exists, and recommends that a War be recognized by Congress. He suggests that authority be given him to call a large body of volunteers into the service of the United States, to be enlisted for twelve months, and that liberal provisions be made for the requisite supplies.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun pointed out the distinction between a state of war and a state of hostilities. War could not exist without the action of Congress.

After a long debate the message and documents were referred jointly to the committee on military affairs and the committee on foreign relations, and 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The Bill for the increase of the Rank and file of the Army (which had before passed the House which increased each Company to 84) was taken up and passed, and one hundred men ordered for each company.

House. The great point of interest was in the House where, however, but little progress was made until late in the afternoon.

The message was read; and the gist of it is that the President recommends Congress to recognize the existing state of war; and to furnish men and money to carry on the war so vigorously as to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

This is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war; besides, the preamble of a bill which the military committee will report is to contain a manifesto to all nations of the grievances under which these hostile steps are taken.

The House appeared to be in a state of frantic delight with the prospect of a war. Peals of laughter are heard from every side, and the confusion has been so great that the reading of the documents was inaudible and unintelligible.

On motion of Mr. Haralson the House went into committee on a bill reported Jan. 27, to authorize the President of the U. S. to accept the services of volunteers.

A great many substitutes were offered to the first section of the bill, but at five o'clock all a

all

COURIER.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 22, 1846.

War with Mexico.

Our leading article of last week, deprecating the war between this country and Mexico, has brought down upon our heads a thunder of anathemas from our sapient neighbors of the Salem Advertiser. Words too strong cannot be uttered, to show their utter abhorrence of the sentiments expressed in that article; and they even go so far as, to say, that it "would need but slight alteration, to satisfy the taste of the bitterest blood-hound, that fights under Arista's ensanguined flag."

The gentlemen of the Advertiser seem to imagine, that if a war is declared, or a band of American intruders upon Mexican soil are attacked, the whole country is bound to justify the war, or the intrusion, without any regard to justice or right. Now in this we differ widely. We do not regard a war with such patriotic emotions; that we would plunge the country into one right or wrong. We believe that a war is a serious, a very serious affair for our country, even if we are in the right; and if we are in the wrong, its evils cannot be estimated. And as such, we have the audacity to express our views upon it even though they grate harshly upon the ears of the excited Patriots of the Advertiser.

We say that Texas was admitted solely and exclusively for the extension and perpetuation of slavery—that a war with Mexico was necessarily incidental to that annexation—and as we protested against the one, we as strongly deprecate the other. We believe it to be disgraceful for our country to go to war in such a cause. We have ever regarded slavery as the greatest curse and blight resting upon our national fame. We regard it as an unmixt evil, in any and every point of view; and we regard a war to support it, as the greatest evil that can befall our country. As we should loathe a war for the protection of piracy, so are our feelings enlisted against a war for the protection of slavery. And so regarding it, we express our views, and would to God that they could be heard, and would be heeded, by every true American, and this unholy war be crushed in the inception.

We regard the feeling shown by the editors of the Advertiser as becoming the party which has brought about this war. We think their patriotism should be excited—their enthusiasm fired—and if they believe slavery to be such a noble institution as they pretend to, we think they should even dare to spill their blood in defence of it. It was for this that we penned the paragraph which is paraded by the Advertiser under the head of 'Whig Patriotism,' which is as follows:—

"Let the party which brought about this evil, bear the brunt of it. Let Col. Polk lead off his Democratic army and his corps de reserve of Liberty men, and let him, and them, reap all the laurels of this war."

We think that as they have brought on the war they should have all the glory of it, and Whig patriotism is willing to yield to them all the laurels.

Hero Worship.

One of the lasting evils to be apprehended to this country from a war, is that the heads of the people will become giddy with the 'pomp and circumstance' of military glory, and that a new crop of heroes will rise up to claim all the offices and receive the adulation of the multitude. When we reflect on the claims as a military man by which Gen. Jackson obtained the Presidency, and the evils brought on the country by his want of knowledge and experience as a statesman, we may well have fears of the consequences of such an example. We have seen with what pertinacity the friends of Col. Johnson have every four years brought forth their Hero as a candidate for the Presidency, urging as the main qualification for that high office, his valor in killing an Indian Chief. We may therefore confidently look forward in future Presidential elections, to see nominations of military chieftains, and all the catchwords and gasconade of party tactics used to elevate the man of epaulettes. We should not be greatly surprised if, at the very next election, we should see a party rally under the standard of Gen. Taylor, and the magnified exploits of "the Hero of Matamoras," held up to dazzle the eyes of a thoughtless multitude. We should also probably see in Congress a plentiful sprinkling of Generals, Colonels and Commandors, owing their elevation to their success in their sanguinary vocation.

In making these remarks we do not wish to be understood to undervalue the services of the military man in the proper sphere of his duties, and much less to discourage a patriotic zeal in defending our country and institutions in time of danger. We have no objection to a military man for office if he possesses the proper civil qualifications. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is a rare instance of a distinguished military character who is even more eminent as a civilian, and of such enlarged views and sound statesmanship as qualify him for the highest place in the gift of the people.

The Funeral of Torrey.

This unfortunate individual whose destiny it has been to be variously praised and condemned, has paid the debt of nature in a southern prison. Whatever may have been his imprudencies and faults we believe nearly all accord to him the credit of having been governed by motives the most benevolent and pure. His remains were interred in Mount Auburn after most impressive services

at Park Street Church in Boston on Monday last.

We understand it is the intention of his friends to erect a Monument to his memory in Mount Auburn. With such a memorial, having a suitable inscription, though dead he may yet speak in the cause of humanity. The many travellers from the South, nearly all of whom visit that sacred depository may there find 'sermons in stones' whose faithfulness will cause the blush of shame to their cheeks and may we not hope produce a reform in their principles.

Whiskey for the Army. The Government has advertised for sixty-five thousand gallons of whiskey, for the use of the army that is going to invade Mexico.

What a disgusting spectacle does this present to the world! What better demonstration is needed of the sinfulness of war, and its inevitable tendency to degrade our race and lower the standard of true civilization! Think of it ye Washingtonians, and friends of war. Since man in his sober senses with an equilibrium of thought and reason will not murder his fellow-men, the government of the United States being very desirous to rob a weak and defenceless nation of her right has thought it wisdom to obtain (not an army of blood-hounds) but an army of whiskey, which when it has converted a portion of its citizens into beasts will become a most successful instrument of death.

Slavery.

We have always been disposed to look upon the system of slavery as unholy, unnecessary, unjust and corrupt. But never have we been impressed with a keener sense of its wickedness than in the perusal of the following "Bill of Lading" which was handed us by a friend and which we copy verbatim:—

SHIPPED, In good order and well conditioned, by Doane & Ring, for account of whom it may concern, on board the good Steamboat called the Oio Vernon, whereof Deune is Master for the present voyage, now lying at the port of St. Louis and bound for Alexandria, Mr., the following articles, marked as below, which are to be delivered, without delay, in like good order, at the Port of Alexandria, Mr., (unavoidable dangers of the river, and fire, only accepted,) unto J. S. Hening & Co., or to his assigns, he or they paying freight for said goods at the rate of \$6 per ton.

In witness whereof, the Master or Clerk of said Steamboat hath affixed to three bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at St. Lewis, this first day of April, 1846.

Articles—3 negro men; 2 negro women; 1 negro boy.

DAN PLASUD, Clerk.

It is to protect and increase this abominable traffic, and to perpetuate this accursed system of slavery, that innocent blood has been and is to be shed and millions of dollars expended. Who is it that furnishes four-fifths of the large amount expended? Who supports the Army and Navy? Why the citizens of the free states, and thus they are directly the agents for promoting the foulest schemes of the Southern slave-holding aristocracy. Having of their own free will placed the reins of government into unsanctified hands, they can now only submit with tameness to the fruits of their indiscretion, and should they now even dare to intimate, that they are not willing to defend the foolish and indiscreet acts of President Polk and his coadjutors, let them beware lest some enrolled soldier of Capt Polk's army of hungry office-seekers discharge at him a volley of pop-guns.

Woman Missing!

A very singular case of mysterious disappearance happened recently in this place, which has given rise to various surmises as to its cause. A woman about 40 years of age, who has always resided on the Derby farm and has been so much attached to the place that she has remained there under every change of proprietorship, suddenly disappeared within a short period, leaving her husband without the least intimation of her intention to depart. The case is the more surprising, as this couple have lived together for many years, have been known to be very peaceable, quiet people and most unexceptionable neighbors. They have always, from their earliest connection been together on the same estate as a part of the domestic establishment, the woman having formerly been employed as milkmaid, until she threw aside her milking pail for a higher position. We will not attempt to describe the feelings of her anxious partner at the melancholy separation, but all attempts at consolation have been wholly unavailing. The unhappy man has appeared wholly unconscious since the sad event and remains in a fixed position as if incapable of motion.

The woman had on when she went away a gypsy straw hat, a short loose gown, a white apron and light under dress and high heeled walking shoes. She is a little above the common height and a graceful figure. There are some reasons for believing that she intended to go to the northern part of the county, and she may possibly be connected with some one of the factories in that region. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by communicating it at this office.

Since receiving the above information we have visited the farm house (now owned by Mr Amos King) and seen the "disconsolate partner" whom we found on the top of a building, standing in a fixed position, apparently in the act of whetting his scythe. It seems that his lady who had always been near him, eloped while his back was turned and the astonished husband has not changed a feature or moved a limb since; which may

probably be accounted for from the fact that he is a wooden man. The heartless conduct of his faithless spouse, we suppose, may also be attributed to a similar cause.

The Invading Army.

The proportion of troops to be drafted from the State of Massachusetts will be about 1800 men. This draft must in the first instance be taken from the volunteer troops who are already armed and drilled until this portion of the militia is exhausted. If more should be required the enrolled militia will next be called upon.

Under the present requisition upon Massachusetts, each of her Volunteer Companies would be liable to a draft of about 10 men. The Danvers Light Infantry having a larger number of enrolled men than the average in the Commonwealth would probably be subject to a draft of 12 men. There is little probability that there will be any call from the northern states for active service in the war unless it should be longer and more serious than is now expected.

In the last war with Great Britain, the Militia of the Brigade in Essex South under command of Gen. Hovey, were subjected to a draft and the drafted men or those who were hired as substitutes, met for drill in front of the old South Church in Danvers, which was called the "Brigade Alarm Post."

ARISTA, GIVE EAR!

Should the successor of Ampudia, to the command of our whig allies, the Mexican Army, come short of violent, and abusive language towards the United States, in making up his Proclamations, we would suggest to him the propriety of adopting the loathsome slang of many of our opposition prints, at this time, to supply any deficiency. The leading article in the Danvers Courier of the 16th inst. would need but slight alteration, to satisfy the taste of the bitterest blood-hound, that fights under Arista's ensanguined flag.

Arista would thus perform a double duty to his cause. He would call out the savage enormity of his followers towards our countrymen, and at the same time, give courage and succor to his coadjutors and co-workers, within the heart of our country. He would bear on their ignoble banner in their present treasonable struggle for political power, and should Providence leave this people, he would aid the whigs to raise their victorious flag over the groans and tears and blood of our innocent women and children, and over the trials, disgrace and defeat of our army and navy, that are now enlisted under the glorious stars and stripes, under which a Washington and a Jackson were once proud to lead their countrymen on to victory and to glory. Madison, and all the heroes of the last war, received just such mean abuse from the federalism of 1812 that Mr. Polk receives from the same federalism at the present time.

The whigs mean to prove to the world, that they are the true inheritors of the patriotism of such men as Benedict Arnold and Wm. Hall. Push on your columns, brave defenders of your country's savage enemies! Your end will be as ignoble as your premises of the last war. Your countrymen have forgotten not forgiven, by the true lovers of their country's honor. You have proved unworthy to your country in the hour of her calamity! Even the honorable portion of your country's enemies will remember you with loathing and disgust. —Salem Advertiser, May 16.

Listen all ye faithless sons of freedom, ye who dare oppose this crusade against the presumptuous Mexicans—the offspring of the christian, republican, democratic scheme by which so many millions of souls were added to the stock in trade of our Land of Liberty, by which also such a promising market for the traffic in these "goods and chattels" was opened. Give ear ye rebels, and stand confused, ashamed, abashed. Let bitter remorse now goad your consciences, while the hand-organ of the Salem democracy grinds out your sentence of condemnation. Hope not for pardon, for it declares that you "will never be forgiven or forgotten." Let no smile ever disturb the melancholy befitting your doom; but with blood shot eyes and melancholy countenance, pass the remainder of your days in penitence, for this patriotic oracle has declared that 'your countrymen have set a mark upon you,' and 'even the honorable portion of your country's enemies will remember you with loathing and disgust.'

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Improved Peepshow Spectacles in another column, they are said by those who have used them to be superior to any others. Wm Archer Jr., No 222 Essex st. Salem, is sole Agent for the sale of these Spectacles for Essex Co.

Concert. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that our citizens will have an opportunity on Thursday, of listening to some rich music. Messrs Emilio and Fenollosa are so well known in this community as talented and accomplished musicians as to render it unnecessary for us to speak of their merits.

THE ARMY OF FIFTY THOUSAND.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes as follows:—

The following is the enrolment of troops ordered by the executive to the several States, and mustering eighty-six regiments and a-half. At the average of five hundred men in a regiment this will give you the number of 43,250 mentioned by me this morning. If the companies are full, the force will be equal to, and beyond, the fifty thousand men ordered by Congress:—

ENROLMENT.

New Hampshire 2—Massachusetts 3—Maine 3—Vermont 2—Connecticut 2—Rhode Island 1—New York 8—New Jersey 2—Pennsylvania 6—Maryland 2—Delaware 1—Virginia 5—North Carolina 3—South Carolina 2—Georgia 3—Alabama 3—Mississippi 2—Arkansas 2—Missouri 2—Illinois 3—Indiana 4—Kentucky 4—Ohio 6—Michigan 2—Wisconsin 1—Iowa 1—Florida 1—Louisiana 4—Texas 2—Tennessee 4—Dist of Columbia 1 battalion.

85 regiments, 500 men each, make 42,500, and 250, a half regiment, making in all 43,250. [The requisition upon Massachusetts will take just about a quarter part of the whole organized militia of the State, which numbers about six thousand men. By the tenth section of the Militia Laws, the volunteer or active militia, in all cases, must first be ordered into service, in case of war, or insurrection, or to prevent invasion.]—Gazette.

WAR NEWS.

An escort of U. S. Troops, consisting of Capt. Walker and twenty three men, Texian Rangers, having several wagon loads of supplies for Gen. Taylor's Camp, were attacked on the 27th April by the main body of the Mexican army, three thousand strong, half way between Point Isabel and the camp, on the long road, about fifteen or twenty miles from each point. Capt. Walker immediately placed himself on the defensive.—The overwhelming forces of the enemy now bore down upon him like infuriated madmen, uttering the most savage yells. Although his troops were undisciplined—mere raw militia—the devoted little band of twenty four nobly contested the ground with three thousand for fifteen minutes, in which thirty-five of the enemy were seen to fall dead on the field. At last the American lines were broken and the surviving dozen or sixteen fled in the direction of Point Isabel, pursued to within three or four miles of the post by a large force of the enemy. Captain Walker and seven men arrived safe at Point Isabel on the evening of 28th April. Nothing daunted by this desperate encounter with the enemy, of whose presence on the road in such force, nothing was known when he left the Point, he called for four men to cut his way through to General Taylor, to acquaint him with the critical position of Point Isabel. Being their last hope, and resolving to die in the attempt, ten volunteered to go with him. They started from Point Isabel on the 29th April at day light, and reached the Camp, opposite Matamoras, having made their way through the Mexicans, without loss.

Gen. Taylor at once prepared to take the field, to keep up his communication with the valuable stores at Point Isabel, and moving out of the camp on the evening of the 1st inst., a large detachment, leaving the fort strongly defended by the artillery, he resolved to cut his way through to the Point where he arrived without opposition. He left between seven hundred and eight hundred men in the camp, his detachment consisting of about 1800 men—the main body of the army.

THE BATTLE.

Taking advantage of the American position now weakened as he supposed by the withdrawal of our forces, the enemy at day light on the morning of the 3d May, opened a well directed fire on our camp, from his batteries at Matamoras. His artillery, although of light calibre, was served with a degree of skill which betokened the presence of some of the ablest English and French officers. The gallant Major Ringgold, commanding our artillery, lost no time in returning the fire of the enemy.

Simultaneous with this attack on our front, the enemy attacked our rear with a strong detachment (2,500 men) of his forces this side of the Rio Grande, but was immediately repulsed.

The Yankee pieces at once vomited forth a stream of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four pounders, on the Mexican batteries, in Matamoras, which silenced them in thirty minutes.

The firing on our side continued during the whole of the day (Sunday, 3d inst.) until the forts and the greater part of the buildings in Matamoras had been destroyed. The un-official accounts (and we have no other) of the battle vary materially.

The slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous.

Upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle and the number of houses left in Matamoras, was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

Accounts say that the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoras was 5000, and reinforcements were daily expected.

Our works were so well constructed, that the Mexicans could not injure them in the least.—Major Ringgold, of the Artillery, commanded the American camp opposite Matamoras during the engagement. Our noble troops are in fine spirits. A large body of Mexicans are on this side of the river, only one American killed in the great battle.

Since the above was in type we have been furnished with an official account which has been received at Washington, and appears in the Union, by which it will be seen that the above account which has been widely circulated is greatly exaggerated:—

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We learn that dispatches were received this evening from Gen Taylor, dated the 3d and 5th inst.—both Point Isabel and the fort on the Rio Grande perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defences on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) Gen Taylor left a garrison of some 500 men, under Major Brown, of the 7th infantry, and marched with the remainder of the army, (27 miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance. All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoras, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted, with but little intermission, till midnight. In the meantime the enemy's guns, (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Major Brown lost one sergeant killed, and not another man wounded.—Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoras was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. Whichever number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor at Point Isabel, expected, on the 5th to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and hence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chaparrals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will reinstate, Texas, as General T. had received, or expected to receive the 6th inst., several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars,) from New Orleans.

The affair with Capt. Walker's Texan rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprising officer, his company lost, by a surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hedges, and Lieut Kane, all of the 2d dragoons, have arrived unhurt prisoners of war, at Matamoras, and reported themselves to Gen Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade, Major Brown, Capt. Mansfield, of the Engineers, Capt. Lownd and the garrison were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly. His march, when h

expected to meet 3000 Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had, good and bad, 4000 troops on the lower Rio Grande.

CONGRESS.

More Means and Men asked For. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKay of North Carolina proposed to terminate the debate upon the Army bill on Tuesday at two o'clock.

The Oregon bill, providing the ways and means for preserving an Indian trade, was postponed until the first Monday in June, on motion of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, who said he had submitted for the purpose of awaiting the action of the Senate upon the Oregon Jurisdiction bill.

The Army bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb of Georgia in the chair. Mr. McKay startled the committee a little by the declaration that two millions of money were necessary to meet the expenses of the 8000 men ordered last week to increase the rank and file of the army. Thus apprized, the debate commenced upon the pending amendment of Thursday last, which was to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army to \$10 a month instead of \$8. Mr. Sims of South Carolina opposed the amendment, and defended the Executive and army in all that had been done. Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia read a speech in pretty much the same spirit, but in terms unexceptionable, in reference to those who had voted against the bill to declare war with Mexico.

Tombs of Georgia, one of the ablest members of the House, replied to this speech with warmth and great ability. He characterized Mr. Polk as an aggressor upon the soil of Mexico, and an usurper of power by sending an army to the Rio Grande, and thus declaring war when Congress was in session. Texas never had the territory of the Rio Grande.—The people there were Mexicans, and were never represented in the Texan Congress. They took no part in the Texas revolution, and Texas as had never conquered them. The Executive, in sending an army there, had invaded foreign soil and declared a war. Mr. Chipman of Michigan made a speech against demagogues, though notoriously here the lowest of all demagogues himself. All that the President had done, Mr. Chipman regarded as well done, and he was quite willing to register all his edicts.

Mr. Grider of Kentucky continued the debate in a plain, frank and able speech, denouncing the manner of the war, contending that it was an act of Executive usurpation, and complaining of the quiet acquiescence of Congress in the great wrong done to itself and the country. The same efforts made to preserve peace that there has been made to provoke a war, he believed would have resulted in an amicable settlement of all questions of dispute. The Executive had invaded the Mexican territory and outraged the constitution of the country.

The bill was finally passed and several bills reported in reference to territorial questions, which will occupy the attention of the House for a few days to come.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20th, 1846. SENATE. The Committee on Finance reported upon the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Academy, with amendments.

Mr. Turney offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of limiting to the age of sixty years persons who may receive military appointments.

House.—Mr. Smart submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to increase the pay of volunteers to ten dollars a month, and appropriating to those serving to the end of the war, or dying in the service sixty acres of land.

Mr. King of Ga., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for building twelve war steamers of twelve 1200 to 1600 tons, to carry six guns of twelve inch calibre, and two or more smaller guns. The bill also recommending the acceptance of Bergen's proposal to build said vessels, and the appropriation of five millions for the purpose.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at East Boston, Thursday morning. She brings fifteen days later intelligence from Europe, and made her passage in sixteen days. She experienced much rough weather. The news does not appear to be very important.

The Cotton market sustains the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamer sailed. The ascertained deficiency in the last crop is the primary cause of the firmness.

The English Funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and, upon the whole, the commercial prospects of the last are more encouraging than those of the previous fortnight.

The Corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations are suspended. The trade merely supply their immediate wants, and this lethargy will continue until the fate of the Corn Bill is decided by the House of Lords. The best informed public men are sanguine that the Peer will pass the bill.

Large quantities of American Provisions had their way to this country by almost every arrival. With an anticipated scarcity of bread stuffs, the records of the barrels of flour and beef which cross the Atlantic at the present time are duly paraded in the columns of the daily press.

Commercial.—The House of Commons has at length brought the debate on the Irish Coercion Bill to a close, a matter of less importance in itself than as it clears the road for the fiscal measures of the Government passing through their remaining stages.

The accounts from Ireland are gloomy, and every day adds to the misery of the people in that unfortunate country. Before the summer is over the distress will have been greatly aggravated.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn from the Baltimore American that a fatal affray took place on the night of the 13th inst., at a tavern of ill fame in Baltimore, by which one young man was killed. The murderer was but 17 years old and the murdered was about 23.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A man calling himself Wilmot H. Boyd was arrested at Bangor on Friday, upon a charge of offering a forged letter from the Post Office Department, requiring a delivery of funds from the Postmaster of Bangor. He was committed to jail until accounts from Washington could be received.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills, have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints, after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me?

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.

Sir, In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head?

Sir: For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places decayed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were so violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir, For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one box of LORRAINE'S PILLS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extract will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson North Parish—J. M. Haley Plains. Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller, Dr. J. C. Baker Middlebury—B. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or Swollen Joints, Chills, Chapped Hands, Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time offered to the public, after having been in use for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing success within the circle of the proprietor's immediate influence. It has received the unqualified approbation of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand cases might be cited, when it has been used for Horses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c. The public are assured that in offering the above we do recommend that which has not the least semblance of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem and its vicinity, and as there are many that would avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it to the public. It will be found always on hand and prepared by the subscriber.

No. 11 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—Trusty and worthy Agents in the neighboring towns and vicinity.

W. H. LEASE and RETAIL AGENTS.

DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.

Brigman & Co., Boston, Mass.

Smith & Forster, Boston.

H. E. Stearns, Bangor, Me.

Charles Whipple Bookseller, Newburyport.

W. R. Proctor, Portsmouth, N. H.

John S. Child, Belfast, Me.

Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.

Charles Edwards, Marblehead.

Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 18, 1845

WHITE LEAD. A fresh supply just recd and for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem.

If you have not time to peruse this at present preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of importance. In again presenting to the public the

DANDELION and TOMATO PAIN EXCURSION.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where a purifier of the Blood is required, that this PAIN EXCURSION is infallible, and its powers are unimpaired by all who have used it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public may deem it entitled, and would prefer that its beneficial results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and Tomato PAIN EXCURSION is the best remedy that has yet been offered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE PAIN EXCURSION is composed of all must be aware who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and SASSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts of the body, is required, there are no remedies, that will for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula, have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be sure therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stearns' Dandelion and Tomato PAIN EXCURSION, which may be obtained of my duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor, Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.

For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.

George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance, he has cured, to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster, having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them to the particular classes of individuals who call on him, and having furnished for more than three hundred persons, in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of cases, that occur; and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston, Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to the design of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be presented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronotype.

That Chemical Laboratory of which the life of every human being depends is purely well in by a membrane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

Butler has contrived appliances by which either nature is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establishment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yankee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the head of any art to which it is devoted.

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN, Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser, Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after the manner of McAlpin, Skelton and Bulls, whose several styles have been so universally adopted by the first artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their elegant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole contour of the human face.

Felix I. Fountain's Shampoo, for cleansing the Head, which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and graced these United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine O. Marrow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scents and other things too tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen and Ladies' Heads Jamponed. Please not forget the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

March 23

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, San Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze Veils, Gentlemen's Cloaks, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed as Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMAR & MERRILL, A. & J. C. BATCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1845.

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality had finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st. Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr. April 4

New Furniture Store. SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE. 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Two Doors East from the Market.) JOSEPH WALLIS would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the rooms recently occupied by T. Needham, Esq., where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of CLOTHING, FURNITURE, and every article usually found in his line of business.

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlows, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Rocking and Dining Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Mattresses; and every article usually found in his line of business.

LOCKS. J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Locks from the best of manufacturers—all of which we can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call.

FEATHERS. Live Geese and common Feathers; a great variety. N. B. J. W. will still continue to Manufacture FURNITURE at the Old Stand, No 29 Lafayette, corner of Ward street, where he will keep on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Feathers, Looking Glasses and Clocks.

Salem, April 12, 1845.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dyeing and cleansing all kinds of

SILK AND WOOLLEN GOODS. His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the dyeing and finishing of these goods, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and durability cannot be excelled by any other establishment.

Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.

WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.

Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Goods, adapted to the present season consisting in part of the following, viz:

DRESS GOODS. Corled Cashmeres and Ottomans, Twilled Cashmeres Shaded and low priced de Laines, with many other varieties, some elegant styles.

SHAWLS. A variety of styles; German Black, Blue Black and Brown, Blue an Invisible Green Cloths, Plain and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, super black and blue black do, Fancy & Plain Vestings and heavy Satin do.

IRISH LINENS. Of all qualities, warranted pure Linen or no sale. WHITE GOODS. Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Linen and Bishop Lawns, Plain Corded and Checked Cambrics, Damask Cloths, &c.

LACE GOODS. Plain, Figured and Patent Spot Cap Laces, Thread, Lisle Thread, Gimpure and Smyrna Edgings, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings at low prices; HOSIERY AND GLOVES. Black and Colored, Worsted, Cashmere and Alpaca Hosiery; Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, of the best qualities;

Also—Cottons, Flannels, Alpaca, Alpines, Calicoes, Patches, Cambrics, Seletas, Diapers, Drilings, Tickings, Ginghams, Burlaps, Moreens, Silk and Linen Hdks, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Muslin Collars, Table Covers, Crewels and Crewel Patterns, Ribbons, Tapes, Cordis, Threads, Buttons, Needles, Pins, etc.

N. B. The above Goods were carefully selected to retail, and purchasers will find it for their interest to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Goods, of the best qualities for family use, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost, by the piece or yard.

All Goods not proving as recommended, will be made satisfactory to the purchaser.

april 10 M. T. DOLE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

OLIVER F. BATCHELDER WOULD call the attention of purchasers of Dry Goods to an entire new assortment of

Spring Goods, Selected from recent importations, consisting in part of new and beautiful styles of Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Shawls, Prints, Hdks, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Cloths—English, German and plain, white and green, American, of every desirable bleached and unbleached color and quality.

Cassimeres—black and fancy (White Goods—checked cam styles in variety. (White Goods—checked cam styles in variety. (White Goods—checked cam styles in variety.

Deskins—German & French lawns, bleached sheetings, plain and fancy.

Tweeds—gold and emerald Edgings—Smyrna, thread and mixed and common.

Vestings—Cashmere, silk, Hosiery—Alpaca, lamb's Valencia and satin.

Linen Goods—Irish linen, Gloves—kid, silk, Lisle third linen dowlas, bird's eye and cotton.

Scotch drapery, linen hdks, Woolen—yarn and knitting white and brown damask cottons.

Covers, napkins, &c. Carpeting—woolen, cotton, Alpaca—silk and cotton painted and straw

warp in variety. Hats and caps of the latest Flannels—scarlet, twilled & style.

Together with a general assortment of Domestic Goods, of various styles.

N. B. A good assortment of West India Goods and Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Boots and Shoes, for sale as above at the lowest cash prices.

All persons indebted to the late firm of CARTER & BATCHELDER, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment—as the affairs must be brought to a close.

NEW SPRING GOODS. JUST opened at the Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 236 Essex street, Salem, a large assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present season, among which are the following, viz:

200 dozen of Ladies' Gents' Children's and Misses' Hosiery, of all kinds, sizes, and qualities, from 8 cts to 1 50 a pair. Also—Kid, Lisle Thread, Ray Silk, Silk Embroidered and Cotton Gloves, in great variety of colors and sizes; Black, White, and Mole colored Silk Hosiery and Half Hosiery; Knitting Cotton, of all shades and numbers; a new supply of Mixed, Mode, Random and White Woolen Yarn and Worsted Yarns; Prints of new and beautiful styles; Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdks, Cravats and Scarfs; Suspenders, Bosoms and Collars, &c., all of which will be offered at low prices, at

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN'S, 236 Essex street. Salem, Mch. 21

SUPERIOR GOODS. Another lot first rate German Black Doeskins, a prime article for hand, some Pants, for sale at EDWARDS'S Cash store, No. 10 Front street, Salem. may 16

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE IN SURANCE COMPANY (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing February 1, 1844, have issued 547 policies, the number monthly having varied from 20 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far being mostly New England lives) \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members—surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, but by premium notes of others.

Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lovell, George H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read and Otis Tufts, Directors.

JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary. The subscriber having been appointed Agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the above named Institution, would hereby give notice that he is ready to receive applications for Insurance on lives, for one year, seven years, or for life, at very low rates of Premium.

The advantages of Life Insurance are becoming every day more apparent, and its excellent effects appreciated by the community.

Blank forms of application and any additional information will be given on application to W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers Feb 21, 1846.

SOMETHING NEW AT

BOWDOIN'S Daguerreotype Rooms.

289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall. MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has recently disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has furnished his rooms with the new improved German Instruments, in connection with other valuable improvements in the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for public exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improvements now making, and the conveniences of his rooms, (having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will be spared to give satisfaction.

Minutaries taken large or small, and set in every variety of Frames, Lockets, Cases, etc. Gold Lockets kept for sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day. Salem, May 2

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter,

No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass. MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same TWENTY PER CENT cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palming off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.

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COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1846.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1846.

Population of Danvers.

By the School Census recently taken, it appears that there has been an increase of only 35 children between the ages of 4 and 16 since last year. The whole number this year, as will be seen by the table which we publish in another column, is 1713, which will require an appropriation from the town treasury, for schools, of \$3 each, making \$5139 in all. This does not vary materially from the estimate made at the Annual Town Meeting, which was founded on the supposition what the number would be.

The number of children of the legal age in 1840 was only 1249, and the whole population by the U. S. census of that year, was 5020. If the increase has been in the same ratio with the school census, our population must now be 6885. It will be recollected that when the Railroad Committee last winter were collecting statistics of the probable wants of the inhabitants, the population was then modestly estimated at 6500. If there had been the same increase last year as the average of the five preceding, the town would have had considerably more than 7000 inhabitants. Should there continue to be the same increase as indicated by the school returns, it will have in about 12 years the constitutional number to entitle it to become a city, which is 12,000.

WAR.

The actual commencement of hostilities between this country and Mexico, and the call upon the different States for troops to repair to the seat of war, have given cause for serious reflection among the more considerate in the community. After a long series of years of uninterrupted peace, in which this country has been rapidly progressing in all that can enable and advance a people, the tide of prosperity is at once arrested, the nation's impetus is checked, and the sable vestments of war shroud the country in gloom. The natural enquiry which suggests itself in view of this event, is it a necessary war—is our country in the right in this important movement? We do not hold that all wars are wrong. Wars strictly defensive we believe to be right. We do not believe it to be our duty to sit tamely by and see our fields ravaged, our property seized, our homes violated, and our neighbors murdered. We would be among the first to resist invasion, to defend our country from foreign aggression. We believe there is nothing more noble, more patriotic, than for a man to fight, and aye die if it may be, in defence of his country and his home; and we consider him little less than a monster who will refuse to do it. But we believe there are very few wars which are thus strictly defensive wars. The conflicts in the valleys of Switzerland, the desperate battles of the Greeks, and the noble martyrdom of the unfortunate Poles, who covered their country's soil with their dead bodies to defend all that they held dear in life, these may be justified, and gloriously justified, as defensive wars. But of the three hundred years which have been in Christendom since the reign of Constantine, how many can be justified on these grounds? History will show that there have been few, very few. But while we hold that a defensive war is right, we believe that any other kind of war is wrong, and the most horrible calamity which can befall a country. We believe that the misery, the crime, the rapine, the cruelty of such a war, is without the slightest palliation. It is on this ground that we protest against the present war with Mexico. We think that that war so far our country is in the wrong.

We took Texas into the union with the inevitable certainty of a war with Mexico on account of it, and for the sole purpose of sustaining Slavery. This then is nothing more or less than a war for Slavery. The sole motive and purpose of the war is to sustain that "institution." This is sufficient, amply sufficient cause for opposition to the war. But there are higher, more pre-eminent grounds, on which we contend that our country is in the wrong. They are that the war was actually commenced in the enemy's territory. The Republic of Texas, according to all the best authorities, never extended farther south than the Neches River. The distance between this river and the Rio Grande, is about one degree and a half. Between these two rivers there is the extensive desert Mustang, and a large salt lake. Texans had settled a part of the section between the Neches and the desert, and over this had gradually extended their political organization. But in the section between the desert and the Rio Grande, Texas never had any settlements, or maintained any authority. It has ever been peopled by the Mexicans, and known no other laws than the laws of Mexico. Her authorities held undisputed sway, until the invasion of Gen Taylor, and this invasion was made under peculiarly aggravating circumstances, as the facts will show. In June last, President Polk ordered the American army to take post at Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Neches. On the thirteenth of January last, he ordered him to occupy the left bank of the Rio Grande. He arrived with a part of his army at Point Isabel, or Santiago, March 25th. Within a few days he took a position within 300 yards of the public square of Matamoros, and mounted upon it heavy ordnance. The Mexicans had a part of entry, and a custom house at, or near, Point Isabel. The custom house was fired by the Mexicans upon the advance of the Americans. After Gen. Taylor had entrenched himself so as to command Matamoros, he is ordered by the

Mexican commander to abandon it, but instead of doing it, he directs a blockade of the mouth of the Rio Grande, to cut off all communication between Matamoros and the Gulf of Mexico; and a Mexican vessel with supplies for Matamoros, is captured.

After these events, the Mexican commander sent a flag to Gen. Taylor, to inform him that war existed, and had been commenced by the United States, and that the Mexicans on their part would conduct it according to the usages of civilized nations. This is briefly the position of the two nations at the commencement of hostilities. That the American army was at least on territory which the United States had no settled claim to, cannot be disputed. Even Mr. Benton of Missouri, in the debate upon the treaty in the Senate, in 1844, held the following language upon it:

"The treaty in all that relates to the boundary of the Rio Grande, is an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico. It is the seizure of two thousand miles of her territory without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas, to which she is no party."

We say in view of these facts that we are opposed to that war which we protest against, this Mexican war. We believe it to be iniquitous in its inception and in all its subsequent stages. It is a war in which we are in the wrong, and which it is our duty as patriots and freemen to put a stop to as soon as possible.

The Smithsonian Fund.

After years of shameful neglect we are glad to learn that this noble bequest has at last received the attention of Congress and an act passed the House creating the "SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION."

The object of this institution will be the diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge and a building is to be erected for the collection and arrangement on a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art and the necessary lecture rooms. The main object of the Institution at present will be the collection of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

We have read the speech of Hon. M. Marsh of Vermont to whose exertions the country is largely indebted for the attention which has been now drawn to this subject, in which he states that all our libraries are miserably deficient in works pertaining to many departments of knowledge, and that our scholars must cross the ocean to obtain information in foreign countries, which ought to be had in our public libraries at home. We have large libraries at Cambridge at Philadelphia, at New York and Washington but all are deficient in many works essential to the pursuits of the scholar. Mr. Marsh states that the best selection of foreign books in the United States is the Library of the University of Vermont and that they have been procured at a cheaper rate than any other library in the country. They were purchased for the University by Professor Joseph Torrey of that institution who has the reputation of being one of the best linguists in the country and who was commissioned to visit Europe with the sole view of making the collection. Professor Torrey is a native of this town and is a son of Dr. Joseph Torrey, now of Beverly. Should the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution employ an agent abroad to procure a Library, they may perhaps avail themselves of his services.

The sum to be annually appropriated for the formation of the Library is \$25,000, the remaining surplus income of about \$60,000 will be appropriated to other objects and the incidental expenses of the Institution.

Monument to Capt. Smith.

The Monument to the memory of Capt. Jesse Smith, was erected in Harmony Grove, last week and is a conspicuous and highly-ornamental addition to the Cemetery. It consists of a base and column, surmounted by a Bust of Washington. The latter has great merit as a work of art, and judging from the celebrated portrait of Washington, by Stuart, it is an excellent likeness, and in this respect may surpass that of the statue by Chantry, in the State House. Chantry's head of Washington has perhaps a more commanding, heroic expression, while the bust by Conner has a more mild and placid aspect. Chantry's head may have merited excellence, and Conner's more fidelity to the original. The artist whose early productions will compare so well with a master so distinguished as Chantry, will surely rise to eminence by his later efforts.

All the statues of Washington are copies, more or less exact, of the celebrated cast by Mr. Houdon, a French artist. A few casts from Houdon's bust are in this country, and we are glad to learn by the following article that we are likely to obtain a cast of the entire statue.

HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON. The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Francisco Cichi, a skillful artist, and his Italian colleague, are engaged in taking a perfect cast of this statue. He was commissioned by Messrs. Appleton, Sparks, and other distinguished citizens of Boston, to take a cast, to be placed in the Capitol at Boston. It is said that bronze copies will be made. Mr. Cichi will be engaged two months in the tedious and delicate operation. It is taken in small pieces, amounting, in all, to about 1000, to be united together when they reach Boston.

The Washington Union says,—"We are indebted to the citizens of Boston for this meritorious attempt to preserve the best likeness of Washington extant. This statue of Washington was carved by Houdon, of Paris, from a plaster-of-Paris cast taken by the sculptor from the face of Washington himself. The Legislature of Virginia had directed the statue to be made; and the resolution was sent to Mr. Jefferson, then the American Minister at Paris. He commissioned Houdon to execute it, who performed the office of sculptor.

ing the marble statue after the cast itself. Gen. Washington is represented in his military dress and it is a likeness true to nature. There is no other statue of him that can be compared to it.

A Curiosity.

We copy the following amusing specimen of bombast from that precious Democratic print, the Salem Advertiser. It is a veritable extract from its leading article of Saturday last and if any of our readers have doubts of its genuineness we will show them the original curiosity at our office. We should like to exhibit the 'curious' at full length but must be content with the following specimen. The pathetic parts are peculiarly rich, especially when we consider that those poor broken down old men and blooming and innocent women and children—those exposed and unprotected babes, 'screaking out in wild and maddening affright,' are nearly all Mexicans, speaking the Spanish language and considering themselves, although residents of a territory claimed by the United States as citizens of Mexico. But we must not keep our readers from the precious morsel. After copying an extract from our article of the preceding week, our Bombastes Furioso breaks out in this strain:—

Would not such language satisfy the most ferocious appetite of our barbarous enemy? Is it not filled full enough of venom and wrath against our country's just and glorious cause, to satisfy the wishes of the vilest enemy to our country and her honor, that follows the bloody footsteps of Astarte?

The federalism of 1812 is far out done in this bitter and scurrilous tirade against our country in this time of her trial, and suffering. How think you, Mr. Courier such vituperation and mean abuse of your own country's glorious banner, in times of savage war, would sound in the ears of those broken-down old men—those blooming and innocent women and children—those exposed and unprotected babes, who are within the reach of the fury of our terrible and exasperated foes? Would they thank you for your encouragement of those infuriated men who stand over them sword in hand, eager to shed their innocent blood—to pollute their honor, or to burn their humble dwellings? Would not they shriek out in wild and maddening affright—Oh, save us! save us! Not sharpen the assassin's daggers of our cruel and barbarous enemies!

Now, gentle reader is not that *Pro-di-gi-nis*! But there is more to come. This doughty patriot is not quite exhausted yet. See how his gentle spirit oozes out in the closing paragraph.

The patriotism of the Courier is such as infuriated men, or dark and damned spirits alone, could sanction, at such a time as this. It is such patriotism as nourishes and strengthens the hands of the enemies of our country's cause, and deals destruction and death, blood and flame, riot and pollution, in the midst of the wives and worthy daughters, and disabled old men, near the seat of war.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of this town, qualified to vote in town affairs, held at Union Hall in the South Parish, on Monday, the second day of March, A. D. 1846, being the Annual Meeting, it was

Resolved, That the sum of three dollars be appropriated for each scholar between the ages of 4 and 16 years.

Resolved, That the disposition of the Massachusetts School Fund be referred to the School Committee, for them to distribute among the small Districts, as they may think proper.

The following is the result, agreeably to the foregoing Votes, viz:

No. of District.	No. of Scholars.	Sum allowed each scholar.	Am't to each District.	Mass. School Fund.	Sum Total.
1.	277	\$3	\$831		\$831
2.	207	3	621		621
3.	30	3	90	60	150
4.	52	3	156	40	196
5.	90	3	270		270
6.	112	3	336		336
7.	67	3	201	20	221
8.	104	3	312		312
9.	30	3	90	60	150
10.	49	3	147	20	167
11.	247	3	741		741
12.	148	3	444		444
13.	169	3	507		507
14.	102	3	306		306
	1713		5121	206	\$5329

The following is the Report of the Trustees of the Surplus Revenue Fund, which was read, and accepted by the Town.

"The Trustees of the Surplus Revenue Fund, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Town, submit the following as their Second Annual Report:

"The Surplus Revenue, received and held by us, amounting to Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars, is still loaned to the Town, at an annual interest of six per cent. The interest for one year, ending January first, 1846, amounting to \$553 20, was paid by the Town Treasurer in January last, and deposited in the Village Bank, to be paid over to the several Districts or their agents, duly authorized to receive it, in proportion to the number of Scholars, on the first day of May, 1845. The whole number of Scholars on that day, between the ages of 4 and 16 years, as returned by the Prudential Committee, was 1678; the proportion of the above sum of \$553 20, are as follows, viz:

Districts.	No. of Scholars.	Due each District.
1.	270	89 01
2.	200	65 93
3.	52	17 14
4.	41	13 52
5.	100	32 97
6.	195	61 29
7.	57	18 79
8.	99	32 64
9.	39	10 55
10.	72	23 74
11.	265	87 36
12.	139	45 50
13.	157	51 76
	1678	\$553 20

ELIAS PUTNAM, HENRY COOK, Trustees.
Danvers, April 20, 1846.

Black Record Ink.—While the market is flooded as it now is with so many preparations, it may be some service to our readers if we inform them where a good Writing Fluid may be obtained, and we would therefore advise all who wish to obtain a superior jet-black Ink to try "C. R. Story's Black Record Ink," which is for sale by S. Dodge at the Post Office.

House Warming.

On Thursday evening last, there was a pleasant social gathering at North Andover, at the new factory building just erected by Mr. Eben Sutton. Free invitation had been extended by the proprietor to all the village and to many in all the neighboring towns, and early in the evening the company began to assemble in the upper story of the building, which is a large room 175 feet long by 30 wide. This immense room was tastefully decorated by festoons of cloth of different colors, and brilliantly lighted by double rows of solar lamps which shed their light upon a company of about 300 or 900 persons. The company was composed of all grades and conditions in life, from infancy to old age, and all seemed equally to enjoy the festive meeting. Music and dancing lent their aid to enhance the pleasures of the evening, and sometimes two or three generations were represented on the floor in the same set. At about ten o'clock the guests were invited to partake of an elegant and bountiful entertainment which was provided in another part of the building, after which they began to separate, highly delighted with the evening's enjoyment.

As we looked through this extensive and well constructed establishment so soon to be filled with another party scarcely less happy in their industrious pursuits than that now assembled, and with the music of machinery that is to give them the comforts and luxuries of life, we could not help wishing that a similar temple of industry might thus be pleasantly dedicated in our own town. All seem now to regret that in past time this has not been done and we hope the present time will be so improved that we shall not in future have to regret our remissness.

News of the expected attack upon Gen. Taylor's army on his return from Point Isabel to the fort opposite Matamoros has arrived and like the first accounts of the other skirmishes the "News by the Express for the Times" was highly exaggerated. A correspondent writes us that on the reception of the news in Boston, on Monday, State street was thronged in front of the Times office by a crowd of human beings, lawless with anxiety to obtain an extra, which told them "all about the War and what they killed each other for." In this desire they were soon gratified by paying 6-4 cents, while in all probability, had they kept perfectly cool and composed, they might have purchased the humbug for a single penny.—We annex herewith some extracts from the "news by the Express, for the Boston Times" and request our readers to compare it with the official account as furnished by Gen. Taylor:

By Telegraphic Despatch from Washington to the N. Y. Sun.

Latest from the Army. Most Important Intelligence! Two Battles! Victory! Victory!—Mexicans Twice Routed And 1200 killed, &c., &c., &c. We have met the Enemy and they are Ours!

Later From The Frontier! The News of the Great Battles is Confirmed. The Mexicans pouring into Matamoros, headed by Parades—3,000 more Mexicans come over the Rio Grande—Great Excitement in our Camp—Gen. Taylor anxious for another Dash at the Enemy—Enthusiasm of our Men. The Glorious News Confirmed! Additional Particulars of the two great Battles! Sixty-two Americans Killed!

It will be seen by the intelligence that came to hand last night by the Long Island train, that all the news published by us yesterday forenoon, and received by our Special and Exclusive Express is confirmed in every particular. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise, for the news by the Long Island Mail, is essentially the same, and was derived from the same sources—the New Orleans papers. In fact, the news is gloriously confirmed.

It appears from all the accounts therefore, that Gen. Taylor with his gallant army has achieved a glorious victory over the Mexican Army, and in two battles have driven the enemy from their positions, and scattered them to the four winds of heaven. One common spirit seems to have animated our brave army—our soldiers fought as though assured of victory from the first—and the results of their courage and patriotism are before us.

We repeat, this news is indeed glorious. It has shown to the world that American valor is not extinct—that in defence of our rights and our soil, our troops march victorious over every obstacle and that neither climate nor superior force can retard the onward flight of the eagle of our banner. This hour of danger changes a nation of citizens into a nation of warriors, and woe to the enemy who dares to cross our path.

In honor of the glorious news yesterday, we illuminated the Times Office, and our quarters, with the American ensign floating in the air, were for several hours literally in a blaze of glory.

CONVICTED. John Burnett, on trial at Scotchane New York, for the murder of George Sornberger, in March last, has been convicted, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of July next, at Schenectady.

NEW YORK. The LICENSE ELECTION, in New York has gone against the rummies. Of about 200 towns heard from, only 20 have voted in favor of granting licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. The cause of Temperance is certainly progressing.

THE Providence Gazette says that the vote in the National Cadet Company of that city for volunteering, was not unanimous by the long odds. Only 19 members were present, including the Colonel. The vote stood, for volunteering, 9; against volunteering, 9. The casting vote was thrown by the Colonel, by which it was decided that the corps should volunteer.

THE number of Active Militia authorized by the Massachusetts Law is 7000, instead of 10,000 as stated in our last. By the Act of 1840, 10,000 were authorized, but in 1841 the number was reduced to 7000.

Christian Dancing.—Without endorsing every suggestion in the article below, which we copy from the New York Tribune, there is so much suggestive truth in it, that we cannot refrain from copying the article entire.—*Travel*.

PREMIUM FOR TRACT ON DANCING.—A gentleman hereby offers a premium of \$50 for the best Tract, not exceeding twelve pages, on the question of "The Propriety of Dancing by Church Members," and the Expediency of Teaching it to our Children." Committee of Award: Rev. Stephen H. Tying, D. D. New York; Rev. E. W. Andrews, Troy, New York; and Rev. Wm. A. Hallowell, 160 Nassau st. New York, to either of whom manuscripts, each accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the writer, may be addressed (post-paid) until Nov. 1, 1846.

WM. A. HALLOCK.

We heartily concur in the propriety of the above offer, and trust it will attract generally a attention. We trust the tract which will receive the premium will consider thoroughly the subject of dancing, show how and why the popular abomination of dancing in hot, crowded rooms, from fair bed-time to day-light, with a hot and heavy supper after midnight, alternating in flimsy garments from an atmosphere of frost to one of steam, tricked out for Vanity-fair, and mixed up with all sorts of company, ought to be condemned and shunned not only by devout Christians but by all considerate human beings. We believe the right sort of Tract would show also that there is such a thing as innocent, healthful, commendable dancing, to be practiced in family or social circles with ten instead of a hundred persons in twenty feet square of room, at seasonable hours, and for reasonable periods only, with but a light supper before and none at all after it—the young dancing modestly among their intimate friends, with their elder relatives looking on. We trust the Tract selected will consider all kinds of dancing, and not sweepingly, recklessly condemn the good for the fault of the bad.

But the notice copied above suggests to us some other subjects on which we think Tracts are needed—subjects which are beginning to attract the thoughts of not a few, and which are, like dancing, of practical moment. We would suggest premium to be offered, as follows:

\$20 for the best tract on "The rightfulness and consistency of a Christiana spending \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year on the appetites and enjoyments of himself and family when there are a thousand families within a mile of him who are compelled to live on less than \$200 a year.

\$10 for the best Tract on the rightfulness and Christianity of a Christian's building a house for the exclusive residence of himself, and family, at a cost of \$50,000 to \$100,000, within sight of a hundred families living in hovels worth less than \$100.

\$5 for the best Tract on the Christianity of building Churches which cost \$100,000 each, in which poor sinners can only worship on sufferance and in the most out-of-the-way corners.

We would not intimate that these topics are by any means so important as that of dancing—far from it. The sums we suggest will shield us from that imputation. Yet we think these subjects may also be discussed with profit, and that there may be a pecuniary hindrance, we will pay the premiums if the American Tract Society will publish the Tracts.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 22, 1846—5 P. M.

The Galleries of the Senate were crowded to day in anticipation of a rich treat in Mr. Benton's Speech on the Oregon Occupation Bill. His speech was about two hours long, and this is only preliminary to the body of the speech which will be given on Monday, to which the Senate adjourned. He only wants to be a little more excited to make it a great speech.

Mr. Benton concluded this part of his speech by saying that on another day he would proceed to speak of Oregon itself, having succeeded in clearing off the false position which it had been placed by the 44th men. Their efforts he characterized as the struggle of mud-puddle-lane against all history.

His speech is terrifically severe on the 54th men who vince under his blows like whipped niggers. He will continue on Monday.

The N. Y. Commercial says that Col. Benton has blown up the whole line of 54th sky-high—it will never be heard of again.

It is now easy to foresee that the motion to postpone the Oregon jurisdiction bill till December will prevail. The committee is discharged from the bill and it is dead.

MONDAY, May 25. Mr. Benton resumed, but did not finish his speech on the Oregon question, and the Senate went into Executive session before adjourning.

THANKS TO THE ARMY. In the House of Representatives the rules were suspended to enable Mr. Brinkerhoff to offer the following joint resolutions:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage, which have distinguished his recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That the president be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, belonging to said army on the 9th inst., the month's additional pay, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Winthrop inquired whether any resolutions had been received from Gen. Taylor. If not the introduction of the resolution was premature. Mr. Brinkerhoff said he had no objection to the resolution being passed by, until the official accounts were known.

Mr. King, of N. Y., moved to lay upon the table, which motion prevailed.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. King, of Mass., offered an amendment to appropriate \$25,000 to supply deficiencies in the marine hospital fund. Mr. King defended his amendment at some length, and explained that our merchant seamen were now suffering for the want of this appropriation, and that he had moved it at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

After a long debate upon this, and upon an amendment offered by Mr. Boyd, of Ky., proposing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a marine hospital in his own state at 3 o'clock.

The committee rose for want of a quorum and the House adjourned.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular TAILORING, OUTFITTING, AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL" BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1812, in Boston,
he raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; anon the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, un-
til its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
to the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.

Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight all began to
cry—"Mad Dog!" Still on I went, unawed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credit system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auc-
tion, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!
Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

for clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,

clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To the

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To the

SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

**MILITARY, NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.**

This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
establishment:

Super Dress and Frock Coats from	\$6 00 to 12 00
Pants in all the variety	50 to 5 00
Vests, all shades and colors	50 to 2 00
Twoed Coats and Sacks	2 00 to 5 00
Overalls	37 to 1 00
Thin Jackets	1 20 to 1 25
Green Jackets	75 to 2 00
Thin Coats	10 to 75
Gloves	12 1/2 to 2 00
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest	17 to 50
grades, and Scarfs	6 to 17
Linen Bosoms	50 to 1 00
Linen Collars	50 to 1 00
Umbrellas	50 to 1 00
Good ones for	12 to 37
Braces	12 1/2 to 75
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps	1 00 to 4 00
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks	10 to 25
Socks	8 to 75
Hdkfs	50 to 1 50
Shirts	37 1/2 to 1 00
Drawers	12 to 1 00
Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Cane;	
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.	
Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that	
will be closed up cheap.	

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from	\$2 50 to 4 50
Satinet Jackets	2 00 to 2 50
Vests	40 to 1 25
Pants	50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets	50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks	75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,

FROM SIMMONS'S

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

CITY OF BOSTON.

32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row.)

ENTRANCE AT No. 32.

may 2

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it
is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human
frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where
a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is in-
fallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have us-
ed it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need which the public
may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its benefits
results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health,
which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its
use should proclaim its virtues.

For an end of the following complaints, the Dandelion and
Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-
fered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction
for Eczema, Dizziness, Sleepiness, Loss of Appetite, Indi-
gestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin
Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Debility, or any
complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware
who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and
SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the
most innocuous as well as the most effectual remedies to be
found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know
that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and radi-
cal change in the composition of the Blood, in the secre-
tions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts
of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will
for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public
may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can
show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSI-
CIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula.
He tested its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS
SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are
worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretending
to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be-
lieve me therefore and enquire for Ransom & Stevens Dan-
dion and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my
duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor,
Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.
For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shedd and Sylvester
Proctor.
Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.
George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James
Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for
these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that,
in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his
work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his
attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them
to the particular classes of individuals who call on him,
and having furnished for more than three hundred persons,
in Plymouth county, in hereby recommended to all who
need Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contri-
vance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of
cases that occur; and is believed to have given general
satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston,
Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the
circumstance of his having supplied several thousand per-
sons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country,
with an article that I think is well calculated to the design
of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his
Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ab-
solute ability of adapting Trusses to any case, that may be pre-
sented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
iformly given full satisfaction in their application.
The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect
in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the hab-
it of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronology.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every
human being depends, is a very delicate texture. The smallest
rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon
it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequences.

But art has contrived appliances by which either nature
is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she generally
does in a short time, or all the serious consequences
of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see
the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another
column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establish-
ment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts
of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yan-
kee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the
head of any art to which it is devoted.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or
Swollen Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands,
Numbness and Rheumatism.

This invaluable article is now for the first time
offered to the public, after having been in use
or twenty years, with unusual and astonishing suc-
cess within the circle of the proprietor's immediate
influence. It has received the unqualified approbation
of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners
and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand
cases might be cited, when it has been used for Hor-
seshes in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.
The public are assured that in offering the above we
do recommend that which has not the least semblance
of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great
and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing
qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem
and its vicinity, and as there are many that would not
avail themselves of it if they knew where it could be
obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it
to the public. It will be found always on hand and
prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS,

No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trusty and worthy AGENTS in the neigh-
boring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.

Benjamin F. Browne, Salem, Mass.

Smith & Fowle, Boston.

H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.

Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.

Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.

John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.

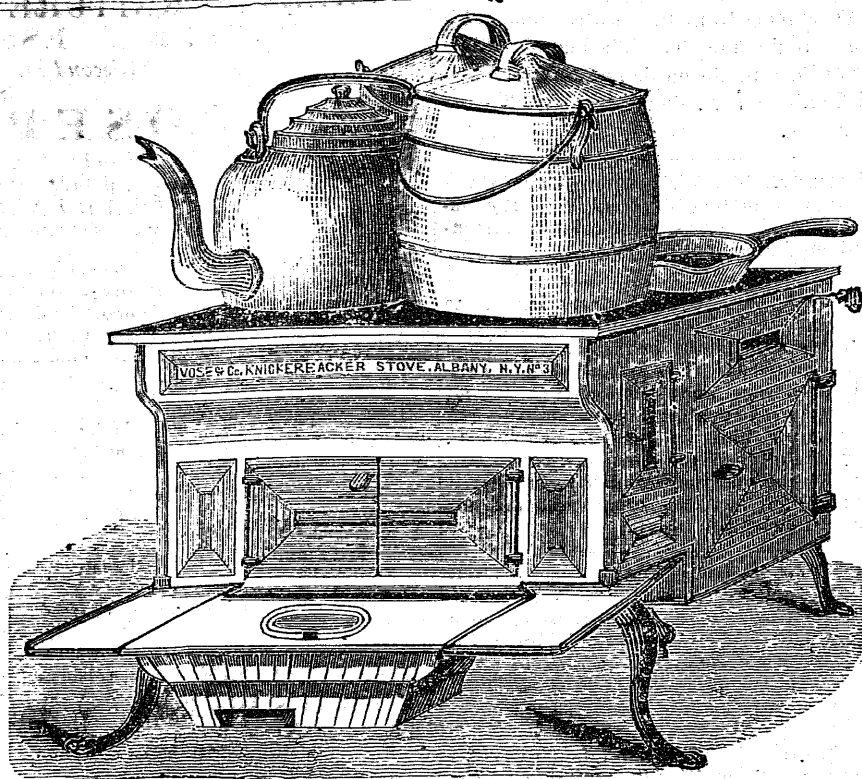
Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.

Charles Edwards, Marblehead.

Wm. Edwards, Beverly.

March 15, 1845.



ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE

At his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west
of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of
STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which
are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency
for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail;
Rathbun.

The New England Stove—a new pattern;
Duglass, which is highly recommended;
Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved;
Halloway. The celebrated Railway,
together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in
price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:
Eagle, a new and elegant pattern;
Column;
Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without
ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be pur-
chased at any establishment in the country.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large
stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and
thoroughly executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of WASH-BOILERS,
in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or
retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been
offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus
may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and
BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well
to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere
South Danvers, Aug. 30. ept 1

FELIX I. FOUNTAIN, Gentlemen's Fashionable Hair-Dresser,

Corner of Main and Foster Streets, Danvers.

GENTLEMEN'S Hair cut and curled after
the manner of McAlpin, Skelton and Bells, whose
several styles have been so universally adopted by the first
artists of London, Paris, Asia and America, and whether
for the pulpit, the bar, the senate or the state, their ele-
gant and classical style add dignity and grace to the whole
countenance of Latet Humaie.

Felix I. Fountain's Jampoon, for cleansing the Head,
which will remove Dandruff in five minutes, is one of the
best preparations that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean and
graced the United States of America.

All kinds of Perfumery, such as Cologne, genuine Ox
Marrow Pomade, Bear's Oil, Scents and other things too
tedious to mention. Also, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,
Nail Brushes, &c.

SHAVING executed in the most easy and expeditious
manner. No exertion spared to give entire satisfaction to
all those who may favor him with their patronage. Gentle-
men's and Ladies' Heads Jampooned, Please not for-
get the place, corner Foster and Main Sts.

mech 28

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gen-
tlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to
Dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good
style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country.
Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Cravats, Scarfs,
Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze
Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed
at Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets,
Carpets, and Rugs cleansed without injuring the fabric
or color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning.
Goo is returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL.

A & J. C. BATCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank
Building, State street, Boston), since commencing February
1, 1844, have issued 547 policies, the number monthly hav-
ing varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10,-
000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable
turn of the risks thus far being mostly New England lives)
\$36,500—well invested for the proportional benefit of those
who shall become, as well as those already members—
surplus to be divided to members at the end of every five
years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no
loss by any member, by bad premium-notes of others.

Willard Phillips, Robert Hopper, William Par-
sons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, George
H. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter
Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, James Read and
Ous Tufts, Directors.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for Dan-
vers and vicinity, of the above named Institution, he
hereby give notice that he is ready to receive applications
for Insurance on lives, for one year, seven years, or for life,
at very low rates of Premium.

The advantages of Life Insurance are becoming every
day more apparent, and its excellent effects appreciated by
the community.

Blank forms of application and any additional infor-
mation will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers Feb 21, 1846.

SOMETHING NEW AT Bowdoin's Daguerreotype Rooms.

289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.

MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to re-
turn his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for
their liberal patronage the past year. He has recently
disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give
his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has fur-
nished his rooms with the new improved German Instru-
ments, in connection with other valuable improvements in
the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for public
exhibition.

Mr. B's long experience in the business, the improve-
ments now making, and the conveniences of his rooms,
(having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will
merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to
make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will
be spared to give satisfaction.

Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every variety
of Frames, Lockets, Cases, &c. Gold Lockets kept for
sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day,
Salem, May 2

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice
of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of supe-
rior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment
of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st.
Salem, April 4

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

SHEET LEAD. A new lot just received and for
sale by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

June 14

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, Trains
leave daily (Sundays excepted.)

Boston for Portland, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M.

Portland for Great Falls, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M.

Great Falls for Portland, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M.

Portland for Newburyport, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M.

Newburyport for Portland, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1/2 A

NUMBER 11

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1846.

* Of this remarkable tribe of Indians—their manners, customs, and peculiarities—an account will be found in 'The Enchanted Rock,' a little volume by the author of the above narrative. London: Hayward and Adam.

*Death to all Texans!—a cry which hurried
of Texans to a bloody end. Four hundred were
ed in cold blood at one time in the war.

Further. In the National Gazette of India, No. 180, will be found an article written and

One of the most beautiful objects in nature, according to our view, is a cottage garden, well cultivated, and filled with plants selected not merely for their utility, but for the gratification of an enlightened and cultivated taste. When the owner is a person of a liberal mind, the cottage garden exhibits a scene amid the beauties of which the man of taste and refinement will delight to dwell. Its well arranged walks and floral borders, adorned with their gorgeous display of riches, cannot be surpassed; and sordid, indeed, must be the mind that would peevishly deny it access to one so exquisite, and so cheap.

* Death to all Texans!—a cry which hurried hundreds of Texans to a bloody end. Four hundred were slaughtered in cold blood at one time in the war.

In this country the cottage garden is rarely a subject of interest. Not so in England. There the cottage takes a laudable pride, in directing its arrangement, as well as in the number and variety of its gorgeous productions. You may see him at all times, when not otherwise occupied, busily and delightedly employed in its details; and not unfrequently prizes are awarded him by the horticultural and other societies, for the skill he exhibits in managing and bringing to perfection, improved and valuable plants and flowers. The study of the laws of vegetable action and life, and indeed whatever pertains to the economy of the vegetable world, is the constant and ever engrossing contemplation of his mind. The beneficent creator conferred upon him the gift of flowers in token of his love, and we use the emblems of love and kindness to our fellow creatures. It is no wonder that females should manifest a stronger love for these beautiful and innocent, than males; she is a being of refinement, sensibility and affection, and flowers—pure, changeable—yet holy, bear a near resemblance to her. No man should love flowers; they bear the same history; like herself repaying to each sweet interest all the cherishing that calls their beauty or their sweetness forth, and like her, too, dying beneath neglect.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1846.

The War Spirit.

It is melancholy to witness the recklessness with which a portion of the public press is endeavoring to awaken and foster the military spirit in our population. The most wonderful and extravagant statements of the success of our arms and the slaughter of the enemy, embellished with all the catch-words of a spurious patriotism are sent forth to cherish this love of military glory and promote a fondness for the sanguinary trade of war. It may, to some true lovers of peace be considered the wrong time now to attempt to counteract this spirit, as it may possibly give the appearance of want of that love of country which every true patriot is proud to feel and acknowledge. But a pacific spirit is not at all incompatible with a true and enlightened patriotism and the best evidence we can give of our love of country, will be to preserve to her the blessings of peace. In doing this we must expect to receive the low abuse of those gasconading presses which are striving to make partly capital out of everything even the wreck of the business, honor and prosperity of the country for which they are so loud in their praise.

One of the most encouraging indications in favor of a feeling of brotherly love towards other nations, is the fact that the clergy are giving this great practical question of national morality such attention as will make it a subject of solemn consideration among the great body of the people. In this village on Sabbath before last, four of the five clergymen made this important subject the theme of their discourses and as might well be expected, they applied to it the high standard of Christian love as taught by their great master the prince of Peace.

Patriotic Gift.

Judge Saffield, of Washington county, in this State, has, we learn, says the Savannah Republican, written to Maj. Wade, U. S. A., in this city, that he has a fine blooded horse, which he is anxious to forward to Capt. Thornton, of the 2d regiment of Dragoons, with the army in Texas. The Judge goes further, we understand, and states that he is too old to take the field himself, but he has a negro filly, who, as a musician, is at the command of any of our volunteer corps.

The above generous offer of a "fine blooded horse" to the Capt. Thornton who was put under arrest on complaint of some of his junior officers for the disorders to the corps under his command, affords good proof of the patriotic feelings of the learned Judge Saffield. But it seems that the Judge "goes further," and being "too old to take the field himself," offers to let the country have not only the "horse" but his "negro filly," to act as musician and be shot at by the Mexicans. As to the willingness of the "horse" or the "negro filly" to be sent to the Rio Grande, the Judge doubtless considers the consent of one as unimportant as that of the other. We hardly know which most to admire, the patriotism or the justice of Judge Saffield, but we think he lutes the discretion—that "better part of valor," which prompted some flaming patriots in Salem, who are not "too old" to go themselves, to offer to lend their guns. How very unfortunate it was that they had no "negro fillies" to lend with them!

Wells School Grammar.

We learn that this work has been approved by our School Committee and that it is contemplated to introduce it to our Schools in the place of those now in use. The need of a grammar, better adapted to the minds of children, than those of Murray, Smith and others, generally used in this vicinity, has long been felt. The efforts of Brown and Felton had done something to meet this deficiency. Mr. Wells has completed in a good measure what they had begun. And we doubt not that his work, when perfected in the manner he contemplates, and published in a form adopted to the wants of scholars will be found a valuable acquisition to our common schools. So far as we have had opportunity to examine this work, it appears to have been prepared with great care and intelligence. We hope our teachers will inform themselves respecting it, and if it shall prove such as we have described it, see that it becomes the text book in all our Schools.

Smith's Patent Floating Shower Baths.—This article which is advertised for sale in another column, is spoken of by those who have used it as one of the neatest and most convenient ever invented.

Interesting Correspondence.

Danvers, May 24, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK, Esq.,

My dear Sir, I now take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, for which, as they are meant in kindness to you as my fellow citizen placed in a high and responsible office, I hope to have your indulgence. I shall make some suggestions, such as you may not in the first instance fully approve, but which I hope will gain your attention and afterward your confidence. I am aware that you are surrounded with such advisers, and so many of your personal and political friends hold opinions so directly opposed to those to which I now call your attention, that it may be by some considered presumptuous in me to present them for your consideration. I hope however the circumstance that you have not the honor of my acquaintance, nor I of yours, will not prevent you from giving my suggestions all the attention they may merit.

You have doubtless, the honor and prosperity of the country at heart and wish to do all in your power to promote its welfare. As a citizen of this Republic, I have watched with some interest the events of your administration, and think I can discern too plainly a disposition to quarrel with other nations.—The suggestion I wish to make is, that the credit and honor of the country would probably be much better sustained by an upright, dignified and pacific course, rather than by blustering, threats and bravado. A nation, like an individual, will always appear more respectable and be more respected, by always preserving a gentlemanly and bland deportment towards others, and will stand little chance of being insulted and drawn into a quarrel; but if it attempts to do the bravado, going about doubling up its fists in its neighbors' faces, it loses its dignity and respectability, and provokes assault from others. It not only loses its character, but does itself other great and positive injury, to say nothing of its being deprived of the pecuniary ability of doing good to its own citizens.

Just look at some of the evils of the existing war with Mexico, short as it has been, now only a month. Look at the loss of life. More than 400 men, mostly young or middle-aged, have been killed, yes killed in this brief space of time! They have been destroyed by the bloody weapons of war, as effectually as were the lamented Uphur, Gilmore and others whose awful deaths by an engine of war, produced such excitement throughout the country. That and event caused a solemn gloom to spread over the nation, and the most heartfelt sympathy was felt for the surviving relatives. Suppose the mangled remains of these 400 human beings, now huddled promiscuously in ditches on the banks of the Del Norte, were laid out in the grounds of the Presidential mansion, what a spectacle of the horrors of war would they present! On the score of humanity, it matters not that most of these men were foreigners and enemies. They all had friends, parents, brothers, sisters, and it may be children, who mourn their loss as sincerely as did the friends of those who were killed on board the Princeton.

After viewing the mangled remains of the dead, let us imagine the surviving wounded of that struggle brought to the same mansion and laid out on their cots, in the East Room. That extensive apartment is too small for their accommodation and they are crowded for want of space, lacking the fresh air so essential to their recovery. But how is it in the confined hospital barracks of Matamoros and Point Isabel? Probably far worse. We should suppose that a sight of such spectacles as these at the Capital, would make you and your advisers pause before lending your aid to such atrocities. Just read the following, which we take from a newspaper, giving an account of the wounded after the conflict was over, and reflect that these sufferers claim your regard as much now they are in Texas, as if they were in Washington.

The Mexicans are reported to have lost 100 men in crossing the river, after the battle of the 9th, and many of their wounded died through neglect. The reports from our own wounded men are not altogether favorable. The hospital at Point Isabel contained 53 wounded officers and soldiers. Some of these are terribly mutilated. Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry, was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places. Col. Payne, Inspector General, shot in the hip. Capt. Page, 4th Infantry, lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully. Capt. Howe, 5th Infantry, right arm shot off above the elbow. Lieut. Gates, 8th Infantry, right arm broken, and shot in the left hand. Lieut. Jordan, 8th Infantry, shot and bayoneted in several places. Lieut. Luther, 2d Artillery, lower hip shot off. These sufferers are expected to recover, though it must be as the reward of great care. Of the common soldiers, it is reported that many who were most severely wounded are dying.

Major Ringgold had the fleshy part of both his legs shot through, and horse killed—none of his bones broken, which is wonderful. Lieut. Sutter slightly wounded. Our informant says the field of battle was strewn with the dead, and they could hear the groans of the Mexicans wounded all night, at Gen. T's camp.

Where one of the Mexican batteries had been stationed, fifty-seven dead bodies were counted in one group, and not so much wounded as torn to pieces by grape and round shot, head and limbs gone, bowels torn out. No imagination can conceive the horrible effect of such a fire, directed with the precision and coolness with which our batteries were served.

I might dwell longer on the horrors of war and its immense evils as the business, safety and morals of the country are affected by it, but my main object now is to propose some better employment for those who are in the service of the government, than the destruction of their brethren. My proposition I fear, will be considered a strange one, and among those who are most immediately interested in the business of destroying human life it may excite ridicule. Yet, as I am convinced that if carried out it would result in great utility to the country, I will venture to make it. My proposition is this: I would have the whole force of the Army and Navy applied to the development of the resources of the country. This suggestion will be a startling one to the military and naval heroes.—Let it be tried. Would it not be better, for instance, if the 50,000 volunteers and 10,000,000 of money

voted by Congress were employed in constructing great national works rather than being thrown away in any foreign war? We cannot better give strength and importance to the country than to unite the severed portions of our territory by railroads and canals. Mr. Whitney's Railroad to Oregon could be built by the men who would be required to carry on this war with Mexico, and at far less cost of money. With what is expended in time of profound peace for the Army and Navy, Railroads could be built connecting States and Territories, and giving increased value to the public domain. Let then our soldiers be employed in useful labor to bring forth the hidden resources of the country. Let our navy be employed in facilitating commerce, carrying mails, and making discoveries in new regions. Let the young men who are educated at West Point be the Engineers on the national works, and the young officers of the navy take command of the Mail Steamers. Let nations be governed by the precepts of Christianity, and wars will cease. May we not hope that your influence will be exerted in favor of peace as the best policy of the country.

Accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PETER PUNCH-HARD.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1846.

SIR: Your communication bearing date of the 24th ult. was duly received and I hasten to reply by telling you that you know nothing at all about politics, or you would not have suggested the absurd idea that politicians should be governed by any of those state maxims which are considered essential to form the characters of men of moral and christian principles. You ought to have known that as I owe my elevation to my high office, to the Baltimore Convention, it is my duty to follow its directions. You will therefore understand that for all the suffering, caused to the country or to individuals by the war with Mexico, or by any collision with Great Britain, it is the Baltimore Convention that is to blame, and not

Your humble servant,

JAMES K. POLK.

To PETER PUNCH-HARD, Esq., Danvers, Mass.

ALTERED BILL.—A gentleman connected with the Suffolk Bank, showed us, yesterday, a bank bill, purporting to be a fifty dollar bill of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Conn., but, in reality, altered from a three dollar bill of the same Bank. The alteration was very well executed—and the signatures being of course real, it would be difficult of detection, except by those who were acquainted with the vignettes on the bills of that Bank.—Atlas.

Two altered one hundred dollar bills of the above named Bank were passed at two of the Banks in this town, on Thursday last, and an attempt made to pass another of the same amount at the Village Bank, which was refused. The bills were well calculated to deceive the most practised money dealers, the alterations being so well executed. One of the bills was presented by a woman. We trust that the vendors of this dangerous counterfeit will be promptly detected.

We learn that the person who passed off the bill at the Danvers Bank, had the appearance of an ordinary business man, and when he called at the Village Bank, he was disguised with a pair of false whiskers. The lady who called at the Warren Bank, was no doubt his accomplice.

Taxation in Danvers.

The Assessors have been for some time laboriously employed in making taxes, and they find that the rate of taxation this year must be 72 cts. to the hundred dollars. Even at this high rate the most rigorous economy must be practised in every department to effect a reduction of the town debt.

We are under repeated obligations to our Representative in Congress, Hon. D. P. KING, for valuable public documents and late Washington papers, among others is a copy of the speech of Hon. CHAS. HUNSON, of Mass., on the subject of the War with Mexico, which seems to us to be a fair and just exposition of the rotten-hearted patriotism by which this unjust and unnecessary war has been occasioned.

The Mormon Temple.—The Quincy Whig learns that the Nauvoo Temple has been purchased by a Methodist association for \$150,000, and it asks, "who gets the money?"

An arrangement has been made between the British government and the Canard Line of Steamers, for steamers of great power, to form a weekly communication between Liverpool and the United States. A steamer will sail, weekly, on Saturdays, alternately for New York and Boston direct, without reference to fixed days of the month, as now. This arrangement is for eight months in the year, and is to go into effect with despatch.

Earthquake. A shock of an earthquake was felt here on Saturday morning about half past one o'clock. It was also felt in most of the neighboring towns.

New Hampshire.—John P. Hale has been chosen speaker of the House of Representatives by a vote of 123 to 121. The six vacancies in the Senate were filled by Whigs.

EMIGRANTS.—33,431 alien passengers arrived at the port of Boston, from 1837 to 1846. It is estimated that half as many more arrived by land during the same period.

The Senate of the State of Michigan has passed a bill incorporating a company to construct a canal round the South St. Marie.

May Training.—The unusual apathy which pervades most of our military companies, is a subject of general remark and is gratifying so far as it evinces a disposition and willingness among men to be governed by more humane principles and to settle difficulties which naturally arise in communities without resort to arms and butchery. The annual inspection of the military which takes place on the last Wednesday in May, was an unusually tame affair this year. We understand the company in this town at the hour appointed for meeting, numbered eight men.

A Mass meeting of the Order of the Sons of Temperance will be held in the city of New York on Tuesday next. There will probably be a large attendance, it being estimated that 20,000 members in regalia will be present.

The festival of the Nativity of St. John, the Baptist, will be celebrated in Portsmouth, on the 24th inst., by the freemasons with an address, dinner, &c. The address will be delivered by Rev. John Moore of New York.

We understand that the Essex County Total Abstinence Society, held their Quarterly Meeting, in Ipswich, on Thursday last.

Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland at a war meeting in Washington, gave as his opinion founded upon the best authority, but such authority as he was not permitted to speak of, that England desires that the war with Mexico may soon be closed; that the blow of the United States may be prompt and decisive, and that there may be no prolongation of the horrors of the strife.

Privateering.

It is time that all civilized nations should combine by treaty to suppress privateering in public wars, which affords such excuse for pirates in their private wars on the ocean. In every port in the island of Cuba, there are desperadoes enough who would be glad of any pretext to fit out privateers and commit depredations on our commerce.—These marauders have only to change their occupation from highway robbery and assassination on shore to piracy on the ocean.

ENCOURAGING. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, speaking of the discussion in the Senate, on Monday, on the Oregon bill, says—

"Mr. Webster stated his belief that the Oregon controversy would be settled, and a permanent boundary established before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster would not be expressed without some official or semi-official assurance, positive and reliable, of the fact. In the prospect, therefore, of speedy and amicable adjustment, we see the foreboding of a war with England, and another guaranty of a prompt conclusion to the existing war with Mexico."

WAR ITEMS.

PORT POLK, May 18, 1846. I am pleased to see the notice which you take of the "gallant Walker." Many of these daring adventures remain unknown, or at least untold.—The "cutest" one came off during the second battle, when having his horse shot under him, he fell and feigned all the agonies of a mortal wound, and when his adversary came upon him to despatch him with a lance and strip him, Walker used his revolver with effect, jumped on the fello's horse, and went ahead.

The brave conduct of the lamented Ringgold is extolled by every writer; his skill and intrepidity, it is said, turned the tide of battle on the 8th. When he fell from his horse, mortally wounded by a cannon ball, Lieut. Sherer, immediately offered his assistance; but he said, "No, sir—let me stay—go on—you have enough to do—go ahead." After the first battle—Palo Alto—General Taylor ordered out parties in every direction to search for the enemy's wounded and had them brought in and attended to with the same care as our own men.

On the field, was found a dog lying by the dead body of his master, and no entreaties could prevail upon him to leave the body of his owner, in life, had cared him. The incident so creditable to the American troops, is also related:—

[As we were advancing, we came across a poor fellow who was wounded. He gave us to understand he wanted bread and water. Col. Twiggs exclaimed, "men give this poor fellow something to eat and drink." In an instant the haversacks and canteens of a company were at his service. Such acts of generosity threw a flickering sunbeam over the shades of the battlefield.]

A writer gives a spirited account of the second battle—Resaca de la Palma—which, he says, the Mexican Generals were so confident of gaining, that General Veja remarked that, "if he had \$100,000 in camp he should have considered it as safe as if in the city of Mexico, and he would bet that amount that no ten thousand could have driven them!"

MAJOR RINGGOLD'S REMAINS. The Baltimore Sun says that a public meeting is proposed in that city to take measure for bringing the remains of Maj. Ringgold from the battle-field, as soon as possible, and burying them at Fort McHenry, until ample means be raised to erect a monument over them.

Escape of the Mexican Steamers.—An arrival at Charleston in eight days from Havana, it is rumored, brings intelligence that the two Mexican steamers, taking advantage of the absence of our squadron, had escaped under English colors and had arrived at Havana. It is rather doubtful, as a sloop of war, we believe the Falmouth, was laying off Vera Cruz and must have seen them.—N. Y. Sun.

Expedition against Santa Fe. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated Tuesday evening, says:

"An express has this afternoon been despatched by the Secretary of War to Col. Kearney, with orders to march forthwith to Santa Fe. The force consists of the 1st dragoons and the Missouri volunteers. It includes nearly two thousand mounted

men. It will move with great celerity, and soon take and hold Santa Fe against every opposition that can be raised by Mexico."

Some of our naval surgeons are here kindly assisting in attending our wounded. All the surgeons are kept very busy at this time. One hundred will nearly cover our killed and wounded in both battles—1500 not that of the enemy: with the missing, some say 2000. Whenever one of our officers or men got into their hands, they would commence butchering and stripping him at once—mutilating dead and wounded bodies.—There appeared to be women with their army, whose business, in part, was to strip the dead.

The expected news of the capture of Matamoros does not come to hand; and there is nothing farther from the seat of war.

The Congressional proceedings of Wednesday were unimportant, no question of general interest being before the Senate, and the House being engaged on the bill to increase the number of Generals in the army.

CONGRESS

From the Regular Correspondent of the Tribune.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1846.

The Loco Foco Members of the House of Representatives held a Caucus on Friday evening to agree upon a programme of the proceedings.—They agreed to take up the Tariff two weeks from Monday next, which will be the 15th of June, and also that they would refuse to entertain any motion to fix a day for adjournment till that question was disposed of. If the discussion should last a month on this subject, it would run us into the middle of July before they would agree to think of an adjournment. Before the 15th of June they agreed to take up the Naval Appropriation bill, and other matters of pressing importance. There was a proposition made, I believe, to pass over the Private Calendar hereafter altogether. They also agreed to make the hour of meeting at 10 o'clock. This measure they attempted this morning in the House, but could not carry it. Other matters were agreed upon in caucus of less general importance.

The speech of Mr. Benton has so completely used up the 54 40 boys that unless they can muster considerable courage by Cass's speech, which is expected on Monday next, they will never be heard of again. The magic sign of 54 40 is now only seen in chalk charts on old barns or in neighbor Slamm's paper.

The Senate seem determined to pass no more Oregon bills, occupation or otherwise, till Polk and his Cabinet have settled the boundary. It is said that a Treaty is expected soon. It may come from England.

Ex-President TYLER has given a clear testimony in favor of Mr. WEBSTER. I believe he overturns the evidence of some of the partisans now in office in this city. If the whole truth elicited be published, Mr. WEBSTER will come out of this furnace brighter than ever. Mr. TYLER is still in town. He has been examined by both Committees.

All the witnesses have been examined by both Committees, I believe. Mr. VINTON's may report on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Mr. SNEYD's will also soon report. The party have only dirtied their net and caught nothing.

FORTUNATE RESCUE. On Thursday afternoon as the steam ferry boat was crossing from the city to East Boston, it came in contact with a small boat, containing a young man and three small boys, and passed completely over it. Fortunately, at this moment, the steamer R. B. Forbes was in the vicinity, and Captain Fowler, with great promptitude, launched a canoe, which was on deck covered with canvass, and succeeded in rescuing all four. One boy he saved by the hair of his head as he was sinking for the second or third time; he then came up with the young man, who, with one arm upon the boat was endeavoring to hold up the other boys (whose heads however, were a foot under water), and got them into the boat. [Boston Traveller.]

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Ten days later from Europe.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday, making the passage in thirteen days. The money market has improved since the last news came to hand, from the United States. The Provision trade is not brisk, and prices are receding. Nearly all kinds of Irish provisions have given way during the last few days, caused in a great measure by the immense arrivals from the United States, and still more from the superior quality of the American articles. The provision trade with the Union, promises to become one of the greatest importance.

The Queen's accouchement was daily expected. The English capitalists are very angry at the improvident conduct of the Mexican government, to their creditors.

The relaxation of the English Tariff has been the subject of fierce debate in the House of Lords. A debate upon the Corn bill has been had in the House of Commons. The House divided at 4 in the morning, and affirmed the third reading by a majority of 198.

It is said that the Premier will retire from office, when the measures upon which he has based his character, have passed. He is solicitous for repose.

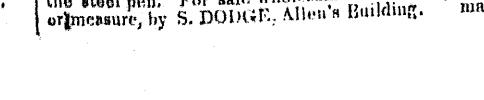
FRANCE.

The intelligence of the passage of the Oregon notice, caused but little sensation in France.—The state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, excites considerable interest. The opinion is, that if the Mexicans go to war with the United States, they will get badly whipped.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The London Times of Thursday says—"The packet which will sail from Liverpool in a few days will convey to the United States the impression produced here by the late intelligence. If the resolution was intended as a threat or a hostile measure, it has totally failed to have any effect whatever, except that it is probable Mr. Pakenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue. The London Economist state, on what it considers high and unquestionable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement.

Attention for some time past has been sufficiently fixed on the Oregon question by the proceedings in Congress. The things there have concentrated the gaze of all who take an interest in the peace of the world. Now the scene is shifted—we are going to contribute our fuel to materials already so inflammatory. It is reported that twenty gunners, two sergeants, two cap-



COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1846.

THE DANVERS COURIER.

POETRY.

To-morrow our brigade turns out
To have a military bout.—
To be reviewed to mimic war—
But that's an art I do abhor :
I've lost each spark of martial pride,
And have become quite quakerified.
I deem that painter much to blame
Who hands the hero up to fame,
And thereby tans of war the flame :
The poet too who does eulazbe
Such deeds of blood with deathless praise,
Must counteract the Christian plan
And prove the enemy of man !
You ask, "whence [such precepts draw,
Since self-defence is Nature's law ?
How I can dare to thus debase,
The greatest of the human race?"
Revenge has not a place assigned
Within the humble Christian's mind ;
Misanamed the great the world's disgrace,
The scourges of the human race,
Are raised by flattery to the skies
And hailed the just, the good, the wise !
Didst thou possess a heart more bold,
Than lanceless Achilles had of old,
The strength of Simson or the skill
That David had, his foes to kill,
Still I would rate thee far below
Him who forgives and loves his foe,
Naught so exalts the human mind
As meekness, faith and love combined—
Dost believe there is a God
Who rules the universe, whose nod
Can strike oppressors dead ?
And canst thou not in him confide
Though evils lurk on every side,
To shield from harm thy head ?
Weak is his faith, who can suppose,
That God who all our danger knows,
Will not his promises fulfil,
And hide the faithful soul until
The indignation's o'er—
Until his foeman's rage subsides.
Thou anger's fierce and vengeful tides
Roll, dash and foam no more !
Should I be left to fall beneath
The sword some villain may unsheath,
I shall deserve the blow ;
Or twill be sent to meet free
From sin, pain, death and misery,
From every ill below.

Though avarice gives oppression birth,
 Ambition deluges the earth,
 With tears and human gore,—
 I want no armed force, or sword,
 My life or property to guard,
 I trust a higher power.
 Vengeance is mine, and mine alone,
 The great Jehovah says; and none
 Shall ever trust in vain
 His mercy, justice, or his power,
 Whose wrath oppression shall devour,
 And break the pris'ner's chain.
 Once trust in God, all fears and doubts shall cease,
 Acquaint thyself with him and be at peace!
 What Demon reigns whence these alarms?
 Hark, hark, the cry to arms! to arms!
 Even those renowned for pious zeal
 Are furnishing the murderous steel—
 Their mouths are full of venomful words,
 Their trust is placed in guns and swords;
 The clang of arms delights their ears
 And must'ring legions calm their fears!
 O what a horrid sight to see
 Professors of Christianity,
 Like unto Heathen warriors laced,
 Ready for the battle braced—
 Ready to stab the hearts of those
 Whom *law* alone has made their foes,
 Although a common faith and creed
 Makes or should make them friends indeed!
 War counteracts the Christian plan,
 Berres are foes to God and man.

* * * * *

Resist not evil Jesus cries;
 Canst thou his holy law despise
 And while you basely disobey,
 Canst thou to God for succour pray?

N

MISCELLAN Y.

THE WARNING.

"There's strength deep bedded in our hearts, of which
We reck but little, till the shaft has pierced
Its fragile dwelling. Must not earth be rent
Before her gems are found?"

'What an interesting young gentleman Mrs Merrill is!' exclaimed Sophia to her sisters, as they sat at their morning work. 'I thought him perfectly fascinating last night; so polite—such a graceful bow—knows how to pay a compliment so pleasantly.'

'I did not see any thing very agreeable in him,' replied Martha, as she looked up, extremely surprised to hear her sister express herself so warmly in Mr. Merrill's favor. 'He surely knows how to dance well, and that is his principal recommendation.'

'O sister, you forget his person,' his manner, and his generous spirit, always ready at any expense to entertain his friends. See the difference between his conduct and that of your favorite, Marshman, who stays day after day be-

reigned in the church in M——, as the couple stood before the altar, and the ven Mr. R—— performed the nuptial ceremony. Beautiful! beautiful! was the exclamation.

olated their life-shut
happy home a wilderness. The discovery
a death-blow—the funeral knell of hope and
piness. She wrapped the fatal cards in an

The governor of Illinois has issued a
mation for 3000 men to rendezvous at A

A Funny Affair.

tion soon gives way to curiosity, and the

is lost in wonder at the magnitude of the design, and extraordinary amount of labor that must have been expended in the erection of the work.

The hall on the first floor was intended as the regular meeting-place of the congregation, and when freed from the rubbish and surplus timber that now encumbers it, will have a beautiful and imposing effect. The architectural decorations are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits at the East and West ends, give to the whole an appearance of Oriental magnificence.

The attic (as it may be called) is lighted from the roof, and was designed for a large school room. Leaving the body of the building, you ascend to the bell room of the steeple, then to the clock room, and last to the observatory.

The immense structure is a *chef d'oeuvre* of architecture, and will rank in grandeur with the largest and most costly edifices of modern times.

The entire cost of its erection is estimated at between 700 and 800 thousand dollars.

The Temple will be nearly completed and in readiness for dedication by the first of May.

After it shall have been consecrated, it will be abandoned as a place of religious worship by the sect that erected it, and either sold or rented for a college.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 13, 1846.

Altered Bank Bills.

It is time that some measures were taken either by law or by mutual agreement among the banks to prevent the counterfeiting and alteration of bank bills. A counterfeit bill is much more difficult to make, and when made is easier of detection than an alteration. By an easy chemical process, the denomination of a small bill is extracted and the counterfeiter has only to fill the blanks with a '50' or '100' and his work is complete. The plate is the same, the signatures and filling up are genuine, and the general appearance of the bill gives rise to no suspicion. The slight discoloring of the paper in extracting the ink only gives the bill an appearance of being worn by circulation and thus aids the deception. There may be a small actual difference in the vignettes but it is not to be expected that the officers of banks and much less the business men of the community, shall be familiar with the fancy engravings of all the plates of two or three hundred banks, and be able to pronounce at once on their genuineness. We think no candid person who will inspect the bills recently palmed off upon two of our banking institutions, will say that he would not readily have taken them unless his suspicions had been excited from some other cause than the general appearance of the bill.

The remedy for this evil we think, lies mainly with the banks themselves although the law may afford its aid in some particulars which we shall suggest. If the banks should all adopt a form of plate for their small bills with the figure of the denomination of so large size as to almost cover its face, its extraction would be impossible without destroying much of the other engraving and would thus be an effectual guard against alteration of this kind.

Another kind of alteration, which has been very common although perhaps not so dangerous as the last named, is the changing the name of a bill of a broken bank for that of an institution in good credit. In this case the name of the bank and the place where it was situated is extracted and supplied with the name of a good bank. This alteration is likely to be detected by the written signatures, which are those of the officers of the broken bank, or if they are extracted, by the counterfeit imitations. This fraud may also be committed by making the same use of the bills of a bank whose charter has expired and its concerns wound up. It seems to us that in this case the law should step in and require all the plates, die and bills, signed and blanks, to be destroyed or deposited with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. It is believed that not only blank impressions of bills of banks whose charters have been forfeited, but the plates and dies have fallen into the hands of counterfeiters and been used to defraud the community.

The Earthquake.

The papers come to us from all quarters with accounts of the trembling of the earth with noise somewhat similar, yet unlike distant thunder. So many accounts from such distant points and all agreeing so perfectly as to the time when the thing took place render it quite certain that it was really an earthquake. It was noticed by many in this place and generally supposed to be thunder, although it seemed different and unlike the usual effect of that phenomenon.

Earthquakes of late years have been quite unfrequent in this latitude, and people had almost forgotten that they were liable to witness in any degree the agitation of the crust of the earth. The late specimen was so gentle as not to excite alarm and has been pronounced 'no great shakes.' Lord Byron speaks of the birth of a 'young earthquake' and this was probably one of those infant prodigies. If so we are not particularly anxious to witness one of more mature age and growth.

Gen Jackson's Sword.—It may be remembered that Gen Jackson, by will, bequeathed the sword which he wore on the 8th of January 1815, to the man who, in the next war in which his country might be engaged, should distinguish himself most by heroic deeds. The people of the U. S. to make the award.

A writer in the New Orleans Jeffersonian proposes that the sword be awarded to General Taylor.

Gen. Anthony Colby, Whig, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire by a majority of 21, the regular Democrats having voted with the Whigs.

Recollections of Mexico.

Waddy Thompson Esq. our late Minister to Mexico, has published a very readable and interesting book on Mexico, containing the result of his personal observations while in that country. The work as a whole seems to give a very fair and honest description of the people, the government and the public characters of that Republic. He sometimes goes out of his way to give a back-handed stroke against the protective system and to advocate the 'peculiar institution' of the south but in the main he seems disposed to treat the Mexican people with fairness.

He speaks well of the Mexican Congress which he says is a highly respectable looking body and very dignified and orderly. He says that members who should conduct as do some of another Congress on this continent would be in danger of the executioner.

Of Gen. Paredes the present President of Mexico he says 'he is a man of talents and acquirements in his profession and all speak of him as a gentleman and a patriot.' Mr. Thompson has also a high opinion of Santa Anna and apologizes for the cruelties inflicted by him in the war with Texas.

He thinks there is little danger of any alliance of the Mexicans with England as they are particularly jealous of that people, and until the revolt of Texas they were particularly favorable to this country. He says they possess many of the elements of a great people and it is our peculiar and high duty to assist in their development.

The book abounds in interesting matter relating to the history, names and customs and present condition of Mexico.

We notice the spirit of rivalry is again revived among our engine companies and on the first Monday evening in each month, large companies assemble on the common, to witness the working of the several engines while the companies attached to them evince much anxiety that their particular engine shall prove victorious by forcing her stream of water higher than any other. Now there may not be any thing improper in it but still we cannot conceive of any very desirable object attained by all this anxiety and excitement, for it would require only a well-constructed engine and a sufficient brute or steam power to accomplish and perform all that is aimed at. But should our volunteer engineers aim with an eagle-eye to the practicability of these exercises and endeavor to foster a general spirit of usefulness and discipline, by striving to ascertain how little delay is necessary to place the engines in a working condition, as well as the *torrent* of water she can throw, or the height of the stream, a serious evil may be obviated, for every one must have noticed that there is generally a lapse of several minutes after the engines have arrived at a fire before they are prepared to operate, owing sometimes to the lack of knowledge or quick thought on the part of the firemen in placing properly the engine or hose. We believe that much practical good would be the result of trials and efforts of this kind.

Dedication, &c., in Beverly.

The Universalist Society in the neighboring town of Beverly (South Parish) have just completed a beautiful and commodious house of worship, surmounted by a well proportioned tower, and forming quite an addition to the already attractive appearance of the village. The interior walls and ceiling are painted in fresco—the work of Mr. Shepard, of Salem. The edifice will be publicly consecrated on Thursday next, June 18th; services commencing at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. S. Cobb, of Boston.

In the afternoon, (services commencing at 2 1/2 o'clock) Rev. J. L. Stevens, late of New Sharon, Me., will be installed as Pastor of the Society.—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Ballou, of Medford.

Essex Railroad.

The Directors of this Corporation seem determined to lose no time in taking the preliminary steps for building the road, and we learn that a competent Engineer has already been engaged, who will immediately proceed to make the necessary surveys preparatory to making contracts for the grading. The whole line of road will probably be put under contract at the same time, and if the work is vigorously prosecuted we may expect the cars to be running over the whole route in a little more than a year from this time.

At a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday last Jos S. Cabot Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Corporation and various committees were appointed to attend to the subject of surveys, land damages, location, &c. and to confer with the Directors of the Boston and Maine and Eastern Roads relative to the junction with their lines.

We have received several numbers of the Newburyport Daily Courier the typographical execution of which is not surpassed by any paper in the state. May it receive that support which a well conducted and interesting daily paper deserves.

We have received also, the second number of Dickinson's Typographical Advertiser, which contains much practical information to printers, and exhibits some beautiful specimens of type.

A young lady of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Hagan, has completed a quilt on which there are 27,400 pieces, none of them larger than a half dime. It is all her own handiwork, and for three years most of her spare time was devoted to it. It took her two days to count the pieces.

Mr. Editor—The following parody on a well known nursery tale, was intended for the "American Punch," but the proper engravings not being prepared will defer its appearance in that publication. In the mean time it is at your disposal if you feel any interest in the doings of old Zach. Taylor at his pork-barrel entrenchments.

THE HOUSE THAT ZACK. BUILT.

(Fort Brown.)

This is the house that Zack. built.

(The Cannon.)

These are the bull dogs that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The Garrison.)

These are the men that fed the dogs that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Gen Taylor.)

This is the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Gen. Arista.)

This is the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Mexican Troops.)

These are the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Capt. May, of the Dragoons.)

This is the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(Gen. Vega.)

This is the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The Mexican Army.)

These are the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The American Army.)

These are the Yankees American born, that defeated the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

(The Press.)

This is the press with its newsmen's horn, that told of the Yankees American born, that defeated the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the Captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the Leader that rose in the morn, to meet the General as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack. built.

Something new, in this Neighborhood.

The inside walls of the Universalist Church at the New Mills, in this town, have recently been papered, presenting the semblance of fresco-painting. This is the first instance we believe of anything of the kind in Essex County. It is much cheaper than painting,—the whole cost, in the present case, being less than \$40; and it is said to be quite durable, if the work be well done. There is one church adorned in this manner, in the city of Lowell. That and the one at the New Mills are the only instances we have heard of. It is certainly an improvement, worthy of attention on the score of economy. While we refrain from the lavish expenditure and gorgeous display that have characterized the Romish Church, let us nevertheless have such chaste and simple decorations as will minister to the sense of true refinement.—'Strength and beauty are in His sanctuaries.' Psalms, xcvi 6.

ACCIDENT. Mrs Elizabeth Reed, of this town was considerably injured on Thursday last, in Topsfield, by the upsetting of a covered wagon, in which she and three others were riding. The horse was on the run, when he sheered and overturned the wagon. Mrs Reed was the only one who was badly injured—the others were only slightly bruised.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS. Of the 35 officers nominated and appointed in the regiment of mounted Riflemen or third regiment of Dragoons, not one is from the New England States.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BEVERLY. The Sons of Temperance in Beverly contemplate holding a social festival, on the ensuing 4th of July, in some one of the many beautiful groves abounding in town.

U. S. Senator from N. H.—Hon. JOHN P. HALE has been elected Senator by the Legislature of New Hampshire for the term of six years. We are gratified thus to learn that the independent and truly republican course of Mr. Hale has been thus approved by his native state over which the dark clouds of political corruption and slavish submission to party dictation has so long brooded.

The democrats of New Hampshire seem to have been goaded almost to frenzy by the result of the recent election of Mr. Hale by the Legislature to the U. S. Senate. The N. H. Patriot and State Gazette breaks forth in the following affecting strain:—

The Traitor Rewarded.

The consummation of the bargain—the infamous chaffering of unprincipled men—was made in the House yesterday. The traitor was paid his stipulated reward, and federalism, and the men who have often vaunted of their high spirit, laid themselves in the dust at the feet of John P. Hale, and begged him to accept the homage of their votes and their profound respect. They have humbled their proud spirit before this arrogant pretender, and submitted to the slightest of his imperious demands. They have placed John P. Hale in the U. S. Senate, and we pray that he may fitly represent them.

FIRE IN PLYMOUTH.—Steam Stocking Factory Destroyed!—We learn from Mr. C. W. Carter, says a Newburyport paper, who came in the Express train from Portsmouth, Monday evening, that a fire broke out at 8 o'clock in the Steam Stocking Factory, owned by Hosea Crane, Esq., and that at the time the train left, two of the buildings were in ashes, and there was no prospect of saving the others.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young lady, elegantly dressed, and of great attractions, threw herself into the North River, at the foot of Courtland st, New York, on Friday evening, and would have perished had not a boatman seized her as she rose for the second time, and with some difficulty, succeeded in conveying her to the shore. She is said to be respectably connected, and that disappointment in love led to the rash act.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to apply for the State's share of sales of Public lands, passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire on Monday, by a vote of 191 to 60.

The Jurors from this town, to the District Court, to be held in Boston, commencing 4th Tuesday in June, are Wingate Merrill and Richard Osborn, Grand Jurors; Gilbert Tapley Petit Juror.

To the Court of Common Pleas, which is to be held at Ipswich, on Monday next, Hix Richards and Aaron C. Proctor.

Rev. Mr. STONE, of Machias, has accepted the invitation of the First Church in Salem, to become their Pastor.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Oregon Question.

We learn by Telegraphic despatch from Washington, that the President sent in a message to the Senate yesterday afternoon concerning a draft of a Treaty between the Republic of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dissolving the treaty of joint occupation and defining the boundaries of their respective territories in the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

The terms of the treaty have not transpired, and cannot be fully known until the official obligations of government officers are removed by definite action, or the publication of the documents. A long debate arose in the Senate on the treaty, which was still continued up to the time of forwarding our latest Despatch from the Capitol yesterday evening.

The views of the two Governments are favorable to the forty ninth parallel of north latitude as the boundary, and as far as we can learn this line is the basis of the treaty now before the Senate, England to have free access to the Pacific ocean through the straits of Fuca.

BEFORE AND AFTER. We request the attention of those who claim the Rio Grande, Bravo, Del Norte, or whatever they may be pleased to call it, as the boundary of Texas, to the following choice extract. It is from the speech of Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee that reported the joint resolution for Annexation, in favor of that project:—

'The territorial limits are marked in the configuration of this continent by an Almighty hand. The Platte, the Arkansas, the Red, and the Mississippi Rivers. * * * These are naturally our waters, with their estuaries in the bay of Mexico. The stupendous deserts between the Neeces and the Bravo Rivers are the natural boundaries between the Anglo-Saxon and Mexican Races. There ends the valley of the West. There Mexico begins. * * * We ought to stop there because interminable conflicts must ensue, on either our going South or their coming North of that gigantic boundary. While peace is cherished, that boundary will be kept sacred. Nor till the spirit of conquest roars will the people on either side molest or mix with each other.'

Mr. WEBSTER has come—as we always knew he would—fair and bright out of the investigation in regard to the charges alleged against him by that infamous defamer, Charles J. Ingersoll.—There is not an inch of ground to base any of those charges upon—and our honorable and distinguished Senator stands out before the world, pure and unsullied by the accusations brought against him by a malevolent coalition of unscrupulous demagogues. His accusers felt the great and commanding weight which his talents, his patriotism, and his long acquaintance with political affairs, would give him, upon the leading political questions which are likely to engage the attention of Congress, and the people; and they have been mousing about among the secret archives of the State Department, to see if they could not rake up something to detract from his high character and standing. With singular appropriateness, Charles Jared Ingersoll was chosen as the fit tool to carry on this operation. If there was any course of mean, low-spirited, ungentlemanly degradation to be pursued, this Ingersoll was just the thing for it. He has made the attempt. He has preferred his charges. They have been fully investigated by a Committee, a majority of whom were his Loco Foco brethren—ready enough, no doubt, to sustain his charges, if there should prove to be the least coloring of truth in them. The Committee fully and honorably acquitted Mr. Webster. No proof, whatever, has been found, to sustain Mr. Ingersoll's charges. On the contrary, every thing appears fair and highly honorable, in the transactions of Mr. Webster, in regard to the matters brought in question.—Atlas.

General Scott.

The following is an abstract of the War Department's Correspondence with this officer:

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1846. The President, in obedience to the call of Congress, has submitted the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the war department, relative to his taking command of the army on the Rio Grande. The President in his message to Congress, states that on the same day he signed a bill providing for prosecuting the war, he communicated to Gen. Scott, through the Secretary of War, and also in a personal interview his desire that he should take command of the army on the Rio Grande, and of the volunteer forces who would be called forth to march against Mexico. The President voluntarily tendered this command to Gen. Scott without any intimation that service was desired by him. He did so, because Gen. Scott was Commander in chief, and had, right by his rank in the army to command the forces. Gen. Scott assented, and at a subsequent interview the arrangements, number of troops, and various other subjects were discussed, tending to give force and efficiency to the command, was distinctly settled and well understood. Gen. Scott was to have the command of the army against Mexico until the Secretary of War submitted the letter of Gen. Scott of the 21st of May to the President, the character of which made necessary for the President to change his determination in regard to the command, and to inform Gen. Scott that he was relieved from the command of the army destined to march against Mexico, and subsequently, after his appointment as Major General, Gen Taylor was directed to take the command.

Gen. Scott, in his letter to the Secretary of War, says he has received no order to take command of the army, but has held himself in readiness, and has been assiduously engaged in making all the preliminary arrangements for the equipment of the volunteers and much of the forces, in which there is every reason to believe he has been indefatigable in his efforts to give efficiency to the army to invade Mexico, but Gen. Scott informs the Secretary that in the midst of these labors he has been compelled to stop to necessary work to "guard himself" against condemnation which he apprehended in "a high quarter." The General proceeds to state that he is too old a soldier not to secure "himself from danger, (ill will or pre-condemnation in his rear before advancing on the enemy,)" which he subsequently explains to mean that it is not his desire to place himself in a most perilous position. "A fire upon his rear from Washington, as the fire in front from the Mexicans." Gen. Scott then proceeds to show the amount of force required, and the manner in which the war should be conducted. The Secretary of War, in reply, strongly condemns the language used by Gen. Scott as reflecting upon the character of the President, insinuating that he was capable of acting in bad faith to the commander of the army, as well as manifesting a reckless disregard to the interest of the country, and having exhibited the letter of Gen. Scott to the President, he was directed to inform Gen. Scott that he will be continued in his present position at Washington.—Gen. Scott in reply disavows any intention to imply any doubt of the good faith of the President, or any disposition to apply to him any disrespectful words. Neither did he accuse the Secretary of War but he had reason to believe that the Secretary had allowed himself to be influenced by persons who were not friendly to him, and who might take advantage of his absence to prejudice him in the estimation of the President. Some further explanations passed, but the President adhered to his determination to continue Gen. Taylor in command of the army and to retain Gen. Scott at the head of the Bureau.

Mr. Editor—The following is an extract from a letter lately received from a companion of my youth, which awakens vivid recollections of our old-fashioned election holidays:

"I have been thinking upon what degenerate times we have fallen. We hear people boasting that we are advancing in every thing that is good and true, but this is a mistake;—only look for one moment just cast your eye at the complete destruction of our time-honored customs—the good 'Lecture for instance when sires and sons, mothers and daughters, were an equal footing. Who that has listened to that Yankee-doodle, making the very *Stones* to dance for joy, but must yearn for the return of those by gone days. Just cast your thoughts back to those sweet days when groups of happy children might have been seen munching the home-made 'lection cake, and in their best bib and tucker, discussing the best method of carrying out the holiday in due form. Imagine them vending their way to some famous resort, with their minds bent on *Good Cakes and Ale*, or carry yourself back to one of the evening entertainments, the *crowning excellence* of all the festivities. The gin-palaces are in full operation, *Black Strap* in full steam, the dancers more spirited, more cordial greetings, and shaking of hands, take place, and may truly be said to be a scene which to be realized, must be felt and participated in."

But alas! the palmy days of old-fashioned 'Lectious have gone by; of whatever was good or bad, not a vestige remains to tell the sad tale of departed pleasures.

Tell it not in the nineteenth century; publish it not in the 'Rocks.'

AULD LANG SYNE.

POLE'S REGARD FOR LAW. The President has not only violated courtesy and justice in his appointment of officers to the new Rifle Regiments, but he has shown an utter disregard of Governmental regulations. A writer in the New York Courier calls attention to the manner in which he has violated the Government regulations in his recent army appointments. The West Point regulation approved by the President is this:—

'No Cadet resigning his warrant, or otherwise separating himself from the Academy, before the completion of his studies, shall receive an appointment in the army until after the promotion of the class to which he belonged, nor then, if such appointment interferes with the rank of any cadet of that class.'

Yet in violation of this regulation, we are told, three appointments have just been made in the Rifle Regiment, of discharged Cadets; Morris, Russell and Elliot; they now outrank their old classmates. Elliot was the lowest in his class, was found incompetent in June, 1844, and dismissed. Morris resigned his warrant, after being four months only at West Point, and Russell was found deficient, and dismissed in June, 1843.—Reg.

COST OF THE WAR.—Mr. Webster stated in the Senate, last week, that the expenses of the War Department alone amount to nearly half a million a day.

Iowa has at last adopted a constitution, preparatory to joining the confederacy as a State.—The constitution is very similar to that of Texas. Bunk is prohibited, Whites only entitled to right of suffrage.



epoaled, our own territory parted with, or new territory acquired. 'Protection to American Slavery,' instead of 'Protection to American industry,' is already the rallying cry at the South. 'Free trade' means nothing more than protection to slave labor against free labor.

Are free laborers of the North ready to see themselves reduced to the level of slaves? Are they prepared to have all their industrial pursuits broken before the Dragon of human servitude? There is but one way to prevent it. To do this, the North must unite as one man, and resolve to be as true to their interests as the South are to theirs. Southern men never lose their Southern principles. There you find no traitors. A Southern man with Northern principles were a hissing and scorn at the South. Here at the North it is otherwise. Northern men are the most obsequious servants of the South. Let this matter be amended. Let the people of the North be true to themselves—let them choose men to serve them, who dare to be true to the free principles of the North, and all may yet be well. They will cease to be gagged in their own House of Representatives, or to have their interest sacrificed to the cruel demon of oppression.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1846.

True Courage.

The Poetical epistle on Peace which appeared on the first page of our last paper, was written at the time of the greatest excitement in the last war with Great Britain, and when the war spirit was at its highest point. It required some moral courage to advocate pacific principles at that day, when the whole civilized world was in arms. We are now we trust approaching a time when peace will not only be the policy but the governing principle of all civilized nations.

The writer of the epistle referred to, who is esteemed as one of our most distinguished fellow citizens, was also one of the earliest and most efficient pioneers in the great Temperance movement when that cause was the most unpopular and required more courage in its advocates than many of our fair-weather reformers are apt to imagine. The land was then overrun with the scourge, so that it required the strongest hands and stoutest hearts to oppose it. The following lines prefixed to a temperance Address, delivered and published at that period by the same gentleman, shows what was then considered the amount of the efforts in that cause.

'Although we cannot stop by force
The torrent's devastating course,
Yet from the widely wasting wave
Mooch, by exertion, we may save.'

It is also due to him to state that he was among the first, if not the first, openly to advocate the principle of total abstinence in connection with this reform, although this was not adopted by the friends of temperance generally until many years after.

Salem Neck.

The Salem Gazette calls attention to beautiful sites for Cottage Residences in that city, and among the rest, to the grounds on the Neck. On a recent visit to that part of the city we were forcibly struck with the beauty and appropriateness of the place for such improvements. The fine prospect of the harbor, bay and city, the view of the Beverly and Manchester coasts with their handsome residences already built and in progress, the coolness and salubrity of the sea breeze, all render this spot exceedingly desirable for those who prefer the open air to the dust and heat of a city.

We noticed the remains of a redoubt or fort on the extreme eastern of the peninsula, which was built during the Revolutionary war. In the middle of the fort is the remains of a bomb proof shelter such as we see mentioned in the accounts of the attack on Fort Brown. We learned from a venerable citizen who was familiar with the events of that period, that he had been into the shelter while it was in good condition and that it was towered with a frame work of old masts and timber with two or three feet of earth over it, the walls being constructed of stone.

Lynn Mineral-Spring Hotel.

We learn by an advertisement in the Lynn News, that this pleasant establishment is to be occupied as a Roman Catholic school, under the name of the St. JOSEPH SEMINARY. It seems by the advertisement that the benefits of the school are to be enjoyed only by Catholic young gentlemen, from the age of four to fourteen years. There are General Rules to be observed in the institution, one of which is that 'No book, paper or tracts, are allowed to circulate in the seminary foreign to the course of studies, and no one must have any in his possession, unless approved and signed by the instructors.

George W. Beck is the principal.

The Button-wood Trees.

These gigantic plants exhibit the same sickly appearance this summer that they have for several preceding years. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the cause of their decay, nothing satisfactory has appeared to account for it. It is worth the study of our naturalists to find out the cause of such a phenomenon in the vegetable world.

Gen Gaines has been suspended from the command of the Western division of the army, and ordered to Washington. His assuming to call out so many volunteers, without any authority, fully justifies the government in this course.

'The misunderstandings between the Administration and the two highest officers in the Army are much to be regretted, especially at this time, but they will lead to no serious consequences.

Tax Payers in Danvers.

A list of persons whose town and county tax amount to over fifty dollars each, has been handed us for publication. We have room this week only for the names of those unfortunate individuals who are assessed over One Hundred dollars each, reserving the smaller ones until our next. The tax bills of the current year will soon be placed in the hands of our citizens, who will be thus reminded that a rigid economy must be practised in our town affairs, if they would see in future a *reductio* instead of an increase of taxation.

Lewis Allen	100 14
Henry Cook	137 58
David Daniels	114 54
Caleb L. Frost	146 94
Mathew Hooper	145 51
Daniel King	463 74
Amos King	158 02
Eben. King	186 54
Samuel King	195 90
George Osborne	121 02
Eben. Sutton	136 14
Esther Shove	105 84
Abner Sanger	123 18
E. Shillaber	437 10
Eben Upton	113 10
Eljah Upton	126 78
Benj. Wheeler	103 02
Jona. Dustin's Estate	151 20
P. R. Southwick	135 36
Nancy Oakes	102 24
Daniel P. King	155 58
W. A. Lander	181 50
Moses Putnam	452 22
Elias Putnam	148 38
Samuel Putnam	157 02
John Page	146 94
Gilbert Tapley	224 70
Jonas Warren	109 50

Dreadful Fire, and Loss of Sixty or Seventy lives at Quebec. A passenger at Boston, in the train from Albany, Tuesday evening, reports that the theatre at Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last. The fire broke out while the performances were going on, and from sixty to seventy lives are supposed to have been lost. Forty skeletons had been dug out of the ruins.

SINGULAR. A white boy in St. Louis has been arrested as a runaway slave. He states that he was illegitimately born of white parents, who placed him in charge of black guardians, and that he never was a slave. The case is to be investigated.

CASUALTY.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. James Prime and Mr. George Symonds, of Salem, went into the North River for the purpose of bathing: they had remained in the water for some time, when Mr. Symonds suddenly disappeared. He was probably seized with the cramp and sunk immediately.

Laws of the State.—We are indebted to Mr. Palfrey, Secretary of State, for a copy of the Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, in the year 1846, together with the Reports and Messages. Published by the Secretary.

The government drafts upon the Merchants Bank, at Boston, during the last two or three weeks, for money to send to New Orleans, are said to have amounted to considerably over half a million of dollars. All these the Bank has promptly met, and in addition discounted last week several hundred thousand dollars for the merchants. The week previous it did not make any discounts, however.

Resignation of the Chairman on Foreign Relations.—Senator Allen has resigned the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and his resignation was unanimously accepted by the Senate. Wednesday, Mr. McDuffie was chosen by the Senate to fill the vacancy, and the Oregon treaty referred to this Committee.

Duty on Tea and Coffee. The President has recommended a duty on tea and coffee to pay the expense of the war with Mexico.

Liberty of Speech.

Under this head, Cassius M. Clay in the True American, breaks out with his wonted energy and fire in contemplation of the outcry made by the Democratic press against any discussion of the causes which have produced the unjust war we are now waging with poor enfeebled Mexico. He asks if the bloody purposes of war are to close our lips and shut our hearts against wrong and tyranny? If so, he says, the President is a depot and every citizen in time of war, a slave. We quote the following:—

Stand by your country—fight for her—pour out your blood and treasures like water in her defence—but never let her rulers close up the channels of thought, stop inquiry, arrest the denunciation of folly, or spare any tyranny, known or unknown, to the law, merely because it has wantonly and flagitiously involved the nation in war.

The cry of faction against those who would so act, is the cry of cowards and knaves. We peril our life, and spend our treasure, in defence of the flag of the nation; against her enemy we strike with all our might. Are we at the same time to be manacled in thought? While our hands are uplifted against the foe in the fight, must our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouth, lest we be overwhelmed by torrents of popular passion, or murdered by the blood hounds of party, who track and howl after us as a beast of prey? We are no such bondman. No American who knows the first letter of the Constitution, or has breathed into him the smallest breath of liberty, would be so set or slave to submit to this despotism. No! Stand by your government, whoever may rule it while a foreign foe reads your soil; but dishonor not your patriotism—play not the traitor—by saying in word, or deed, or thought, that those rulers shall escape the fullest responsibility to their country and to man, for any violation of right, or any act of injustice done by them.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[By Magnetic Telegraph to New York.]

Parades, with a powerful army, will march for Matamoros—Gen. Bravo, President of Mexico, Ad interim—Neutral Consuls protesting against The Blockade of Vera Cruz.

Baltimore, Wednesday night.

Dates from Vera Cruz, to June 1st, have been received at Charleston, by the way of Havana.

The Consuls of the neutral nations, resident at Vera Cruz, had protested against the blockade of that port.

The Mexican Congress met on the 27th ult.—Ex-President Bustamante, being appointed President of the same. It is generally believed he will be elected President.

It is said that Paredes will march over to Matamoros, at the head of a strong army,—the largest portion composed of the body of troops, called the reserve. The time for his departure with this army is already fixed, but has not been made public. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidential chair, *ad interim*.

The suspension of payments continues, and things generally remain in the worst condition.

The Mexican government had called a meeting for the purpose of procuring resources, which it was believed could hardly be obtained, as the clergy are not able to pay the amount of \$90,000 monthly already demanded by the Government; and, on the other hand, the actual condition of the several States is not such as to expect from them any resources.

New Orleans papers of the 8th, 9th and 10th inst., have been received, in which we find the following:

General Taylor's son has left New Orleans for Matamoros, with his father's brevet commission of Major General.

The lady of Captain Page, who was so severely wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, on her way to Point Isabel, to meet her husband.

A letter published in the Delta from Pensacola, says, that it is reported that the condition of our squadron, in relation to that of the English fleet which has been increased, is very precarious.

It is also rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole Mexican coast; and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it, look out for hard knocks. Although Cor. Sloan's squadron is somewhat diminished by the return of old Ironsides to the United States, still he will, no doubt, when joined by Capt. Stockton, give a good account of himself.

The principal portion of the American fleet are now at Jolaverd; and the St. Mary's, Falnouth, and a small brig are cruising before Tampico.

Mr. Walker has issued orders to grant clearances to Matamoros, thus throwing open North Mexico to American manufactures.

The Hon. Henry Middleton, who for many years represented us at the Court of St. Petersburg, died at Charleston on Sunday last.

Hon. Charles Hudson.

The following eloquent passage from a speech of this gentleman on the Mexican War, contains just sentiments and such as will find favor with every true friend of that rational liberty which allows the citizen to speak freely and boldly of the act of its rulers.

But we are told, by gentlemen on this floor, that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war. Sir, I have no sympathy with that dastardly sentiment. What! has it come to this that a weak or wicked Executive may usurp power, and involve the nation in an unjust war, and in unscrupulous majority may press through the House, without debate, a bill sanctioning that iniquitous procedure, and then all mouths must be closed on the subject? Is this the liberty and the only liberty granted to the representatives of a free people? Is it treason to point out the faults of a corrupt Administration? Are we to submit in all things to the will of the President? If so, we have nothing left of liberty but the name. We are already under a despotism. Such doctrines may answer for corrupt sycophants, who bow to the Executive of place, but

such corrupt and corrupting sentiments. Treason to speak against the measures of the Administration, because we are at war! Sir, I have from my earliest boyhood had a profound veneration for the Earl of Chatham, arising from the mainly course he pursued in the English Parliament in pleading the cause of America. He spoke freely of the impolicy and the injustice of the mother country towards the Colonies. He commenced his patriotic course before the war began, but he did not cease with the breaking out of hostilities. He pleaded for America; he exposed the Administration; he denounced their measures as infamous, while the war was in progress. When opposing the administration, he employed language like this: 'Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted, three millions of people so dead to all feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would be fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest.' 'The Americans have been wronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice.' 'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—NEVER, NEVER! I solemnly call upon your lordships, and upon every order of men in the state, to stamp upon this infamous procedure the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.' Such was the language of the friends of liberty on the floor of Parliament; and that body, even under that tyrannical administration, had not the hardihood to attempt to suppress it. The last act of his life was an effort in behalf of the Colonies.

The opposition in Parliament have always spoken with freedom in peace and in war. This is English liberty. Pitt, and Burke, and all the leaders of the opposition, even at that day, were too enlightened, had too ardent a love of liberty, to subscribe to the degrading and cowardly sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor, in the hall of an American Congress.

FOR ENGLAND. The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, left Boston for Halifax and Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, with the semi-monthly mail, and 94 passengers, 9 of whom leave her at Halifax. Among the passengers are Mr. James Gordon Bennett (Editor of the New York Herald) and his family, and Elihu Burritt the learned blacksmith.

THE TARIFF. Congress has agreed to take up the tariff question by a vote of 120 to 87.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

11 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on Monday morning, having left Liverpool on the 30th ult. She brings 11 days later intelligence than that received by the Hibernia. The steamship Cambria, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 28th ult., after a passage of 12 days, having sustained no injury while ashore on Cape Cod. The news carried out by the Cambria, of the commencement of hostilities between this country and Mexico, had the effect of advancing, the prices of American produce.

Her Majesty was delivered of another daughter on the afternoon of Monday the 21st ult. This makes the fifth child. The Queen was 27 years old a few days subsequently. The corn bill has passed the House of Lords by a majority of 47—raising the prices of the American provision market. On Monday, the 26th ult., Prince Louis Bonaparte succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. The proposition of the Mexican Government for placing the debt upon a new footing, by the proprietors in London, was negatived by the bondholders. But a new and more favorable proposition is expected to be made Gen. Armstrong, Consul for the United States at Liverpool, came passenger in the Great Western, on a visit to the United States.

In relation to the Oregon notice, the European Times says: 'The question of whether or not, the President of the United States had given the notice respecting the joint occupation of the Oregon territory to the British Government, having formed a subject of controversy in the English and American press, we have the satisfaction of stating, upon the highest authority, that such notice has been given, and that the Great Western carries out, on her present trip, the answer of the British Government, which, we have reason to believe, is of a conciliatory and friendly character.'—*Atlas*.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Five Days later from Europe.

The royal mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, arrived at Boston, Thursday.

The news by the Caledonia having been in a great measure anticipated by the Great Western, we find very little that is important.

There has been another insurrection in Portugal, and the Cabral ministry has resigned. The Duke of Palmella was charged with the formation of a new cabinet.

The news from France is not important; but from Algeria we learn that Abd-el-Kader had ordered three hundred French prisoners to be shot, and his order was obeyed. This news created a great sensation in Paris.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the infant Princess, have enjoyed remarkably good health, and on the 1st instant the last official bulletin of their health was issued, as the Queen's recovery was so far advanced. A great number of the nobility and gentry, and foreign ministers, made daily calls at Buckingham palace to inquire after the health of the Queen. Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in England on the 26th ult. the day after his escape from Ham.

The Times states that the Prince intended to leave London for Florence on or before the 13th of June, there to join his invalid father, whose health is rapidly on the decline.

Relief of the Irish. The use of Indian meal has now become quite general throughout the country, and the people prefer it to the potato, the enormous price of which, for some months past, had placed it beyond the reach of the laboring classes.

The Harvest and the Crops. The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes that, 'For the last quarter of a century there has not been recollected a month so favorable for all purposes of agriculture as the one just closed, or one which has given more promise of an early and abundant harvest. The accounts of the growing crops from all corners of the kingdom are extremely favorable, the intense heat of the last three weeks, varied by occasional showers of rain, giving to the whole face of the country a healthy and luxuriant appearance.'

Mr. Burnell, late Cashier of the bank at Nantucket, gave himself up on Saturday, and was committed to prison to await the action of the Supreme Court on a motion for a reduction of his recognizance (\$25,000).

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Oration at the celebration

lem Brass Band have been engaged to play during the day and evening.

The Pen.

Dickens, in his Daily News, runs a parallel between Capt. Pen and Capt. Sword. He has no fondness for the bellowing, brutalizing reasoning of forty-two pounders, and condemns Capt. Sword, with his cold steel, as a murdering, murdering sort of a fellow.

Capt. Pen, of the goose-quill battalion, is a chap of a different stamp. His recruits are of the closet, the counting house and the counter; they have no taking look, and no life and drum music to announce their coming and going. Neither do they glitter brightly in the sun; but quietly and drudgingly manœuvre upon paper, with no belching of cannon, no showers of murderous shot, no human blood flowing from a thousand human creatures, no blaspheming in the death agony—pour out words, words, words, that they may sink them into the souls of men. This array of soldiery may seem to the gun-powder mind a poor and shabby squad; but Dickens holds them to be the best every way, cheaper, better, safer.

He thinks Capt. Pen to be altogether a nobler fellow than Capt. Sword, and that Capt. Pen's regiment is sure, in the end, to whip Capt. Sword's regiment. Who does not wish and pray that all our difficulties might be settled by ink instead of steel!—*True American*.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1846.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

The Oregon treaty was signed on Monday by Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Pakenham, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Bidwell attended at the Secretary's office at 2 o'clock, with the treaty, and were there till half past four.

A messenger has been appointed by Mr. Buchanan to carry out a copy of the treaty to Mr. McLane, as soon as it is ratified. Another copy will be sent by a messenger to the British Government, by Mr. Pakenham.

We learn that William Appleton, Esq., proposed to the convention of the Episcopal churches in Massachusetts in this city, to give \$25,000 for the endowment of an Episcopal theological seminary in this commonwealth, when a like sum shall be contributed for the object.—*Boston Post*.

Danvers and Georgetown Railroad.

Mr. Editor.—In March last the old board of Directors of this Road were turned out of office and a new board elected. This measure was effected by the leading advocates of the Malden Railroad project. The professed object of the measure was to preserve the charter so that they might construct the road from Danvers to Georgetown, and the high reputation of the new board for skill and enterprise in Railroad matters, gave good reason to expect that before this time we should have seen them actively employed in grading the Road, but we have not been able to discover a sign of any progress in this business, though the time expires next March, and if they ever intend to make the Road it is high time to begin. As the Malden Road is laid aside for the present, the Directors are thereby relieved from a heavy job which they expected to have to do, and they must be much more at leisure than they expected to be. The construction of the Georgetown Road would allow them a fine chance to employ their leisure and display their skill in this their favorite business, and I hope they will do themselves the honor to proceed at once to make this very useful Road, and they will then have it to piece out the Malden Road from South Danvers to Salem, if they should again want it for that purpose next year; and it will very much reconcile me (and I doubt not others of the old board) to the misfortune of being turned out of office. Will the Directors please to inform us what they intend to do about this business.

I believe the Directors have no knowledge of much of the country over which the road is to be laid, and will therefore invite them to call up to North Danvers and we will show them the way with pleasure. ONE OF THE OLD BOARD.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Before CHARLES L. WOODBURY, U. S. Commissioner, on Monday, the examination in the case of Charles J. and John F. Lovett, master and mate of the brig Malaga, accused of aiding and abetting in the slave trade, was resumed and finished. The vessel sailed from a port of Massachusetts for Rio Janeiro, and was there chartered for a voyage to Cuba and St. Thomas, on the coast of Africa. There was some evidence that the charterer at Rio Janeiro had been engaged in the slave trade and also that one of the freighters had been engaged in the same traffic as an agent of the charterer. It also appeared that the cargo was of such a description as might have been used in the slave-trade, as well as in lawful traffic on the coast; but, after a minute and searching examination, no evidence was elicited, that the master or mate or any of the crew had any knowledge that the vessel or merchandise was intended for the slave trade, or that they knew of the charterer's having been engaged in that traffic. The respondents were accordingly discharged.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr, district attorney, for the United States.

FREDERIC W. DICKINSON, for the respondents.

NEW HAVEN AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—By the annexed letter from a correspondent, written at New Haven, it will be seen that Gov. Toucey has returned the bill with his veto.—*Journal of Com.*

NEW HAVEN, June 16, 1846. The Boston and New Haven Railroad Bill, which passed the House by 36 majority, and the Senate 12 to 9, has been vetoed by the Governor, who alleges constitutional objections to the Bridge at Middletown. Hartford influence has been brought to bear in opposition to this Bill, at every step of its progress through both Houses, and the veto, if not expected, has been feared—and as it now appears, not without reason. The constitutional question was ably argued in both Houses, and as the subject was entirely without the subject was without the pale of party politics, it was decided on its merits alone. This act of the Governor excites much feeling and severe animadversion, alike among his own party and his political opponents; but if the Senate stands firm, the Bill is safe. If two Senators change their votes, it is lost. The Message is ordered to be printed and made the order of the day in the House to-morrow (Wednesday) at half-past nine A. M. The Bill is safe in the House. The House has been engaged nearly all day in an animated discussion of the case of Potter, sentenced to be hung for murder, and has refused to commute the punishment, 116 to 68. He will be executed on the 20th of July ensuing.

LATER.—We learn by passengers from New Haven, that the House of Representatives yesterday (Friday) again passed the bill, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, by 32 majority. Its fate was to be decided in the Senate yesterday afternoon. If all the members could be persuaded to remain, the friends of the bill were confident of success.

COURTESY.—The papers say that Gen. Vega, our prisoner of war, has been treated with great kindness by Gen. Taylor, and furnished with an unlimited letter of credit. He visited the Charles hotel the other day, was introduced to the distinguished men, such as Gen. Gaines, &c., and said that he felt as if he was among friends. The recovered prisoners of Col. Thornton's command also state that they were treated with kindness by the Mexicans. It seems that the people on both sides are capable of behaving with great kindness and courtesy. What a tremendous pity the could not have shown the same courtesy and kindness at the time they were shooting each other's mouths off, and pinning each other to the ground through the necks with bayonets! It is probable that Polk and Paredes are both gentlemen, and if whom would put the other in his best bed, if should call to spend the night. They two have no cause for quarrel whatever. Take any other pair, one American and one Mexican, and have no more. Take two rowdies, one on each side, who love to fight for the fun of it, and they should come to blows, it would be considered by both Mexicans and Americans as no more than decently humane to part them. Why should the nations part themselves?—*Chrysolotype*.

Timothy Pillsbury, the representative from W. Texas, who is announced in the Congressional proceedings of to-day, as having taken his seat, is a native of Newbury, where he resided many years. He was born in the house at the bottom of Pillsbury's Lane, Belleville. Several years ago, he came within a few votes of being chosen Congress from the Eastport district, and fell in that, that he emigrated to the far West, and comes to Congress, elected from the district, the extreme opposite of frontier, the representative from Matamoros instead of Eastport.—*Newburyport Herald*.

Bounty to Sailors.—The Government have sided to give a bounty to sailors of 20 dollars, for three months' advance wages to all able, seamen, and to landsmen or new recruits bounty, and an advance of three months' wages.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1846.

Our Alma House.

We were much gratified at a recent visit to this establishment to find every thing about it in such perfect order, the rooms so neat and comfortable, the cooking so excellent and the inmates so apparently contented and happy. We were especially pleased with the more domestic arrangements of the house, which are conducted in clock-work regularity with every convenience for economy of material and labor. Besides the common convenience of pure, soft water, there is an ice house connected with the establishment which has proved to be a great saving to the town by the preservation of provisions as well as a great convenience in the dairy room. We found in the last named room some of the finest looking butter, and in the store room some of the best of bread, such as is not always seen in private families. In the cooking department the object seems to have been gained of making of a plain material the most palatable and nutritive food.

We also visited the hospital for the insane, which is a separate building and at present has four inmates who are treated with every kindness and only subjected to just so much restraint as is necessary for their own safety and comfort. In the sitting room in the basement usually called the *Senate room* of the establishment we found several venerable individuals engaged in picking oakum. We noticed a considerable number of well thumbed books in this room, which appeared to have occupied the leisure moments of the aged inmates. One of these 'conscript fathers' had a series of Almanacs saved for many years, commencing in 1804 and stitched together, making a very thick volume. In this he had pasted various extracts from newspapers making a scrap book in which he preserved such pieces as possessed any interest when he met them in the course of his reading. We also saw in the wing of the building appropriated to the females, a venerable lady who had six weeks since completed her century, being 100 years old on the 16th of May last. She is nearly blind, but in other respects retains her faculties in a remarkable degree. She converses with animation, is prompt in her replies and in matter pertaining to her pecuniary interests manifests much shrewdness. She has been an inmate of the establishment but a few weeks and expresses herself highly pleased with her new situation and those who have the care of the house.

She remembers the "Concord Fight" and saw President Washington on his tour through New England, both at Salem and Boston. She has had two husbands although she has never had certain accounts of the death of either of them. The first, whose name was Crispin was a privateer in the Revolutionary war and was supposed to have perished at Santa Cruz. On account of his services she now enjoys a pension from government of six dollars per month. Her second husband's name was Hardwick and although he has been missing for seventy years she says she don't know but he is alive yet. Mrs. Hardwick's maiden name was Moulton and she says she was born in "Devils Dishful" where she formerly kept a grog shop. As we before intimated, although she expresses herself to be tired of the world and most willing to leave it, she clings to money with a miser's grasp. Nothing is more common in our daily experience than to see instances of persons growing sordid and miserly as they advance in age and wrap themselves up in a cold selfishness as if their possession of property involved no obligation to bear the burdens of those who have less of the good things of this life. We hardly know how to reconcile this conduct of professed believers in Christianity with the plain precepts of its great Author.

We cannot close this hasty notice of our visit to this establishment without congratulating the town on the fortunate selection of its superintendent. It is to the constant care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. HATHAWAY that the establishment is made so comfortable to its inmates and so creditable to the town. We wish our people would visit the place and judge for themselves. Here they may learn some useful lessons of humility and charity. They may learn contentment and be grateful for their own blessings by comparing their condition with these unfortunates, and they may witness cases of profound gratitude in a humble lot which put to shame the repinings of the prosperous but unthankful citizen.

The house now contains about 65 inmates whose infirm and feeble condition present strong claims on their townsmen. They are well provided for and ought to feel no false pride at living in such a poor house. Their lodging and fare is better than that of many out of it and they pay no taxes. We again express the wish that our people may visit the place and would suggest that if our religious societies or any other bodies should have their picnic parties this season that here they may be well accommodated and at the same time contribute from their fragments some little luxuries for the gratification of the poor.

ROBBERY IN BRIGHTON.—On Monday Mr. Lyman Adams of Lynn, bought a horse in Brighton, and harnessed him into his new wagon. He drove the horse and wagon under a shed, and left to do some business. Since that eventful moment he has seen neither hide nor hair of them.

Hon. Daniel P. King, Representative in Congress from this district, has arrived home.

Tax Payers in Danvers.

We present below, as we proposed in our last paper, a list of those of our citizens whose town and county taxes are over fifty and less than a hundred dollars. It will be understood that the amount of taxes annexed to each name in this list and also to that published last week, does not include the highway tax (which is payable in labor) or the School tax in District No. 1 or No. 11. Many of them are also taxed for property in other towns.

To those who may notice an inequality in the amount assessed on different individuals, it may be well to remark that real estate holders are more likely to be taxed high than owners of personal estate, as the latter is regarded as of more uncertain value and is capable of concealment from the knowledge of the assessors. The holders of real estate too are liable to be taxed for it if it is mortgaged, just as if it was unencumbered.

We can see no real objection to publishing these lists as it is the right of every citizen to know the comparative share he has in supporting the public burdens. It may also be beneficial, as a knowledge of the assessment of taxes will tend to produce a greater approach to equality in future years. We can hardly conceive who would be likely to make objections to this publicity except those who are conscious that they do not bear their just proportion of the public expenses and consequently fear an open comparison of their assessments with those of their neighbors.

William Bushby	55 50
Robert S. Daniels	92 22
John T. Eilton	59 82
J. Gardiner	73 50
Benj. Goodridge	74 22
John Hart	53 34
Obadiah Kimball	50 46
Wm. W. Little	50 00
Caleb Lowe	55 50
John Marsh	73 50
Joseph Newhall	65 52
Kendall Osborn	66 30
Amos Osborn	68 46
Franklin Osborn	53 34
Caleb Osborn	79 26
Sylvester Osborn	97 98
Stephen Osborn	62 70
Miles Osborn	82 14
Henry Poor	68 46
J. W. Proctor, and in trust	56 84
Levi Preston, Jr.	59 82
Desire Proctor	51 84
Abel Proctor	69 18
Asa Sawyer	61 98
Abigail Southwick	62 64
Samuel Symonds	62 70
Samuel Taylor	57 66
Elijah W. Upton	52 62
John Wilson	72 78
Joseph Peabody's Estate	69 84
Nath'l West	57 60
Hon. Samuel Putnam	57 60
Nath'l Boardman	72 78
E. G. Berry	91 50
Moses Black	57 66
J. Bates	67 74
Peter Cross	68 40
Essex Hosiery Company	50 40
D. Goodhue	59 10
E. Hunt	74 94
Do, as Guardian	50 40
Charles Lawrence	91 50
Abel Nichols	59 10
Samuel Preston	57 66
J. A. Putnam	96 60
J. Putnam	54 00
A. Tapley	66 30
Nathan Tapley	60 54
P. S. Tenbroeck	53 34
M. Towne	61 98
S. Wilkins	66 30

Masonic Celebrations.

The Anniversary of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, appears to have been celebrated this year more generally by the Masonic bodies, than usual. We hear that the day was observed at Fitchburg, in this State, at Providence, R. I., at Augusta, Maine, and at Portsmouth, N. H. The Lodges in this vicinity were largely represented at the latter place, and the members were highly gratified with their excursion and the appropriate observance of the Festival. There was a very numerous assemblage of the craft and the long procession as it wound through the streets of that ancient town, attended by a fine band of music from Portland, made a most splendid appearance. The Address at the church was by Rev. Bro. John Moore, formerly of this village, and was exceedingly well-timed and appropriate and drew forth great commendation from the auditors. After the exercises in the church the brethren sat down to a magnificent dinner at Jefferson Hall, provided by the host of the Piscataqua House. After the dinner a variety of sentiments were proposed pertinent to the occasion, which were received with great applause.

FIRE.—We had an alarm on Thursday evening, which was occasioned by a bright light being seen in the direction of Boston, and we learn from the Boston Mail that a fire at Neponset was its origin. Our engines were promptly on the track, but as the fire was supposed to be at some distance, were soon returned to their houses.

Late advices from the army bring news of the surrender to Gen. Taylor of Reynosa, a town opposite Matamoros, through which Gen. Weston's command will pass on his way to Camargo.

A rencontre took place at Lebanon, Kentucky, between Thomas Chandler and Thomas Elder.—Three shots were discharged from a revolver by the latter, but without effect, when Chandler stabbed Elder, killing him instantly.

Rev. Mr. Soule, late of Gloucester, Mass., has accepted the pastoral charge of the Universalist Society in Hartford.

Mosses from an Old Manse.

The above is the title of a work just published by Messrs Wiley & Putnam, as one of the series of their Library of American books. Its author is Nathaniel Hawthorne, so favorably known in the literary world as a contributor to the higher periodicals of the day. The work consists mainly of articles which have thus appeared before the public and which are now gathered and presented in a more attractive form. Those who have read the pleasing volumes of "Twice told Tales," by the same author, and been charmed with those beautiful sketches and imaginative tales, will hail with delight the advent of these "Mosses from an old Manse." They will find here the same bright fancy, the same pure old English diction, the deep and tender emotion, the beautiful simplicity and gentle breathings of a genuine spirit of philanthropy, that so strongly mark all Mr. Hawthorne's writings.

Some matter-of-fact people have sometimes complained that our author does not go far enough, does not inform the reader of the precise fate of his heroes, or the exact finale of the plot. To us, this exciting of the curiosity and leaving something to the imagination of the reader, something for him to think about, is the chief charm of the story. Washington Irving has done this in his pleasing sketch of the Stout Gentleman, although not with the skill and success of Mr. Hawthorne. In the Vision of the Fountain, in Twice told Tales, how pleasingly provoked we were at the disappointment caused by the extinguishment of the tapers which had given us such an evanescent glimpse of the lovely apparition. And that thrilling story of David Swan, which tells of things that almost happen to us. How much of deep thought are we compelled to exercise as we reflect on the influence of slight causes and small events on our future destiny. How we long to pass the threshold of Wakefield's house, if it were only from curiosity, to witness the strange meeting of this odd being with his widowed spouse. We might instance other similar agreeable surprises to the reader, in some of the articles in the present work but we prefer to leave them to his enjoyment on their perusal. He will find much that is truly original and much that is usefully suggestive. He will find bold and manly thoughts clothed in the simplest language, such as Addison and Steele would love to read. He will find perhaps in some of the pieces, old acquaintances, such as he will be glad to meet again, or if he has never met them, he will have the privilege of a first interview.

While we look through these volumes and find treasures both new and old, we have to regret the absence of many "gems of purest ray serene" which ought to have had a place in the same casket. Not the least attractive story thus omitted, if we take into account the pleasant impression left on the mind of the reader, is that simple narrative of the widowed sisters whose partners had been mourned as lost, but who were so mysteriously and opportunely restored to their arms almost at the same moment. We have forgotten the title of this and many others, which have left a most pleasing impression on our memory and produced a hankering desire to make more indelible by a new perusal. We hope the author will gather more of his productions and give the public another volume or two.

We regret however, to see the declaration in the conclusion of the Old Manse, that it is his purpose to make no farther collection of his fugitive pieces, and only wish that he may in his sober second thought be induced to alter his purpose.

Danvers School Report.

We received some time since, a copy of the School Report for the town of Danvers, for 1845—46. The Report is written by JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq., and contains many very valuable suggestions for both committees and teachers. The following are his views upon corporal punishment, which will, we think, meet with the approbation of all:

We have heard very few complaints of severity of punishment, and have reason to believe that instances will rarely occur demanding this, if other means of correction are discreetly and properly applied. We think it much better to persuade the minds of children by motives of encouragement, or addressing their understanding, to do what is right, than it is to attempt to compel them by the application of the rod. We would not take from teachers entirely, the authority to punish, but we would have them use this authority with a sound discretion,—always with kindness, never with passion; with deliberation, and an accompanying explanation, calculated to convince the pupil that the punishment is inflicted for his good.—Better subject our teachers to the labor of ten extra entries in their Record, than our schools to the reproach of one brutal whipping. Until the expediency of this rule shall be clearly demonstrated by practical experience, its intrinsic reasonableness will influence our minds in its favor.

The following extract upon the examination of teachers by committees, is full of important truth. Too much care can never be exercised in selecting proper individuals for this important office:

Among the duties required of the committee, there is no one more difficult to be discharged in a satisfactory manner, than the examination and approbation of teachers. It is made their duty to ascertain their qualifications by personal examination before they approve. This has usually been done by the agency of a sub-committee. This mode of proceeding has been questioned by high authority in the course of the last year, and it is worthy of the careful consideration of all committees. Under our own system of examination, two instances have occurred of appeals from the decision of the sub-committees to the entire board, the results of which have had a tendency to confirm the propriety of such examinations. Better that a committee should spend an entire day in exposing the incompetency of a pretended teacher, than that a school should lose an entire term in

following their ill-advised directions. Too much caution cannot be exercised in admitting strangers to our schools, without a rigid scrutiny as to their competency to teach.

We have room but for one more extract from this valuable report, which is upon the appropriations for, and condition of, our schools.

Are our schools advancing in proportion to the increased appropriations for their support? Within a few years these appropriations have increased from \$3,000 to upwards of \$5,000. The town has permanently secured the income of the surplus revenue for this purpose, and at the same time not less than \$5 for each scholar between the ages of 4 and 16 years. Although this appropriation is not so large per scholar as in many other towns whose ability does not exceed that of the town of Danvers, still it seems to be ample, so long as our present district arrangement shall continue. For a long time, the want of better schools than we have ever had, has been experienced in the villages of our town. This has probably arisen from our system of employment of teachers, that gives them no confidence in a permanency of employment, and but an inadequate compensation for a permanent support. Surely a man worthy to take care of one of our principal schools through the year, should have a compensation of \$500 at least, and an assurance of continuance so long as they are discharged in a satisfactory manner. It is high time that the views of our citizens were properly awake to the importance of having schools in which our sons and daughters can be taught all those branches necessary to be learned to qualify them for the ordinary duties of society. In a word, to qualify them to be competent teachers in our public schools. There can be no question that it is the duty of the towns to furnish some schools of such a character, as will enable our children to pursue all those studies necessary for the completion of their education, so that they may not be under the necessity of leaving town for this purpose. To us it has ever seemed strange, that those who have the power to regulate these matters should be so heedless in regard to them. We would not advocate extravagant expenditures in any branch; but for educational purposes, we believe liberal appropriations carefully expended will ever be found wise economy.

ACCIDENTS. We understand that a man by the name or Stevens was knocked down by the morning train on Wednesday, on the Railroad bridge, between Salem and Beverly. He was crossing the draw bridge, where the passage is narrowest, moving in the same direction with the train, and was knocked down, but not seriously injured—escaping with some slight bruises. People who will walk on Railroad tracks should be cautious how they suffer themselves to be caught in such a perilous position as a narrow draw bridge, when trains are approaching.

Last week, a horse belonging to William P. Friend, of Beverly, was run over and killed in that town, by the Newburyport noon train. The horse was valued at about \$80.

Two horses were killed, at East Boston, on Sunday afternoon by the mail train from the East. They were loose at the time. No damage was done to the train.

The Salem Artillery.

We learn from the Salem Register, that this valiant and patriotic corps was at New Orleans on its way to the seat of war, on the 13th inst. We have accounts from Michigan, one day later, by which it appears that the company was in that State, probably en route for 54, 40. It will be understood that it is the company that is thus rapidly moving about the country, and not the members who are all at home quietly watching the movements of their favorite corps. Major Ringgold's Flying Artillery is not to be compared with this corps for resolve and celerity of movement. It is an even match in a race, with Peter Rugg or the Flying Dutchman.

The Salem Advertiser.

We are glad to see symptoms of returning reason in the management of this celebrated organ of Essex County Democracy. Last week this paper came out most unexpectedly in commendation of Cassius M. Clay, who has recently taken the field personally, and not by proxy, for Texas. We commend to the attention and we hope commendation of our neighbor the following extracts from the pen of Col. Clay in his last True American, and hope he will copy them for the benefit of his readers.

We have denounced unsparringly the annexation of Texas, as a boldly flagitious scheme, and a war with Mexico as kindred with that disgraceful and degrading act—degrading alike to the Government that consummated, and the people that submitted to it.

The one is perfected; Texas, unfortunately, is a part of our Union.—The other is just begun. That the war with Mexico might easily have been avoided—that the commonest regard for justice, and a moderate share of prudence, on the part of the Government, could have prevented it—is palpable as the day.

But though this be so, we cannot change the fact. War exists. It has been declared by a Government chosen by the people themselves. We submit, therefore, as good citizens, to the law of the land, and give that government our support. Resistance to it now would be rebellion; if general, anarchy, in its worst form, would be result.

Congress, as well as the country, is of this opinion. The Whigs, predicting the result long ago have steadily opposed the policy that led to this war; yet, when it is forced upon them, and hostilities avowed, they rallied as one man in support of the government. The preamble to the resolutions in Congress, declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a lie—a nefarious trap set by demagogues to catch their opponent. As such, we do denounce it; but, making this protest, we should have done as the Whigs did—have voted whatever supplies of men and money were asked for, holding the President responsible before the country and the world.

Our opinion is, that the war, so unjustly and wickedly begun, should be pressed with vigor, Clouds and darkness, in consequence, rest upon our path in the future; but it has to be trod. We act upon this necessity, and do not hesitate to support the Government;—to perill all to sustain it;—for we war not against the South, nor the people of the South, but against slavery; and when there is a common foe in

the field, and the summons comes to the citizen soldier, we know, and can know but one country and one duty, and would not urge another to go where we are not willing ourselves to lead.

But in taking this step, we shall neither shut our eyes to a vile and wicked policy, nor close our lips against the mercenary spirit which has involved this country in the horrors of war. With our harness on, we feel, indeed, a more unconquerable determination to resist the giant cause of all this mischief; a stronger will than ever to overturn a corrupt dynasty, and elect as rulers, freemen who will not stand by and defend the free. Not a jot of principle do we give up! Not a hair's breadth of sentiment, opinion, or opposition, shall we yield to the curse which, vampire-like, is sucking away the life-blood of the nation, and which, unless shaken off for ever, will destroy the Republic, while glutting its infernal lust.

THE BULWARK OF SLAVERY.

JOHN P. HALE made a speech in the New Hampshire House of Representatives last week, on which the Statesman gives the following sketch. The subject under discussion was the preamble and resolution in relation to Slavery, offered by Mr. Low of Dover.

It seems strange, indeed, to hear such sentiment boldly expressed by a Senator elect, representing a majority of the people of New Hampshire—here before the very Bulwark of Slavery:

The question had been asked, what has the North to do with slavery? He would ask what had the North to do with liberty? The time had come, he warned the House and the country, when the voice of the people of the North on the great question of human liberty, can be no longer suppressed. Change had come over the spirit of our dream, and how it had been effected. He found an answer—not in the Whig party, not from the Abolition party, nor yet did the definition come from the transient Halls. He found it in the State journal—(Corroll's Patriot). The reason here given is that the result may be attributed to the clergy—to their public ministrations and fireside teachings. Yes! to the clergy, who preached the gospel and religion of Christ, he was proud to say the result was attributable. He thought that editor's good angel had, in some somnambule state visited him and induced the utterance of this truth, after an absence of so many years. This issue had been forced upon us. The country was groaning under an expenditure of \$500,000 a day, and the people of this State were right in feeling that they had at last something to do with slavery. The issue had come upon them like a thief in the night—at a time they felt in no wise prepared to meet it. He thanked God no party need be responsible for what he uttered. He stood for himself, and he desired to say that if we take into consideration the objects of the war now raging, and the causes which had led to it, he hesitated not to say, that it was without parallel in the annals of infamy. He wished no man to misunderstand him. He was willing to take the entire responsibility of asserting that it was unparalleled in the annals of infamy. He was aware that he was subject to the charge of changing his views; he admitted it, he was open to conviction. If any one had light to shed upon this dark subject, his bosom should be open to its influence.

He hoped he should change yet more. We had dealt with words long enough. Deeds, Deeds, would work upon these elements of evil and bring good from out the chaos. New Hampshire had for years stood a reproach to the world—she had been claimed to be the very bulwark of the "peculiar institution." New Hampshire with her hardy sons, her free air, her mountains and her rivers all redolent with the spirit of liberty, had been forced, held in this position, and her free people revolted.

Slavery came up here and claimed to sit and wage with the minister of God, to attend him into the pulpit and dictate to him there what should be the topics of discourse; it claimed to attend him in his visits among his people—not only so, it claimed to step between the minister and his wife and his children, and dictate what the sentiments of the fire-side circle should be. 'What had the North to do with Slavery? A friend of his had resided for some years in Europe. The United States and her free institutions were the theme on the tongue of every lover of liberty; but when the news of the annexation of Texas with a avowal of the specific object, arrived, he hung his head with shame and confusion. Annexation was hailed in Europe; but it was only by the aristocrats the nobles who lived on tyranny. Here's America the last resort of Freedom, the 'model Republic,' the 'land of the free and the home of the brave,' had done this thing.

It was known and felt that the cause of Liberty had started, and let no party and no leaders of parties attempt to stay its ponderous march, or they would be crushed beneath its massive wheels.

He brought this question up thus early because the question must be met, and he wished to meet it now. He might have avoided the expression of his views at this time by remaining in the chair, to which the partiality of the House had called him. He moved this amendment because his friend from Dover had given the tariff the precedence. He wished to put war first in the scale, and after that he would give with his friend from Dover, to the sheep-fold.

Perhaps he owed an apology to the House for taking up their time when they were engaged in the important matters of weaving and spinning, but he wished to place man upon that platform declared by that greatest of all uninspired writings, the Declaration of Independence. He wished to effect the renovation of that greatest and most wonderful piece of mechanism which ever came from the hands of God.

Capt. Page, who was so badly wounded in the battles on the Rio Grande, it is said, is pronounced out of danger.

The Hon. Barker Burnell has been in Boston for several days. He rooms at the Union States Hotel. The only reason of his surrendering himself was to reduce the bonds, which were considered enormous. The bonds, however, have been given. Mr. Burnell has \$50,000, and is ready to answer any charges any individual can bring against him.—Transcript.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal Commerce, says:

It was Mr. Calhoun's avowed that if the declaration of war against Mexico had been postponed one day, he would have prevented the war!

I learn that Mr. McDuffie is about to report measure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the means of TERMINATING the MEXICAN WAR, by a speedy adjustment.

The Senate is to undertake the initiation of measures that will lead to peace.

The plan is not known, but it is no doubt, the same that Mr. Calhoun had in view, when he made the above declaration.

A young man was fined \$20 and costs, Springfield, for stealing cherries, and mutilating the trees in the operation.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL"
BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1912, in Boston
the raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade, anon the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, un-
til its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
into the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1912, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.
Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands
who arose from their recondite position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight all began to
cry "Blad Dog." Still on I went, unawed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credit system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auc-
tion, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!
Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

for clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,

clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
waives from Paris, semi-monthly. To

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To

SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

MILITARY, NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.

This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
own the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

will find an endless stock at
VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
establishment:

Super Dress and Frock Coats from \$6.00 to 12.00
Faints in all the variety 50 to 5.00
Vests, all shades and colors 3.00 to 2.00
Tweed Coats and Sacks 37 to 50
Overalls 37 to 50
Thin Jackets 50 to 1.00
Green Jackets 1.20 to 1.25
Thin Coats 75 to 2.00
Gloves 10 to 75

Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest
grades, and Scarfs 12.12 to 2.00
Linen Bosoms 17 to 17
Linen Collars 6 to 1.00
Umbrellas 50 to 1.00
Good ones for 12 to 37
Braces 12.12 to 75
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps 1.00 to 4.00
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks 10 to 25
Socks 8 to 75
Hdkfs 50 to 1.50
Shirts 37.12 to 1.00
Drawers 37.12 to 1.00

Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes,
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.
Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that
will be closed up cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from \$2.50 to 4.50
Satin Jackets 2.00 to 2.50
Vests 40 to 1.25
Pants 50 to 2.00
Thin Jackets 50 to 1.00
Thin Coats and Sacks 75 to 1.00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,

FROM SIMMONS'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
CITY OF BOSTON.

32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row.)
ENTRANCE AT No. 32.

may 2

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers
and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company. This Company is formed upon the most sound
basis. Its rates are based upon the latest and best ob-
servations of the decrements of life, according to the ex-
perience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the
most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country,
and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846,
has issued 586 policies.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each.
Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of
the risks thus far) \$30,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every
five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William
Parsons, Charles T. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James
Reid, George W. Kuhn, William V. Stone, R. B. Forbes,
Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Chris. Tuttle.

President—Willard Phillips, Secretary—Jonathan Amory.
A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one
hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually,
during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$22.50 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 21th year of his age, who needs a credit
of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where there is
obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of
life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that peri-
od, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by
paying annually \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security
for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his
family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community,
with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits
will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insur-
ance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any ad-
ditional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHE.

Danvers, May 28, 1816.

SCALE OF ANNUAL PAYMENTS,

FOR EACH HUNDRED DOLLARS

Age.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.	Age.	On a policy for the whole life.	For seven years.	For one year.
10	\$1.35	\$0.72	\$0.78	36	\$2.74	\$2.84	\$1.26
11	1.37	0.72	0.74	37	2.84	2.93	1.30
12	1.41	0.74	0.76	38	2.93	3.01	1.35
13	1.44	0.76	0.78	39	3.01	3.08	1.38
14	1.48	0.80	0.82	40	3.08	3.15	1.41
15	1.53	0.84	0.86	41	3.15	3.22	1.45
16	1.58	0.88	0.90	42	3.22	3.29	1.48
17	1.61	0.90	0.92	43	3.29	3.35	1.51
18	1.65	0.92	0.94	44	3.35	3.41	1.54
19	1.70	0.95	0.97	45	3.41	3.47	1.57
20	1.74	0.98	0.99	46	3.47	3.53	1.60
21	1.78	1.00	1.01	47	3.53	3.59	1.63
22	1.83	1.05	1.06	48	3.59	3.65	1.66
23	1.88	1.09	1.10	49	3.65	3.71	1.69
24	1.94	1.13	1.14	50	3.71	3.77	1.72
25	1.98	1.18	1.19	51	3.77	3.83	1.75
26	2.03	1.23	1.24	52	3.83	3.89	1.78
27	2.09	1.25	1.26	53	3.89	3.95	1.81
28	2.15	1.27	1.28	54	3.95	4.01	1.84
29	2.21	1.30	1.31	55	4.01	4.07	1.87
30	2.28	1.33	1.34	56	4.07	4.13	1.90
31	2.34	1.35	1.36	57	4.13	4.19	1.93
32	2.42	1.38	1.39	58	4.19	4.25	1.96
33	2.49	1.41	1.42	59	4.25	4.31	1.99
34	2.57	1.43	1.44	60	4.31	4.37	2.02
35	2.66	1.46	1.47	61	4.37	4.43	2.05

Thus a person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one
hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually
during his life, two dollars and twenty-eight cents; and one
in his fortieth year, three dollars and sixteen cents.

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO
PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it
is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human
race is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where
the sufferer of the Blood is required that this Panacea is in-
fallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used
it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public
may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial
results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health
which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its
use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and
Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-
fered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction
for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indi-
gestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous, General debility, or any
Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, or any
complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware
who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and
SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the
most innocent as well as the most effectual remedies to be
found in the Vegetable Kingdom; and who does not know
of all these Diseases, in which a complete and rad-
ical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secre-
tions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts
of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will
for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public
may rest assured; DOUBTERS OF EMINENT PHYSI-
cians show them the formula, and they will be convinced.
CLANS to that effect, who have examined the formula,
have tested its virtues.

CAUTION. See that my name IS
SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are
worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended
to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be
aware, therefore, and enquire for Ransom & Stevens' Dan-
demon and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my
duly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor,
Druggist and Chemist, Marlboro Square, E. Boston.
For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester
Fraser.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.
George P. Farrington.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following
Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-
scriptions:—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3.00
Godey's Lady's Book 3.00
Columbian 3.00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3.00
New York Illustrated 3.00
Democratic Review 5.00
Whig 5.00
Eclectic Magazine 2.00
Lady's National Magazine 2.00
Sears' Pictorial 6.00
Littell's Living Age 1.50
Knickerbocker, New York, 1.00
New England Family Magazine 1.00
Robert Merry's Museum 1.00
Family Circle 2.00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 1.00
Lady's Garland 1.00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3.00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2.00
Christian Parlor Magazine 3.00
Law Reporter 7.00
New Library of Law and Equity 1.00
Mother's Magazine 3.00
Assistant 3.00
New Englander, Quarterly, 5.00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 1.50
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1.00
He also receives subscriptions for the following

and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-
er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Hor-
ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Maritime National Press,
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS
and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

WHITE LEAD. A fresh supply just rec'd and
for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex street, Salem.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET.
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany;
Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany, Canes and Seetee Cra-
back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Seetees and Seetee Cra-
back and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing
Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually
found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the
best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article
will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, MASS.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.
I have recommended the Trusses made by James
Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for
these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that,
in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his
work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.
Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his
attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them
to the particular classes of individuals who call on him,
and having furnished for more than three hundred persons,
in Plymouth county, &c., as ingenious in contriv-
ing Trusses, Supporters, &c., in all varieties of
cases that occur; and is believed to have given general
satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.
Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston,
Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from per-
cussion of his having supplied several thousand per-
sons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country,
sons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country,
with an article that I think is well calculated to the design
of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his
Trusses to the public; and I believe him to possess, the
ability of adapting Trusses to any case that may be pre-
sented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
iformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect
in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the hab-
it of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronotype.
That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every
human being depends, is partly walled in by a more men-
brane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest
rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon
it, leads to the most troublesome and serious consequen-
ces.

But as has contrived appliances by which either nature
is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she general-
ly does in a short time, or all the serious consequences
of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see
the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another
column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establish-
ment, and know him to be gifted with true Yan-
kee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the
head of any art to which it is devoted.

EDWARDS' LINIMENT.

For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Stiffened or
Swelled Joints, Chills, Chapped Hands,
Numbness and Rheumatism.

THIS invaluable article is now for the first time
offered to the public, after having been in use
for twenty years, with unusual and astonishing suc-
cess within the circle of the proprietor's immediate
influence. It has received the unqualified approba-
tion of some eminent Physicians, and also Mariners
and Mechanics.

It is also recommended, and more than a thousand
cases might be cited, when it has been used for Hor-
ses in cases of lameness or when galled, &c. &c.

The public are assured that in offering the above we
do recommend that which has not the least semblance
of quackery, but on the contrary it has done great
and lasting good in its efficacious power and healing
qualities.

As this medicine has been so long known in Salem
and its vicinity, and as there are many that would a-
vail themselves of it if they knew where it could be
obtained, therefore the subscriber would now offer it
to the public. It will be found always on hand and
prepared by the subscriber.

BENJ. EDWARDS,
No. 14 Front street, Salem, Mass.

Wanted—trustworthy and worthy Agents in the
boring towns and vicinity.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.
DANIELS, POOR & CO., Danvers, Mass.
Benjamin F. Browne, Salem Mass.
Smith & Fomle, Boston.
H. F. Skerry, Bangor, Me.
Charles Whipple, Bookseller, Newburyport.
Wm. R. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.
John S. Caldwell, Belfast, Me.
Wm. H. Palmer, Lynnfield.
Joseph Edwards, Jr., Lynn.
Charles Edwards, Marblehead.
Wm. Edwards, Beverly.
March 15, 1845.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments,
all kinds of Work usually found in such an establish-
ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap
Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—
can have GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have
the same TWENTY PER CENT cheaper than they can
from these who go growing through the country, palm-
ing off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of
either stock or business.

Improved Curtain Fixtures.

NEW and beautiful article of Curtain Fix-
tures, of American Manufacture, far superior to those
now in use, and not so likely to get out of order. For sale
wholesale and retail at the manufacturer's prices, at the
Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 236 Essex street, Salem, by
R. H. CHAMBERLAIN

EASTERN AILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, Trains
leave daily (Sundays excepted.)

ers of straw, old hay, pea or bean vines, or other course fodder, which will absorb the superabundant moisture, and acquire sweetness from contact with the clover.—*Bost Cult.*

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 4, 1846.

The Glorious Fourth of July.

To-day is the seventieth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the thirteen original states, and hours before our humble sheet shall have reached our patrons many of them will have been waked from

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep,"

by the thunders of juvenile patriots, who seem to have caught the spirit which fired the breast of the elder Adams and have found vent to their egg-full souls by the rapacious discharge of fire-crackers, squibs, mimic cannoons, pop-guns, etc., and really it may not be amiss, perhaps indeed it is very fortunate that we are thus reminded of the recurrence of our National Anniversary, for while the fathers seem to have "fallen asleep," the children are awake and firing, and though their anxious mothers may not know they "re out" we pour not they will give good account of themselves before night, by their burnt fingers, besmeared countenances, and candy-bedaubed cheeks.

It is a source of gratification to many lovers of "decency and order" to observe that of late, some of our citizens are inclined to adopt a more rational method of manifesting their gratitude and mindfulness of our nation's birth, by assembling together in groups in some suitable grove and spending a few hours of recreation in the interchange of friendly, social greetings and feelings; by floral processions, of children; addresses before benevolent and other associations, etc., instead of the needless waste of gun-powder, human gas, rockets, and various other childish sports.

Others there are who still think, as thousands have before them, that in no way can we so appropriately evince our love of country and the inalienable privileges bequeathed to us by our ancestors, as by the roar of artillery with the long catalogue of loss of life and mangled limbs, frequently attendant on the occasion of its discharge. By soul-stirring, yet tedious and bombastic orations, or eloquent eulogiums of the principles of the Constitution, which scarcely any two individuals will expound alike. By sumptuous dinners, at the price of a week's comfortable board, and all such can be gratified by a visit to the City of Notions.

And after all it is a matter of serious regret and unwelcome misgiving and remorse to the hearts of thousands that we thus attempt to express our joy and gladness as a free nation, while millions of our fellow-citizens born in the image of the Creator, and should have been born free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights and privileges, are debarred the same blessings, aye must find new cause of returns this Anniversary, to weep afresh at our national inconsistency while they are doomed to drag out a miserable existence of unjust servitude, while each crack of the task-master's whip and each scream of the tortured slave, echoes and re-echoes—"free and equal"—"inalienable rights and privileges."

Railroad Surveys.

During this and the last week, Mr. HALL and his assistants have been busily engaged in making the necessary surveys for the location of the Essex Rail Road through our village. This survey is not intended as the final one for the exact location and grade of the road, but merely to enable the engineers to prepare plans of the route, whereby a location the best and most free from excessive damages, may be obtained. The line at present staked out, comes up North river from the northern end of the tunnel of the Eastern Railroad, until it reaches the village in North Salem, called Carltonville, passes through a portion of that settlement and crosses Frye's mill dam near Mr. Elijah Hanson's tan-yard, crosses the mill pond to the southerly side, and follows the bank up to a projecting point of land belonging to estate of the late Mr. Eben Safford, passes through this point and crosses Grove St. a few feet below the most northerly building on said street, then continues a straight course over land of Gen. Sutton, Poole and Jacobs, J. M. Demeritt, P. R. Southwick, and Isaac Elliot, to the Wallis mill dam. In its course it passes through the centre of Mr. Southwick's large carrier's shop and through the tan-yard and beam house of Mr. Elliot. It also goes through the old hide-mill on the mill dam, then crosses the pond by a curve through the estate of Joa. Dustin, and comes into Central St., just north of Kendall Osborn's leather store. After crossing the street it passes through the tannery of H. Poor, just south of Pierce & Perley's morocco factory, over the Croppinshield estate and other vacant land, and again comes out near the barn of Mr. Epes, on Andover St.

The levels have not yet been taken but it is supposed that in crossing Grove St. the road must be as high as the present railing on that street and that by the time it reaches Wallis and Central streets, the grade will be higher than the present level; to avoid deep cutting in high land between those points and the valley north of Andover street.

Father Miller is again holding forth in Boston. He says the present war is the commencement of the great contest between Gog and Magog, which is to precede the destruction of the world.

Portsmouth.

The commercial capital of the redeemed Granite State begins to show some symptoms of a revival from the prostrate condition in which it has so long remained. It is, locally considered, a very pleasant town, and bears many marks of a former prosperity. It has many stately mansions, some of them retaining all of their former splendor, some in faded magnificence and others in decay. The general aspect of the place is that of a stand-still or declining town and it presents the sombre and dull appearance of a place deserted by the active and enterprising of its citizens.

As we before observed, it shows some symptoms of resuscitation, and this is seen in the erection of a noble Steam Cotton Factory, which is to give employment and wages and dividends to its population. The Factory is yet unfinished, but it is a splendid pile in its present state. It is 204 feet in length by 70 in width, and is sixty feet in height. It is to be enlarged by the addition of two wings of 150 feet each, making the whole length when finished, 504 feet. Besides this there are two engine buildings two stories high, which project 100 feet, and a one story building between them which will contain the boilers, eight in number. From this building the great chimney 22 feet in diameter at its base and octagonal in form, springs and rises to 150 feet which is about the same height as the vane of the South Church in this town. From this beginning the place will probably date a new career of prosperity. One of the upper rooms is already filled with machinery which is in full operation. Two of our Danvers mechanics are employed in this factory, and we fear if nothing is done at home in self defence we shall lose more of this valuable class who will be enticed away by our more enterprising neighbors. We are no croneakers, but we cannot help feeling that we ought not to let our place go down without some effort to prevent it. It is a sad and unusual sight to see the ominous words "To Let" in the windows of our houses and chalked on our doors, and it behoves all our real estate owners and all who feel for the prosperity of the town to ask, why is it so? It is time that the employments of our people should be more varied and new kinds of business introduced, that when one declines, dependence may be placed on another branch.

The new steamboat Lawrence, made an experimental trip to Haverhill, yesterday. She left Central wharf at 9 1/2 A. M. and arrived at Haverhill at 11 1/2. She returned in the afternoon, her running time in returning being one hour and thirty-three minutes, the wheels making only 18 revolutions a minute instead of 26 of which they are capable. The passage of the boat was witnessed with much gratification by the people along the banks of the river, who greeted her with cheers and salutes from both shores. She is unlike any boat this side of the western rivers, and will run in shallower water than any boat in New England.

The boat can at present run only to Haverhill, but raftsmen and others acquainted with the river above Haverhill, estimate that \$5000 will clear the river so that she may run to the new city, at Andover Bridge, 9 1/2 miles above Haverhill and about the same distance below Lowell. The companies who have invested a large amount of capital in the works at Methuen, will no doubt find it to their advantage, to open a steamboat communication to the ocean, and we understand Mr. Sorrow, the intelligent and energetic agent of the Essex Company, has already taken the responsibility of giving assurance that aid to effect this will be given by that company.—*Newburyport Herald*

The above at first sight appears very flattering and we wish the Merrimack might be made navigable as there proposed. Very likely it might be in certain seasons of the year but we apprehend that in the most busy season of the year no steam-er would be able to run much further up than Haverhill bridge or when the stream is affected by the tide. The river is so low at Andover in the summer, that boys may easily wade across, and the channel so crooked that no steamboat can follow it.

It needs no spirit of prophecy or great stretch of the imagination to look forward to the time when the great avenue of communication with the "new City" will be through our Village. The large quantities of lumber which are even now carried by teams from Salem, notwithstanding the convenience of a Railroad from Boston to within a mile of the site of the city, prove that with a Railroad conveyance, Salem would have a decided advantage over the Metropolis in the supply of all heavy goods and materials for building. The cotton, wool, oil, dye stuffs and other materials of consumption in the factories will also find a cheaper conveyance from the deep water at East Boston than by the rival Railroads, as the great expense of wharfage and transportation across the city will be saved by landing from the vessels into the cars or store houses. These advantages greatly outweigh the difference of distance, which is only about 5 miles in favor of the other road. The manufactured goods will probably find their way to Boston over the Boston and Maine Road, as the inconvenience of the Ferry will prevent their delivery in Boston with the same facility as at the other entrance. Salem would be immensely benefitted by an easy business intercourse with that manufacturing region and Danvers would partake largely of her prosperity as the interests of both are identical.

By some oversight the name of one of our largest and most willing tax-payers was omitted in the list which was recently furnished us, and published on the 20th inst., we refer to BENJ. PORTER, Esq., who is assessed \$241.26. We hope our indefatigable Collector will not forget to call on him on his visits among the people, as the loss of his tax would be seriously felt, and would only be restored by an addition to our population of one hundred, and sixty polls.

The Alms House.

In the article in our last paper, we omitted to take notice of the convenience of a pleasant room in this establishment used for a CHAPEL which is furnished with settees, where the subjects assemble on Sabbath afternoons to attend divine service whenever a minister can be found to supply. We were however sorry to hear that great disappointment was caused by the frequent omission of the exercises proper to the religious observance of the day. The Overseers have invited the clergymen of the town to officiate alternately and most of them have complied with their request, while others have not been punctual. It is probable that in most of the cases of omission, some particular engagements have prevented but we hope that in future there will need to be no complaint on this score and that here it may be said, as in old time, "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them."

The Floral Procession.

Great exertions are making by the friends of the Sunday Schools in Salem, to give an attractive and pleasing appearance to the procession which is to be formed to-day, the south side of the Salem Common, at 7 o'clock. The procession will proceed through the West gate of the Common, up Brown-st. to St. Peter's, thence to Essex as far as Washington, up Washington to Marlboro', and Federal, through Dean and Flint, down Chesnut, to Summer and Essex, to the Mechanic Hall, where addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen.

Spanish Names.

The following is the English meaning of some of the Spanish names of places made famous by the recent events at the southwest.

Spanish.	English.
Corpus Christi	Body of Christ.
Santa Cruz	Holy Cross.
Rio Neuces	Nut River.
Rio Grande	Great River.
Rio Bravo	Furious River.
Rio Del Norte	North River.

The last three names are applied indiscriminately to one river, just as the Hudson is sometimes called the North River, and sometimes called by the name given by its European discoverer.

We have received the first number of the Essex County Constellation, printed at Newburyport, and published in Newburyport and Salem. It is edited by Mr. John S. Foster, Prof. of Stereography, who is well known in this vicinity.—We doubt not that it will do much with the amount of talent which it has secured, to awaken an interest in the cause of Education. The first number is beautifully printed, and makes a very neat appearance.

MACADAMIZING.—We were pleased to observe on a recent visit to Salem, that the Street Commissioner had caused that portion of Boston street, usually known by the significant name of "Blubber Hollow," to be macadamized, and we trust that this method of repairing highways, (the superiority of which over all others, has been sufficiently tested by its use on Lafayette street, from Front street to the South Bridge) will be more generally adopted in our town as well as Salem. We doubt not that after a few days' travel over it, the road will become so consolidated as to prevent the water from settling in the street and forming an almost impassable slough, by causing it to flow through its proper channels to the river.

Soldiers from Danvers.

It is understood that five citizens of Danvers were soldiers in the Army of occupation under Gen. Taylor and bore their part in the dangers and glory of the actions of the 8th and 9th of May. This number is large considering the population of the town and the numerical strength of the army. It is four times as great as would be our proportion in case a regular conscription should be enforced founded on population. We are not aware that any particulars have been received from these soldiers in relation to their positions on the battle grounds, except from Mr. Benj. Very, who was at the fort opposite Matamoros at the time of the bombardment and the death of Col. Brown.

MILITARY. At meetings of Company F, (Danvers Light Infantry) on the 24th and 26th ult., Col. Andrews presiding, the following officers were elected:—1st Lieut. Asa W. Sawyer, Captain; 2d Lieut. Stephen Osborne, Jr., 1st Lieut; Josiah Pickett, 2d Lieut; George W. K. Torr, 3d Lieut.

Look Out! The Post Office department has strictly enforced upon postmasters the duty of ferreting out cases of writing on newspapers. The postage of a newspaper with writing on it is about forty cents—the fine five dollars.

VOTING IN TEXAS. A law passed by the State Legislature at a session just closed, declares that at all popular elections holden hereafter in this State, each voter shall express his preference at the polls by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr Buchanan has taken leave of the State Department and has been nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Circuit of Pennsylvania.

Of the West Point graduates twenty-five have been killed in battle; one hundred and eight have died in service from wounds or diseases; five hundred and seventy-three are now in service; and four hundred and twenty-three have resigned.

Strong Water Brook.

Mr. Editor—Some curiosity has been manifested to know the origin of this name which has so long been applied to the stream of water which crosses Maine St. near Gen. Sutton's store. It is well known that the Indians who formerly inhabited New England gave the name of "Strong Water" to the ardent spirits which was sold to them by the whites and it has been thought that for some reason not now understood, this stream received the name from the Aborigines. It has been conjectured by some shrewd antiquarians that on the banks of these waters the inebriated savages once held their orgies and indulged themselves in deep potations from the fiery beverage and that in consequence of this practice the name of the liquid was given to the stream. This seems more reasonable than the supposition that the springs at its source ever were impregnated with alcohol, by which the brook was made to run grog.

Whatever may have been the origin of the name, there seems to be no doubt now about the freedom of the water from any alcoholic mixture, and from some recent events it seems as if there was a strange connection existing either of an attractive or repulsive kind between this stream and the "strong water" of the savages. There have been several cases of a magic change of alcoholic liquors to pure water within a short distance of this brook which have greatly astonished the owners. We have heard of a number of such miraculous transformations, so well authenticated that there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the change was really effected. Individuals have been known to obtain the liquor of the most respectable dealers in Salem, and of the right proof and witnessed the drawing from the cask, the measuring and pouring into the keg or jug—but no sooner had they passed "Strong water brook" than upon application to the mouth of the jug or the bung-hole of the keg, the spirituous part was found to have evaporated and nothing but water remained. A case of this kind happened about a year ago and very recently another, which has given rise to much speculation in that neighborhood on this mysterious subject. It has been remarked that if the liquor is carried rapidly over the enchanted ground, it loses little or none of its proper strength, and it is only when the owner ventures to stop and remain awhile in the vicinity of the stream, that the alcoholic portion has been extracted. There is a great deal of sympathy felt in that neighborhood for the unfortunate sufferers, and it is proposed to have the waters analyzed, to ascertain if possible the cause of the strange phenomenon. Until this is done and some remedy applied, we would respectfully caution any persons conveying alcoholic spirits across "Strong water brook" not to linger long in its vicinity unless they would have the liquid reduced to pure water.

Some wag has reported that the first American blood shed in the Mexican war, was drawn by a squadron of huge Mexican mosquitoes, which had crossed the Rio Grande.

Doings on the Fourth.—We are informed that the "Shan't any-body-sleep Club" will parade on the Fourth at from 12 o'clock midnight till sunrise. They will, as usual, be accompanied by the Fish-horn-penny-whistle-in-pan-kettle-tongs-shovel-and-scarecrow-slam-bang-band. They do indeed discourse most hell-quent music.—*Woburn Gazette.*

We understand that the services of this self-same band was engaged to enliven the drowsy powers and sluggish souls of our citizens.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND THE ARMY.

Yucatan declared Independent—Arista removed from command of the Northern Army.

Arrivals at New Orleans and New York bring later intelligence.

The Picayune learns that the Legislature, at Merida had declared the independence of Yucatan, and its disavowance from the Mexican republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbxena the acting President of the republic.—It also learns that some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express their hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see these three stars added to the fast increasing numbers that were now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes of the United States.

The Army. The report that Col. Wilson with a detachment of regulars and volunteers had taken Reinos without opposition, is confirmed. Reinos is about 60 miles above Matamoros, on the route to Monterey.

The next movement will be for Camargo, which has already sent a deputation to Gen. Taylor, to capitulate. It is intended to make Camargo a depot for provision for the army. From Camargo to Monterey, the route will be across the country, so as to be enabled to procure good water and provisions—from Monterey the route will be to Saltillo.

THE MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK IN VINEYARD SOUND. An extra from the Newport Rhode Islander, dated on Saturday, gives the particulars of the loss of the Sutlej, as follows:—

The brig Sutlej, of and from Picton, for Fall River, sailed on the 13th June, with fifty six passengers,—men, women and children. On the evening of the 26th, at eight o'clock, it being thick and foggy, came to anchor; and at two o'clock, on the following morning got under way, and at about half-past three struck on a ledge of rocks (in the Vineyard) called the Sow an Pigs, soon after which, the tide having caused her to slew round, she backed off the ledge, filled and went down, bow first, in ten fathoms water.—Previous to her going down the mate was sent below, forward, to ascertain if the brig leaked, but he discovered nothing that looked like it—the pump was then ordered to be sounded, but before that could be done, water was reported in the fore-castle. The boat was then got out and the pas-

sengers rushed into it, when the captain gave orders to shove her from the brig. He then jumped overboard and swam to the boat, and kept her close the boat as possible, picking up such as jumped into the water. The whole number picked up in the captain's boat was thirty-one alive. The schooner Dusky Sally being near, sent her boat to assist, and succeeded in saving six more alive, who were in the water, and three more from the rigging of the sunken brig. Sixteen dead bodies (four women and twelve children) were also picked up by the two boats, which, together with the survivors, were put on board the Dusky Sally, and brought to this place, as above stated. The captain also states that another vessel was at the time picking up what was left from the wreck, &c.

The captain and crew, and twenty-eight passengers were saved.

A jury of inquest was held by the Coroner, C. Shaw, Esq., over the 30 bodies were viewed, who found a verdict in accordance with foregoing facts, after which they were removed from the vessel to a neighboring house, and arrangements made by the authorities for the number of humane individuals, the survivors were comfortably provided for with food and clothing for the present. The passengers were all foreigners—mostly Scotch, and we understand were on their way to Pennsylvania, where they expected to find employment in the mining establishments.

P. S. Since writing the above, it gives pleasure to state that two Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in this place, (with promptitude worthy of that benevolent institution) have had special meetings, and appropriated a sum of fifty dollars each, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE. We noticed yesterday some beautiful furniture of the Louis-Quatorze style, the upholstery rooms of Mr. R. H. FARRANT; and we were pleased to see that the reputation which artisans of our city have obtained, for unequal skill in this department, is fully sustained by the establishment.

From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Farrant we have had the pleasure frequently of examining specimens of his workmanship, and cheerfully accord to him the meed of a finished workman. Can but think it a waste of time and money to citizens who visit Boston, for the purpose of procuring cabinet or upholstery work, while the services of Mr. F. are offered to the public.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG COUPLE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun writing from New York, says:—

A singular case of elopement came to light here last Monday. Two very young lovers, neither of them more than 16 years of age, fled from their paternal or maternal roof at Providence, R., and arrived here sometime on Sunday. They took rooms at the Astor House, and sent for a clergyman to perform the ritual of marriage. The clerical functionary, I understand was a Catholic priest, and I regret to say that notwithstanding the child-like appearance of the pair must have struck the reverend man, he complied with their request, and united them in matrimony. The anxious mother of the young lady arrived soon after, and I believe she will succeed in getting her daughter home again. The legality of marriage is questionable.

THE TARIFF BILLS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—

There is a very great degree of probability that the tariff will pass. By the tariff is meant the substantially Mr. McKay's bill. This will undoubtedly undergo amendments in the House and perhaps a few in the Senate, but substantially it will pass as it is. We have now in fact four tariffs for consideration.

1. Mr. Walker's. 2. Mr. McKay's. 3. Mr. Huntford's. 4. Mr. Walker's "war tariff". These bills are pretty well understood, with exception of the last, which seems to have attracted as much attention as it deserves. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to amend the following articles, amidst a host of others.

	Amount imported.	Duty.
Teas, . . .	\$4,809,621	20 per cent. 961,924
Coffee, . . .	5,401,057	20 per cent. 1,080,212
On raw hides, now paying 5 per cent., he proposes to increase the duty to ten per cent., a proposition which I wish to call the attention of the tanners, they have had their committee here and had proposed the matter to be arranged at five per cent.		
The following articles he increases over Mr. McKay's bill:		
Fruit and spices, from		30 to 40 per
Cut glass,		30 to 40
Segars,		30 to 40
Glass tumblers,		20 to 30
China, glass and earthen ware,		20 to 30
Sewing silk from twist and in the		20 to 30
gum,		20 to 30
Cedar, mahogany and other woods,		20 to 30
Indigo,		5 to 10
Rags, (paper)		5 to 10

This last item also is one to which the paper makers are requested to look. They sent in last winter and arranged their matters for a five per cent duty. But if the Secretary's recommendation goes into effect their calculations will be upset.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, seem to render the passage of the tariff bill (which was to be decided yesterday,) more doubtful. A speech of Mr. Brinkerhoff, in the House, is regarded by the correspondent of the Commercial, as "disadvantageous against the passage of Mr. Walker's Tariff bill reported from the committee of ways and means. It is also indicative of the 'harmony' existing in Democratic party." But the correspondent of Tribune says: "There is little reliance, however, to be placed on Mr. Brinkerhoff's declarations. He swore terribly in the last Congress that he would vote for the intensely selfish scheme of annexation. But he did vote for it, without one inch of free territory being secured."—*Gaz.*

FIRE CRACKERS, &c. Extract from the 5th chapter of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts.

Sec. 5. If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to sell, or give away, any fireworks called rockets, squibs or serpents, without first having obtained a license of the Selectmen of the town, he shall for such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to the use of the town in which the offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 6. If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to set fire to, any rock-cracker, squib or serpent, within any town, without the license of the selectmen, he shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, &c.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL"
BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THEYOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shakes
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1842, in Boston,
he raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL."

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; anon the ripples grew into
the form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, un-
til its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
into the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
took the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the temerity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.
Until this time, men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight away all began to
cry "Mad Dog." Still on I went, unawed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM

over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shield-
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credsystem, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,

this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual

RICH DISPLAY

AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!
Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,

adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

or clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,

clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,

a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To

CLERKS,

with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,

every variety adapted to their different trades. To
SEAMEN,

an endless variety for sea or shore.

MILITARY NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.
This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

will find an endless stock at
VERY LOW PRICES!
The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
Articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
establishment:—

Super Dress and Frock Coats from \$6 00 to 12 00
Pants in all the variety 50 to 5 00
Hats, all shades and colors 50 to 2 00
Faced Coats and Sacks 3 00 to 5 00
Overalls 37 to 50
Thin Jackets 1 20 to 1 25
Green Jackets 75 to 2 00
Thin Coats 10 to 75
Gloves 12 to 2 00
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest
grades, and Scarfs 17 to 50
Linen Bosoms 6 to 17
Linen Collars 50 to 1 00
Umbrellas 50 to 50
Good ones for 50
Braces 12 to 37
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps 12 to 12 75
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks 1 00 to 4 00
Socks 10 to 25
Hdkfs 8 to 75
Shirts 50 to 1 50
Drawers 37 to 1 00
Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes,
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.
Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that
will be closed up cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Cloth Jackets from \$2 50 to 4 50
Satinet Jackets 2 00 to 2 50
Vests 40 to 1 25
Pants 50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks 75 to 1 00

OAK HALL EXPRESS

will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.

THIS DAY,

FROM SIMMONS'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
CITY OF BOSTON,
32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row).
ENTRANCE AT No. 32.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.
Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing
that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable
Pills have in their composition two of the most
valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and
Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, nei-
ther do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have
once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing
to come forward and announce, in the most public
manner, that they have been cured of long standing
pains—after all other medicines had failed. In
fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's veg-
etable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the
public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and ver-
ity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I had had of you,
please send another lot immediately. The sale of
Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase
and they are becoming very popular. I sell more
every day. As a curative medicine and purifier
of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One
fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them
finds any fault with them; they have wrought some
very great cures. One lady, who has been confined
to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for
twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of
her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lor-
raine's Pills! I might name many other cases
where the cures have been as great, but have not
time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after
which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and
this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me
truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a
consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS
and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel
as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills.
We have used all we had last. They have given very
good satisfaction, better than any other pills which
we have in our market. I think in a short time they
will take the place of others. We have had no
fault found with them whatever; but, on the contra-
ry, they have been praised loudly. I think we
could have quite a number of highly respectable cer-
tificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for
publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been
confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole win-
ter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston
and could get nothing that would relieve me more
than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue
of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I
took them, and it is a Rheumatism had entirely
left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time
and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such
effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to
raise my hand; the bones were in different places
destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach
the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—
all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I
took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which
gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

LOWELL, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflic-
ted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard
that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It
is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to
day that I was cured immediately upon taking one
dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with
similar letters to the above, but believing the above
extract will serve for useful purposes for the present
I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 16
Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson

North Parish—M. Hale Plains.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,

Beverly Stephen Baker

Marblehead—E. Arnold.

Topsham—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the follow-
ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-
scriptions.

criptions. \$3 00
Godey's Monthly Magazine 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 5 00
Eclectic Magazine 5 00
Ladies' National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 6 00
Littell's Living Age 5 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 1 50
New England Family Magazine 1 00
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Ladies' Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00
Law Reporter 3 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 3 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following
and has for sale single copies:—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-
er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-
ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS
and Pamphlets with promptness.

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to an-
nounce that he has taken the shop on Main St.

A few doors South of Park Street,
where he will be kept a good assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS.

Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone
Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c,
which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

A share of patronage is solicited.

Danvers, Oct 26-

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany,
Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat an common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-
back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cra-
ckles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually
found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the
best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article
will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE
Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO
PANACEA,

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it
is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human
frame is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where
a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is in-
fallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have used
it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only that need to which the public
may deem it entitled—and would prefer that its beneficial
results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health
which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its
use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and
Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-
fered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction
for it. Ache, Bile, Dropsy, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-
tion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin
Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any
complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.

This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware
who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and
SARSAPARILLA, as the principal ingredients, from the
most ancient as well as the most effectual remedies to be
found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know
that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and rad-
ical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secre-
tions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid par-
ts of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will
for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public
may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I call
show them the COUPONS of EMINENT PHYSI-
CIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula,
and tested its virtues.

CAUTION.
The purchaser will be careful, to see that my name IS
SIGNED on the wrapper of each bottle as there are
worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended
to produce the same result, but are not calculated to use.
Be therefore and acquire for Ransom & Stevens, Dandelion
and Tomato Panacea, which may be obtained of my
tuly appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor,
Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.
For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester
Proctor.

Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.
George P. Farrington.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, Mass.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Coffin, Lynn.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James
Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances, and
these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that
every instance that has come to my knowledge, his
work has given complete satisfaction.

EDWARD L. COFFIN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
reference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Collamore, Pembroke.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his
attention to the manufacture of Trusses, and fitting them
to the particular classes of individuals who call on him,
and having furnished for more than three hundred persons,
in Plymouth county, is hereby recommended to all who
in Trusses, Supporters, &c., as ingenious in contriv-
ance, and skillful in adapting them to all variety of
cases that occur; and is believed to have given general
satisfaction to all who have employed him.

ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

From Dr. Gordon, Plymouth.

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of Trusses, Boston,
Mass., from what I have seen of his Trusses, and from the
circumstances of his having supplied several thousand per-
sons in Massachusetts, and other parts of the country,
with an article that I think is well calculated to the design
of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recommending his
Truss to the public; and I believe him to possess, the ab-
solute of adapting Trusses to any case that may be pre-
sented to him.

T. GORDON, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
iformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and free of neglect
in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the hab-
it of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From the Chronotype.

That Chemical Laboratory on which the life of every
human being depends, is partly walled in by a mere mem-
brane or curtain of very delicate texture. The smallest
rent in this curtain, on account of the great pressure upon
it, leads to the most troublesome and serious conse-
quences.

But art has contrived appliances by which either nature
is enabled to sew up her torn curtain, which she gener-
ally does in a short time, or all the serious consequences
of her failing to do so are prevented.

For an excellent workman in this department of art, see
the advertisement of James Frederick Foster in another
column. We have been through Mr. Foster's establish-
ment, seen his voluminous correspondence with all parts
of the country, and know him to be gifted with true Yan-
kee ingenuity which always places itself and keeps at the
head of any art to which it is devoted.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,

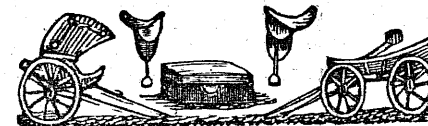
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments,
Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and
all kinds of work usually found in such an establish-
ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap
Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—
GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have
the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can
from those who go prowling through the country, palin-
g off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of
either stock or business.

may 9



THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constant ly on hand, a good assort-
ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSSES,
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid
Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,
Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage
and Drum at Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE, furnished at short notice, and on the
most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made
at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as
be found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845. ly

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM,

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has
removed from his old stand, opposite the City
Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A.
K. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in
Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike man-
ner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets, ei-
ther by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to fur-
nish at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want
of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate
with or without Guns, has been found to be satisfactory and
successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation,
with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render
them serviceable for many years, and also to the regula-
tion of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of "TOOTH
POWDER."
Jan 31.

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gen-
tlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to
Dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good
style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country.

Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs,
Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze
Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed
at Short Notice

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets,
Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or
color.

Particular attention paid to Dying articles for mourning.
Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL.
A. & J. C. BATCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of
Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers
Plains, near Maple street, where he will attend to the dye-
ing and cleansing all kinds of

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.

His former experience in England, added to his knowl-
edge of the drugs and dyes in use in this country, will en-
able him to produce colors, which for cheapness and dura-
bility cannot be excelled by any other establishment.

Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street South Danvers,
or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.
WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM.

Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1846.

ade 'What old fellows do you
up- 'Why, Paul and Luke and Deuteronomy,
he them.'

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1846.

A Visit to Kernwood.

We availed ourselves recently of a leisure hour to make a call at this beautiful and picturesque domain, situated in North Salem and of which FRANCIS PEABODY Esq. is the proprietor. Many lovers of nature have frequented this romantic spot to while away a pleasant hour and thousands, prompted by curiosity, have been there to witness the fanatic harangues which led many to receive a delusion now happily passed away, but which during its progress produced a religious frenzy fatal to the peace of its victims. We think most of those who have thus visited these grounds will be astonished at the change which has taken place in a few weeks. This change has been effected thus far not by costly artificial means, but by merely removing the unsightly stone walls and throwing the whole open to view in its native loveliness. Nature has been lavish in her adornments and it is the province of art to set off her beauties to the greatest advantage. We can have the fullest confidence that the correct taste and ample ability of the proprietor will leave nothing undone to give perfection to the natural landscape. We can already see by what is developed of his plans what are many of the capabilities of improvement of which the place is susceptible. The noble forest trees grouped and sprinkled over the gently undulating surface of the ground, the opening vistas, the spreading lawns, and wooded border on the shore, are some of the natural beauties which are to be heightened by artificial aid. Upon the highest spot, which affords a most delightful prospect of the surrounding country, the ocean, vessels passing and repassing on this arm of the sea and the bridges which cross it—will be the mansion of the proprietor and on another eminence there is already built the romantic stone Swiss cottage and barn of the gardener. Graded carriage ways and green avenues winding through the grounds will afford ever varying prospects and changing views. The extent of this domain is more than fifty acres and its winding avenues extend to the distance of a mile and a half. It is difficult to conceive of a more fitting place to exercise the best skill and judgement of the picturesque landscape gardener, yet it seems strange that a place of such rare beauty should not sooner have been thus appropriated. There seems to be a growing taste in the community for rural scenes and retreats, and the man with his acres appears to have the greatest enjoyment and at the same time affords much pleasure to others. The transformation going on at Kernwood will tend to increase this love of natural scenery and afford an example, which if followed by those who have the ability, would make this region the garden of New England.

While at Kernwood we notice a large boulder of a conical shape upon the extensive lawn in front of the mansion, which bore the name of "Billy's Rock" and was a noted landmark of the place. It appears that it was a favorite haunt of one of the former proprietors of the ground and from that circumstance it bore, in abbreviation, his given name. The granite cone is a pleasing object of itself but it seems to have been also revered by some on account of associations connected with it, if we may judge from the following poetic warning which we saw scribbled on a board in the unfinished mansion. It was probably written by some descendant of the ancient proprietor, or at least by a denizen of North Salem, as he signs his name "Pigeon" which sufficiently marks his origin. This love of beautiful natural scenery and reverence for old familiar haunts, seems to be a distinguishing characteristic of the people in that part of the city. It is seen in the many beautiful gardens of fruits and flowers and especially in the spirit of the inhabitants at the time of the Cold Spring War. It is also manifest in the many natural groves and forests which have to this time escaped the woodman's axe. We will now present the reader with the petition of our North Field Pigeon and close this notice of our first visit to the delightful shades of Kernwood.

"This house shall stand secure and firm
From tempest blast and lightning's harm,
Neither shall fire's wild alarm
Be heard around,

Until a ruder, baser stock
Than he who does possess this block
Shall strive to level Billy Rock
Low with the ground.

An emblem that will prove to be
Of those who hold its destiny;
Pray let that stand and not efface
That old, familiar resting place."

The Potato Rot.

We are sorry to learn that the potato crop is again in danger from the effects of the rot by which so many were lost last year. There are several fields in this town where the disease has shown itself in the vines as well as the root and it appears to be as bad as last year. Those earliest planted appear to suffer as much as any and fears are entertained that the whole crop may be entirely lost, which would indeed be a great calamity. This disease cannot now be attributed to any peculiarity of the season, as the present season is very different from last year. We hope however that it will prove that the cause is temporary, and that the world is not to suffer the incalculable loss of this valuable root.

Free Trade and Labor.

The Tariff question is in effect one of labor and concerns the laboring part of the community more than any other. The proposal of the government through Mr. McKay's Bill is, to give encouragement to the laborers in Europe in preference to those of our country. It stretches its arms across the Atlantic and says, there are our workshops, and the American artisan and manufacturer must quit his calling and derive his subsistence from the cultivation of the soil. He must leave his tools and go to the far west and raise wheat which must be transported to the mills, be made into flour, again be transported to the sea coast, to be sold at 4 dollars per barrel and sent across the ocean to feed the foreigners who have driven him from his chosen occupation. Even here he meets with the competition of other farmers in Germany, the shores of the Baltic and Mediterranean, who undersell him in price as they are nearer the market and work for lower wages. His only hope now is, to work cheaper himself and bring his labor on a level with that of the pauper labor of Europe. It is to this result that the doctrine of free trade, if carried out, will inevitably lead. It is this which the Government is about to force upon the country.

Let us compare this doctrine for a moment with the system of protection as advocated by the Whigs and also by Democratic Pennsylvania. Their doctrine is to give full and varied employment to the labor of the country; to dig the iron from the hills and fashion it into articles of convenience and use; to make our own clothing as well as raise our own food; to allow our citizens a choice of manufacturing and mechanical occupation as well as agricultural, by which they will be the profitable customers rather than the competitors of the farmer. Their policy is, to make agriculture by producing all we can and buying from abroad as little as possible. In this way only can the country be prosperous and the laborer get his reward.

The whigs will do all they dare, to embarrass the prosecution of the war; they will use their utmost endeavors to render it odious—and whenever they can, they will repress and chill any enthusiastic ebullition on the part of the people. There are a thousand insidious ways of doing this, not easily detected by those who are not constantly on the alert; but, nevertheless, no opportunity will be suffered to escape; and if a desponding word can discourage or thwart a favorite enterprise, you may be sure that word will be spoken, and sounded through every ramification of the whig ranks, with a view, no doubt, of arresting our progress in a series of operations, destined, I hope, to bring Mexico to her senses.

Mr. Editor—I have been much excited by the perusal of the above lamentations of a correspondent of the Ohio Statesman. It is really provoking, contemptible, and ungenerous, in these meddlesome, better-mind-their-own-business Whigs, to attempt to arouse the "sober second thought" of the people by exposing the injustice of the present war and the schemes of its wily conciliators and proprietors! It is uncivil, inhuman, unpardonable, to spike the cannon or wet the powder which has been so carefully prepared to infuse a fair amount of sense into the heads of these devil-daring Mexicans, by blowing their brains out.—It is their duty as peaceable, christian citizens to let these self-sacrificing, benevolent public servants go on in their dirty work, so long as they keep their own hands clean, at an expense of eight dollars a day, per head, and only half a million a day for spending money. Think for a moment of the benefits accruing from the favorable termination of all these wise projects. Suppose that we spend forty two millions of dollars,—certainly we shall not exceed fifty millions, beggar our treasury and contract a debt of thirty or forty millions; loose some thousands of our best citizens; enter the family circle and snatch from it affectionate fathers, husbands or brothers, and leave disconsolate widows and helpless children, the glory will still be ours, of placing our "peculiar southern institution on a firm basis"—of kindly and honorably murdering a legion or more non compos Mexicans,—and as every body must die sometime or other, those who enlist in our army and are shot, will only pay the debt of nature,—and their wives and children will doubtless be comfortably provided for in some of our alms-houses or penitentiaries, which are now so numerous in the land and so well patronized, and other relatives must find sweet consolation in the glorious truth that they died honorably defending the freedom of slavery!!! Besides all this, it should be remembered that the tide of emigration is pouring into our land and a few thousands would not be missed, but only give us more room to swing our hat when we wish to give "three cheers for Texas"—(a bloodless achievement!!!)

UNCLE SAM.

The Hay Harvest.

The hay crop is unusually good the present year in this vicinity, and much of it is already in the barns in excellent condition. We saw a few days since a single field on the farm of Gen. Sutton, with more than 500 cocks of hay of good size, on about 12 acres. It is estimated that the whole field will yield 25 tons of good hay.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.—A Michigan paper tells a story of a tall customer in that region who went into his shower bath followed by his favorite cat, an animal every where known to have particular aversion to cold water. No sooner had he pulled the string and felt the first convulsive shudder as the shower descended, than he also felt the talons of the frightened grimalkin who was making sanguinary tracks all over her imprisoned companion. The account states that the way that both the prisoners darted from the narrow closet was a caution to all amphibious Hoosiers in that western country.

Essex Rail Road.

We gave in our paper, a short time since, the route surveyed for this road, as far as Andover street. The following is a continuation of the same route as far as the Plains:—

One line of the survey crossing Andover St. is directly through Wilson's hill; another line takes a more northerly direction around the hill, which grade, according to the opinion of Mr. Hall, can be made at a somewhat less expense than making a deep cut through the hill. After crossing the factory pond, it goes through the lower corner of the Eadicot Farm, (now owned by Benj. Porter, Esq.) in full view of the noted Eadicot pear tree,—which is over two hundred years old,—thence across the farm of Nathan Page, cutting his land very badly; thence between the houses owned and occupied by Edmund Needham and Son, over Wm. Needham's land to the Mill pond, across that in a northerly direction to land of W. & M. Black, Jr.,—which is intended to be occupied for a depot, to do which the estate owned by Johnson Prector, will be necessary for a road from the main road to the depot, to accommodate the village of New Mills. Thence across land of Thos. Cheever, Jacob F. Perry, Daniel Usher, Wm. Eadicot, Henry Johnson, John Page, and Moses Black; across Purchase St. near a private burying ground, across land of John Page, near his brick yard; thence across land of John Groul, Samuel Prestor, and Elias Putnam, to the Plains. One line near Dr. Osgood's house, and one between there and Elias Putnam's Shoe Manufactory,—where probably, will be the depot to accommodate the Plains village. It is the expressed opinion of many that here it will stop, but appearances indicate differently—already the surveyors are at work between the Plains and Andover.

Railroad Crossing.

We understand that a town meeting is to be held next Saturday, to consider what measures, if any, ought to be adopted by the town in relation to the alteration of the grade of Central St. to conform to that of the Essex Rail Road, and to look after the rights of the town, it being understood that the Rail Road will cross the street at a grade about six feet higher than the present travelled road. It would undoubtedly be a public convenience to have that part of the street raised, if it can be done without detriment or loss to private individuals, and it would be quite as important an improvement as that which cost several hundred dollars to the town some years ago on Main St., and which was done to the great injury of private property, not one cent of which has ever been reimbursed to the sufferers. We hope the town will not again be guilty of such an act of gross injustice to a private individual in making improvements for the public benefit. In the case, under consideration we suppose the Rail Road Corporation would be obliged to allow fair compensation for damage caused to private property.

Cure for Blindness.

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He jumped into a briar bush
And scratched out both his eyes;
And when he saw they both were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again."

Our Sagacious President, Mr. Polk, who is considered by his followers so "wondrous wise" seems very much addicted to such pranks as that recorded in Mother Goose's melodies. He is forever jumping into briar bushes and losing sight of the true interests of the country. He has jumped into the briars of Oregon, of Mexico and lastly of a free trade, Revenue, ad-valorem Tariff. In the case of the Oregon briar bush, he soon felt the loss of his eyes and like the hero of Mother Goose, was forced to jump into another bush—the Senate—by which he was happily enabled to scratch in his eyes and get relieved from his difficulties. We hope he will have the same good success in escaping from the chaparrals of Mexico and the more disastrous thorns of an ad-valorem Tariff. In the latter case, although he may not discover the loss of his own eyes, we have some hope that the Senate will scratch them back to their sockets, even against the perverse will of their unfortunate owner.

LYNCHING.—An unfortunate individual named Leonard Smith, recently received from the hands of Mr Calvin Martin, a most severe castigation, the provocation for which was from information received by Mr Martin that the said Smith had been instrumental in abducting his daughter, from her home, and delivering her into the hands of an experienced villain in New York. The parties belonged to Newburyport. The Courier says:—The general sentiment, we find, is in favor of the inflictor. It was a case where law would afford very poor redress, and it being supposed he had well informed himself as to the criminal, the decision of the public seems almost unanimous to sustain him in taking the law into his own hands.

Immediately after the assault, Mr Martin delivered himself into custody, and gave the required bonds for his appearance at Court.

We learn that a full meeting of the Directors of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was held in this town on Tuesday, says the N. H. Daily Patriot, and it was determined to push forward the enterprise with renewed energy.

EMIGRANTS. 2123 passengers arrived at New York on Saturday, from foreign ports.

City Newspapers.

We commend the following article from the Vermont Christian Watchman to the candid consideration of our citizens. Scarcely a week rolls round, that does not introduce among us some travelling Agent, for a city paper, who contrives by uniring and annoying solicitation, accompanied by a large quantity of miserable puffing, to force on some of our citizens a subscription to one of the numerous city papers. It is true that there are papers devoted to particular benevolent or christian objects published in the cities, that deserve encouragement abroad. And it is also true that there are many others, possessing all the advantages of a large quantity of advertising filled only with the usual every day occurrences, issued in midst of a large population, which should seek support only in the place of its publication, and if they cannot obtain a livelihood there, should die willingly. We have in our mind now, several persons who tell us they cannot afford to subscribe to our humble sheet, who invariably obtain the privilege of perusing it almost as soon as circulated, by (boring) borrowing it of their neighbors, while at the same time they are cash subscribers to one, two and some even four city papers. "Brethren, such things ought not so to be."

It is unfair and unequal competition, and ought to be discontinued. It would be a serious loss to community, if the country papers were all destroyed, and this is the result the city papers are seeking to accomplish. They would fair monopolize the whole business into a few mammoth establishments. Then, raise their prices—do all the advertising—depreciate all mercantile and manufacturing business in the country, except what is owned by city residents, and thus work a great evil to community at large, in more ways than one. We are no enemy to good city papers—but in our judgment, it is the duty of the country papers to look out for their own interests, and to endeavor to extend their own circulation and improve and enlarge their journals, instead of puffing and bringing into special notice the trashy, sickly, and often times demoralizing publications, which are scattered broadcast like autumn leaves throughout the land. And, if the people of the country wish to improve and increase the business in their several vicinities—if they desire mediums for advertising—giving notices, &c. &c., and spreading intelligence—especially home intelligence—among all classes, it is their duty to patronize and encourage the country papers. This will be greatly to their advantage in many ways, in the long run. There is a strong tendency to great monopolies in trade and manufactures, centering in our cities, even to the injury of the country, at large—a strong tendency to great accumulations of wealth and aristocracy in these places, dangerous to the welfare and liberties of the country; therefore, this powerful tendency should be counteracted in every honorable and proper manner, so as to preserve a proper balance between the business of the country and the city. It is dangerous to the farmer, mechanical or manufacturing interests of the country—dangerous to the intellectual, religious, social and political welfare of our country. The Press in our land, is a powerful engine for weal or woe; and the city presses are very liable to become corrupted—they may not have the best interests of the people at heart—and hence the great necessity for sustaining the country papers among the people, to counteract the ruinous influences of city publications—to increase home business and diffuse intelligence as generally and widely as possible.

WATCHMAKING AND JEWELRY. To those in want of anything in the watchmaking or jewelry line, we would recommend Mr. NATHANIEL CONANT, whose shop is in Allen's Building.—He is a very ingenious and skilful workman, and we hesitate not in saying that he will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

EASTERN RAILROAD Co. At the annual meeting of this Corporation, held on Monday at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Boston, the directors were authorized to make all necessary arrangements with the Salisbury Branch, Essex, and Boston and Maine Roads, and the following directors for the year ensuing were chosen unanimously, viz: David A. Neal, of Salem; Isaiah Breed, of Lynn; Daniel Adams, Jr., of Newbury; John Hooper, of Marblehead; Amos Binney, of Boston; John E. Thayer, of do; John Bryant, Jr., of do.

LOST TREASURE FOUND.—Successful Enterprise.—The brig Francis Army recently arrived at Baltimore from her second voyage of exploration and search after the treasure of the sloop of war San Pedro, which was sunk off the Spanish Main in the year 1815. She has recovered about thirty five thousand dollars in Spanish coin. This money was found at the bottom of the sea, about three feet under the sand and beneath a coral formation, in sixty feet water. The whole amount recovered from the wreck thus far is something more than sixty thousand dollars.

An infant with two heads is being exhibited in Boston.

A Newburyport paper learns that there have been taken from the Merrimack, near East Haverhill, within the last eight weeks, 21,000 shad and 50 salmon.

Hon. Samuel Lathrop died at his residence in West Springfield, on Saturday, at the age of 75. He has been Representative to Congress, a Massachusetts Senator, and the President of the Senate, and was one year, the Federal candidate for Governor, against Gov. Eustis.

Rev. A. D. Mayo has been invited to the pastoral Charge of the Independent Christian Society, in Gloucester, and will commence his labors on the third Sabbath of the present month.

A detachment of the crews of U. S. schooners Gallatin and Wave, headed by their officers, performed ample service.

GREAT FIRE AT NANTUCKET.

The Nantucket Warder gives an account of an appalling fire, by which a large portion of that town has been consumed. The fire broke out at about 11 o'clock on Monday night. One third of the town has been destroyed, between three and four hundred buildings having been burnt. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000. The fire was first discovered in the hat store of William H. Geary, from whence it diverged with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts. Buildings were blown up, the fiery elements seemed to have gained the ascendancy, and for hours it appeared as though all human efforts to stop their destructive progress would prove futile.

The Warder contains a long list of the buildings destroyed, together with the owners and occupants, among which were the oil factories of R. Mitchell & Sons, S. C. T. Hussey, E. W. Gardner, Baker & Athearn, George Easton and S. B. Tuck, the Episcopal church, the Athenaeum, library and curiosities, the Mansion House, &c.

The Selectmen engaged for the night 100 men to watch the burnt district, and about 100 more were employed by individuals. A sufficient number of engines were in attendance. The County records were saved.

The steamboat Company despatched the Telegraph at 3 A. M. to meet and receive the passengers of the Massachusetts; the M. to return to New Bedford, and leave again for Nantucket, arriving same evening. The commendable object of the company in this movement, was to give as early information as possible to the citizens at large, whose premises have been destroyed.

It is very remarkable that no lives were lost, two or three were injured more or less severely.—About 30 kegs of powder were used in blowing up about as many buildings and proved very efficient.

The following is the appeal of the Selectmen of Nantucket for relief:

Our community have been visited with an awful calamity. A large part of the business portion of our town has been laid waste by fire, a section embracing nearly all of our Provision, Groceries and Dry Goods, seven Oil Factories; a large number of Mechanics' Shops, and hundreds of other buildings. Hundreds of families are rendered homeless at a very short notice. Many must be extremely destitute, and all of us very likely to be seriously incommodated by a scarcity of provisions which must shortly follow. Should you find it a reasonable duty to forward to a suffering community somewhat of your bounty, you may be assured that the distribution of such favors shall be promptly and very cheerfully attended to, by the undersigned.

Job. Coleman, Alfred Folger, Obed Swain, Nathaniel Rand, Wm. Barney, Jr., Eben W. Allen, Chas. G. Coffin, Selectmen of Nantucket.

A meeting of the citizens of Boston, was held yesterday, to take measures for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Nantucket.

It has been suggested that contributions be taken in the various churches in this town on the ensuing Sabbath for the same purpose.

Several petitions have been presented to the Senate, from merchants, mechanics, and others, against the passage of McKay's tariff bill, by which their interests would be liable to suffer exceedingly.

In Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Webster presented a memorial from copper manufacturers respecting the duty proposed on raw copper, in the new bill to reduce the tariff. The memorialists state that thirteen millions pounds copper are now annually consumed in the United States, one half of which is imported in a raw state from Chili, and paid for by 12 millions yards of cotton goods. Under the present law raw and sheathing copper are both free. The new bill proposes five per cent. on raw copper. While sheathing copper remains free under the present law without protection, we manufacture a part of the sheathing copper consumed in the United States through England sends to the United States more than half what we consume. With the advantage of five per cent. proposed, she will send all. He moved to lay the memorial on the table and have it printed.

Mr. Sevier moved to refer it to the printing committee.

Mr. Webster.—The motion is extraordinary. The subject is important and the petitioners ought to be heard.

Mr. Sevier.—Petitions of this kind will be pouring in from one end of the country to the other. They are intended to influence action or produce panic. I would not print them. The tariff would raise clamor and uproar in every workshop in the country, and the Senate would be inundated.

Mr. Webster.—The Senator from Arkansas, speaking of the effect of this bill. Clamor and uproar will be raised in every workshop in the country; if these men are to die, let them die game, protesting against the instrument of death.

After further debate the motion was agreed to.

THE TARIFF.—Some of the most guarded of the letter writers from Washington are holding out hopes that the tariff will yet be saved. The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, the position of Mr. Benton is doubtful, a that it is reported that he has declared his opposition to McKay's bill. The expression attributed to him is that he would "not touch it, with a foot pole." Great efforts are being made in Pennsylvania to save the Tariff. Both parties Reading were to have a meeting on Saturday evening, appealing to the Senate and George Dallas, to save the Tariff of 1842. Strong resolutions were to be passed in Pottsville by democratic party.

"Oldschool," the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, who is usually very cautious in statements, says—"I think I can hold out a hope that the Tariff will be saved in the Senate. Letters are being received here from Locofocos of other parts of the country, denouncing McKay's bill and the administration in unmitigated terms. They are not without effect."

A Day of Jubilee a Day of Sorrow. Sam Ford and wife came into Boston, on Saturday celebrate the Fourth. In the evening, while waiting at the Depot to take the cars home, they separated in the crowd. He was intoxicated the time of their separation, and the next morning she saw him he was a lifeless corpse! He staggered into the dock and got drowned. S. was the wife of a man sixty four years of age, husband, and the father of four children. Could he have foreseen it, how carefully he would have shunned the intoxicating cup. What calamity his poor family! And yet there are thousands rushing on to some such desperate end, forgetting that intemperance lessens pleasure, and turns days of jubilee into days of sorrow. Temperance, he other hand, increases all the enjoyments of life; it gives vigor and energy to the body and mind, and prepares its votaries to withstand the heaviest storms of adversity.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

The Great Popular
TAILORING, OUTFITTING,
AND
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS!

"OAK HALL"
BOSTON.

Visited by upwards of
80,000 PEOPLE!
THE YOUNG LION, taking a short nap, shake
the dew drops from his mane, and gives a real
old fashioned

"ROAR."

Those who remember the events of 1842, in Boston
he raising of the sign of

"OAK HALL,"

will not easily forget the tremendous excitement pro-
duced in the fashionable ready made clothing and fur-
nishing line, in the debut of the subscriber. It first
developed itself in gentle ripples upon the sluggish sea
of this branch of trade; and anon the ripples took the
form of swelling waves, rolling each upon another, until
its deep bosom was lashed into a tempest fearful to
behold, sweeping the high price and long credit system
to the deep gulf below. But to descend from this
high state of metaphor.

Until April 1842, when GEORGE W. SIMMONS
oak the field, it was not supposed for a moment, that
an individual possessed the tenacity to take the attitude
of innovator of old established customs of trade.

Until this time men had gone on their old plodding
way giving long credits, demanding as a recompense
for the long hope, from fifty to one hundred per cent ad-
vance. At this interesting epoch, the startling announce-
ment was heard, emanating from "OAK HALL,"

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
This announcement awoke the dreaming thousands,
Old men arose from their recumbent position, rubbed
their heavy eyelids, stretched their cramped and be-
numbed limbs; young men congregated on the corners
of the streets and looked unutterable things—guesses
and surmises were rife, when straight away they began
to cry "Mad Dog." Still on I went, unswayed by threats,
nor cajoled by flattery, until finally I have laid fast
and strong, a pinnacle stone as lasting and durable as
the hills. To prove the advantage of the

CASH SYSTEM
over all others, needs no lengthy tale. It must be ap-
parent to the most casual observer, that while it shields
the vendor from the ruinous losses often attendant upon
the credent system, it protects the purchaser from the
equally ruinous profits demanded by merchants to cover
bad debt, created by a system of long credits. To
those, therefore, who can command the

READY CASH,
this Establishment offers the strongest inducements.
The Stock being purchased fresh this Spring, at auc-
tion, and direct from the manufacturers, at some 25
per cent less than the cost of importation, and being
satisfied with small profits, will sell at a slight advance
upon auction prices.

And I would respectfully invite the attention of the
citizens of Boston and vicinity to my unusual
RICH DISPLAY
AND NEW DESIGNS OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS!

Received by the late arrivals per steamers and packet
ships from England and France. I have also purchas-
ed from our own home manufacture, at low prices, an
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT,
adapted to this Spring and coming Summer, that will
in point of beauty and splendor eclipse all other pre-
vious exhibitions at this popular place of resort. The
system and course I have adopted, viz:

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
satisfies me that I can with the utmost confidence re-
commend the same to the

PROFESSIONAL MAN,
or clothes that will wear coal black—from the medium
to the finest quality. To the

BUSINESS MAN,
clothes and ready made clothing, for durability and
strength. To the

MAN OF FASHION,
a choice selection of every style and fashion, with
plates from Paris, semi-monthly. To

CLERKS,
with moderate salaries, goods at about your own price.
To

MECHANICS,
every variety adapted to their different trades. To
SEAMEN,
an endless variety for sea or shore.

MILITARY NAVY AND FIREMEN'S
SUITS TO ORDER.
This is the grand and largest fashionable Depot of
Trade, where all can be fitted, from the largest man
down the smallest boy, and in every walk of life, from
the poor to the rich, at prices so low as to defy all
competition.

WHOLESALE DEALERS
will find an endless stock at
VERY LOW PRICES!
The following is a list of a few of the many thousand
articles that can be found, with prices annexed, at this
Establishment:—

Super Dress and Frock Coats from \$6 00 to 12 00
Jackets in all the variety 50 to 2 00
Vests, all shades and colors 50 to 2 00
Tweed Coats and Sacks 3 00 to 5 00
Overalls 37 to 50
Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00
Green Jackets 1 20 to 1 25
Thin Coats 75 to 2 00
Gloves 10 to 75
Cravats, of silk and satin to the lowest
grades, and Scarfs 12 1/2 to 2 00
Linen Bosoms 17 to 50
Linen Collars 6 to 17
Umbrellas 50 to 1 00
Good ones for 12 to 37
Braces 12 1/2 to 75
Cases Cloth and Smoking Caps 1 00 to 4 00
Carpet Bags, Valises and Trunks 1 00 to 25
Socks 8 to 75
Shirts 50 to 1 50
Drawers 37 1/2 to 1 00
Soap, Tooth Brushes, Purses, Shirt Studs, &c.; Canes,
Hair Oil, Hair Brushes.
Also—An invoice of Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. that
will be closed up cheap.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Cloth Jackets from \$2 50 to 4 50
Satin: Jackets 2 00 to 2 50
Vests 40 to 1 25
Pants 50 to 2 00
Thin Jackets 50 to 1 00
Thin Coats and Sacks 75 to 1 00
OAK HALL EXPRESS
will be in readiness to deliver packages of goods in
any part of Boston and neighboring towns, free of ex-
pense.
THIS DAY,
FROM SIMMONS'S
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
CITY OF BOSTON,
32-34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,
(opposite Merchants' Row.)
ENTRANCE AT No 32.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing
that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable
Pills have in their composition two of the most
valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and
Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, nei-
ther do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have
once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing
to come forward and announce, in the most public
manner, that they have been cured of long standing
complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In
fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's veg-
etable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the
public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and vir-
tue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you,
please send another lot immediately. The sale of
Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase
they are becoming very popular. I sell more and
more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier
of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One
fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them
finds any fault with them; they have wrought some
very great cures. One lady, who has been confined
to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for
twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of
her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lor-
raine's Pills! I might name many other cases
where the cures have been as great, but have not
time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after
which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and
this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me
truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in
consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS,
and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel
as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills.
We have sold all we had last. They have given very
good satisfaction, better than any other pills which
we have in our market. I think in a short time they
will take the place of others. We have had no
fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary,
they have been praised loudly. I think we
could have quite a number of highly respectable cer-
tificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for
publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been
confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole win-
ter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston
and could get nothing that would relieve me more
than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtu-
ty of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I
took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I ha-
ken but eight pills! my Rheumatism had entirely
left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time
and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such
effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to
raise my hand; the bones were in different places
destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach
the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent,
all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I
took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which
gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obd. servt., JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflic-
ted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard
that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It
is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one
to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one
dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir. I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with
similar letters to the above, but believing the above
extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I
omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10
Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stinson
North Parish—H. Haley Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker.
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topshfield—B. F. Adams.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-
scriptions:—
Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 5 00
Whig 5 00
Eclectic Magazine 5 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 6 00
Littell's Living Age 5 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 1 50
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine 3 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 3 00
Assistant 3 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 5 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Monthly, 1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the follow-
ing and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-
er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-
ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS
and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

NEW CASH STORE.

H. TOWNSEND begs leave to an-
nounce that he has taken the shop on Main St.
A few doors South of Park Street,
where he will be kept a good assortment of
WEST INDIA GOODS.
Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Cakes, Wenden and Ston
Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &
which will be sold at the lowest cash price.
A share of patronage is solicited.
Danvers, Oct 25-

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market,.)
SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand
and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany,
Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat on common Chairs; Mahogany, Case-
back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cra-
ckles; Cribbs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing
Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Sewing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy
Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually
found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the
best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article
will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers
and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foun-
dation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best ob-
servations of the decrements of life, according to the ex-
perience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the
most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country,
and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846,

has issued 986 policies.

The amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of

the risks thus far) \$39,500 besides guarantee capital.

So plus to be refunded to members at the end of every

five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William

Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James

Reid, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes,

Peter Winthrop, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one

hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually,

during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$22.50 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit

of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only

obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of

life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that peri-

od, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by

paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional secu-

rity for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his

family on his decease, though he dies intestate.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community,

and it cannot be long before its benefits

will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insur-

ance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any ad-

ditional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEAD.

Danvers, May 28, 1846.

SCALE OF ANNUAL PAYMENTS,

FOR EACH HUNDRED DOLLARS

Age.	On a policy for the whole life	For seven years.	For one year.	Age.	On a policy for the whole life	For seven years.	For one year.
10	\$1 30	\$0 75	\$0 72	36	\$2 74	\$1 38	\$1 26
11	1 30	0 75	0 72	37	2 84	1 43	1 30
12	1 41	0 76	0 73	38	2 93	1 48	1 35
13	1 44	0 76	0 73	39	3 04	1 53	1 35
14	1 48	0 80	0 77	40	3 16	1 58	1 44
15	1 53	0 84	0 78	41	3 27	1 63	1 51
16	1 56	0 87	0 78	42	3 39	1 68	1 57
17	1 61	0 90	0 82	43	3 52	1 73	1 61
18	1 65	0 92	0 85	44	3 65	1 79	1 65
19	1 70	0 95	0 88	45	3 81	1 87	1 71
20	1 74	0 98	0 91	46	3 96	1 96	1 77
21	1 78	1 00	0 93	47	4 13	2 07	1 78
22	1 83	1 02	0 95	48	4 31	2 18	1 85
23	1 88	1 05	0 99	49	4 50	2 30	1 94
24	1 94	1 08	1 01	50	4 71	2 44	2 03
25	2 00	1 11	1 05	51	4 92	2 58	2 12
26	2 05	1 15	1 07	52	5 15	2 74	2 22
27	2 09	1 17	1 07	53	5 39	2 94	2 45
28	2 15	1 17	1 10	54	5 66	3 17	2 55
29	2 21	1 20	1 15	55	5 94	3 43	2 71
30	2 28	1 21	1 17	56	6 24	3 72	2 91
31	2 34	1 23	1 19	57	6 57	4 02	3 13
32	2 42	1 25	1 20	58	6 92	4 34	3 32
33	2 49	1 27	1 21	59	7 29	4 67	3 57
34	2 57	1 29	1 22	60	7 65	5 01	4 17
35	2 66	1 34	1 25				

Thus a person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one
hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually
during his life, two dollars and twenty-eight cents; and one
in his fortieth year, three dollars and sixteen cents.

If you have not time to peruse this at present
preserve it for a leisure moment—it is of
importance. In again presenting
to the public the

DANDELION AND TOMATO
PANACEA.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it, that it
is a specific for ALL the diseases to which the human
races is subject; but does claim that in all complaints where
a purifier of the Blood is required that this Panacea is in-
fallible, and its powers are admitted by all who have us-
ed it, and it has the sanction of our first Physicians.

He would ask for it only, that need to which the public
may deem it entitled—and would prefer that the health
results be its sole recommendation, and the relief and health
which must accrue to the diseased and suffering from its
use should proclaim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the Dandelion and
Tomato Panacea, is the best remedy that has yet been of-
fered, and no article has given such universal satisfaction
for Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Indi-
gestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Scurvy, and all cutaneous eruptions of the Skin.
Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, General debility, or any
complaint that HAS ITS ORIGIN IN IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.

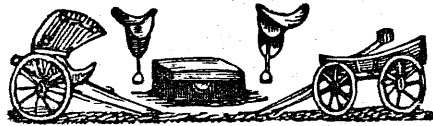
This PANACEA is composed of all must be aware
who know anything of the DANDELION, TOMATO, and
SARSAPARILLA, its principal ingredients, from the
most innocuous as well as the most effectual remedies to be
found in the Vegetable kingdom; and who does not know
that for all those Diseases, in which a complete and rad-
ical change in the composition of the Blood, in the secre-
tions of the Liver, and in the formation of the solid parts
of the body, are regarded there are no remedies, that will
for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a Vegetable composition, the public
may rest assured; but should any prove skeptical, I can
show them the VOUCHERS OF EMINENT PHYSI-
CIANS to that effect, who have examined the formula,
and have tested its virtues.

CAUTION.
The purchaser will be careful to see that my name IS
signed on the wrapper of each bottle as there are
worthless articles put up in smaller bottles, pretended
to produce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be-
ware therefore and enquire for DANDELION & TOMATO
Panacea, which may be obtained of my
daily appointed Agents.

JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Proprietor,
Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square, E. Boston.
For sale in Danvers, by Joseph Shed and Sylvester
Proctor.
Salem—J. S. Harrison, Henry J. Pratt James Emerton.
George P. Farrington.

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice
of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of super-
ior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment
of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 232 Essex st.
Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr.



THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assort-

ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSSES.

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid

Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,

Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage

and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the

most reasonable terms.

matters; and if one new branch of good fruit is put on what is now a worthless stock, by a new beginner, we shall be amply paid for this trouble. Try it, boys; the knowledge gained by the practice of it will be satisfactory to you as long as you live.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 25, 1846.

PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Much has been said by the so-called democratic party, about the similarity of sentiment of the aristocracy of England and the Whig party in this country and during the political campaign of 1840, they were jeeringly taunted by the loco party with the sneering epithet of *British Whigs*, and of obtaining pecuniary assistance from England to prosecute their efforts in attempting to place into office the men who were elected. The absurdity and falseness of all such attempts to conceal their own character as *British Tories* appears evident, from the fact that—among the first acts of the administration and in the face of the strongest opposition from the loco focus was that of passing the existing Tariff Bill, than which nothing could have been more obnoxious to British capitalists or more opposed to their welfare and interests. Such has always been the feelings of that Government, and so strong was the fear of competition from the colonies, that the British Parliament while the States were under colonial government enacted the following law;

"Be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same That from and after the 4th day of June, 1650, no mill or other engine for splitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected or after such erection, continued in any of his Majesty's colonies in America; and if any person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected, or after such erection continue or cause to be continued, in any of said colonies, any such mill, engine, forge or furnace, every person or persons so offending, shall, for every such mill, engine, forge or furnace, forfeit the sum of £200 of lawful money of Great Britain."

And recently since the prospect of a repeal of the Tariff of 1842, has been manifested, much satisfaction has been expressed on the other side of the water, while, within our own borders nothing but disappointment and sorrow and indignation at the miserable and slavish subservience of our Representatives in Congress to the dictates of a few Southern champions of slavery under the command of South Carolinian chivalry and a banner emblazoned with the republican motto of Slavery and its interest.

The question is frequently suggested to our minds, is this state of things always to exist? Must we forever be subjected to this unsettled state of public policy, and our capitalists, manufacturers and industrial mechanics forever be obliged to distrust the honesty of their legislators, and by their impolitic acts be prevented from engaging in any undertakings which shall secure prosperity and employment to our citizens? We think not. The time will, must come when the people, the sovereign people will become convinced that in order to secure to themselves good laws and of wholesome application they must elect to their offices of trust men whose principles and actions will accord with their professions, and should the present Tariff be repealed and Mr. McKay's substituted, then will an opportunity be afforded to judge who are traitors to their country's interest and the meaning of all such vote-traps as the following, which Mr. Cameron admitted in the Senate, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Webster, "were used in Pennsylvania in 1814 on the flags of the locos:

"POLK AND DALLAS,"
TEXAS AND OREGON.

"THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OF 1812"
or, with "Polk and Dallas, and the Tariff of '42"

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

This paper, which has been conducted with much ability by that fearless champion of liberty, Cassius M. Clay, completed its first volume on the 15th inst. During its publication it has been assailed in the most fiendish spirit by a powerful host of the dupes of Slavery, who have resorted to the foulest schemes which have ever disgraced a miserable faction in their attempts to suppress its publication. Knowing as they did that the influence of the great friend of Reform in whatever channel directed was mighty and overpowering, they sought to smother it by a resort to violent measures, and by tasking their wicked ingenuity to the utmost, succeeded in arousing a malignant spirit of persecution in the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., at which place it was originally started. Finding that an exposition of the disgraceful and degrading system of slavery, accompanied by the irresistible arguments of its unnecessary existence, was awakening a strong feeling of sympathy and justice in behalf of the slave in the very heart of Kentucky, as a last resort, even while the editor was dangerously sick, they mustered together a score of brutish, cowardly ruffians and proceeded to the office of the True American and satiated their thirst for revenge by bruising and destroying much of the material, and tumbling it together, placed it on board of a vessel and despatched it for Cincinnati, at which place it arrived in a dilapidated condition. All this, however, did not intimidate the morally intrepid Clay from pursuing the great work to which he had sacrificed personal and political popularity in his own State, and to which he had pledged his time, talent, and his very life also; and we find him soon after recovering from his severe indisposition and replenishing his injured office-material, resuming the publication of his independent Journal, in Cincinnati, and causing it to be distributed broadcast through the country and particularly wherever it could gain admission, into the interior of the slave population, and continued to do so until his departure with his company of soldiers to engage in the Mexican War.

This last act we can but think has given to his friends a just cause for indignation and sorrow; while at the same time we are bound to believe that he was influenced and deceived by mistaken notions of honor and policy; imbibed, honestly perhaps, from the principles of the semi-barbarous community in which he has lived, and the power of which is unknown and unimaginable to those who breathe the moral and more congenial atmosphere of the free states. While we must ever lament the imprudence of this foolish act, still is there as much in the character of this great man as shown by his magnanimous spirit and fearless and independent course in behalf of the down-trodden slave worthy of admiration.

The American is now edited by a native of South Carolina, who has proved the sincerity of his emancipation views by his acts, and who manifests much wisdom and ability in its management. We append the closing paragraph of his last leading article, hoping all true friends of freedom will give heed thereto according to their ability:

"We have thus stated some of the seasons which induce us to believe the maintenance of the True American essential to the progress of liberty. It is but just, however, that we should say plainly and directly to the friends of freedom in the free States, that this cannot be done, unless they stand by it. We furnish the True American to non-slaveholding white subscribers at a dollar for the year, and if the subscription elsewhere was so large as to pay more than the expenses, we would scatter the paper in every log cabin in Kentucky where it would be received and read. We have no pecuniary interest or aim in this matter. We have another employment which takes up our time during the day, and we devote hours which should be given often to rest, and oftener still to our family, to the True American. Without leisure to think out carefully all that we say, or time to condense and correct, we give honest vent to our feelings and expression to our arguments, in defence of liberty. It was not always so with us. We remember the time when we bought and sold human beings as unconcernedly, as if they had been brutes of the field, and now that we see our error, and know the deep, deep sin it has entailed upon us, we would labor night and day to wake our countrymen to the enormity of the evil which is crushing them and their children, and stamping the very impress of God with degradation. Believing the True American to be an instrument in working out this great result, we earnestly devote ourselves to it, and as earnestly ask the friends of freedom to sustain it!"

The following was received from a fair correspondent, which of course, relieves that sex from all suspicion in the manufacture of such "artikels."

RECIPE TO MAKE A TATTLER.

Take of a vine called Runabout, and the root Nimble Tongue, of each six handfuls, fifteen ounces of Ambition, the same quantity of Non-sense, bruise them together in a Mortar of Misapprehension, boil them over the fire of Wild Surmises till you see the sum of Falsehood rising on the top—strain through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it into the pocket of Maliginity, and stop it up with the cork of Envy.

Suck a glass through the quill of Malevolence, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.—*Exchange Paper.*

This is materially the description of the substance of which a score or more gossiping lumps of humanity are composed, whose present place of abode chances to be within the circumference of a thousand miles of this place. They are well instructed in all that constitutes the charms peculiar to their profession, and have acquired so much proficiency in the art, that dame Nature seems to have been unusually kind and lavish toward them, and has caused their ears to be enlarged to a prodigious size, some say as large as a donkey's. We have been informed that some of these precious band have been supplied with a patent, revolving, double-barrelled palate, which is ingeniously connected with the malignant organs of the head, and supplies partially the deficiency of brains, gives constant employment to those who desire nothing better, and enables them to emit at one discharge, a jug-full of abusive epithets, several pounds of silly yarns, and a hog'shead of falsehoods as big as hail-stones.

It is said that a serious accident, which proved nearly fatal, happened to one of the club recently. In attempting to force through a barrel of the instrument the shadow of a truth, the cylinder burst, and by the explosion a whole heap of rotten compost which had been carefully digested and prepared for distribution among the starving populace, became ignited. Fortunately a good supply of soft soap (a very valuable article with the fraternity) was procured, and poured on pretty thick, and by this means the threatening flames were smothered.

We are requested to give notice, that the Club continues to meet as usual, semi-occasionally, at the most convenient place that can be found, where all those who desire to contribute to the common stock, (a good reservoir having been provided for its safe-keeping) or become honor-ary members, can do so, and obtain certificates which will entitle them to all the benefits of the club, and secure to them the usual large dividend which is declared invariably at every meeting.

It is understood, of course, that this invitation is extended to those only, who are destitute of self-respect, and have no regard for their own reputation or that of others; who delight in slander.

"Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie All corners of the world; kings, queens and states, Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

We think there is no project so essential to the interests and prosperity of this part of the town as the proposed railroad from Danvers to Malden. The fact, that it has been so strenuously and systematically opposed for two winters by the Eastern Railroad, shows very conclusively, we think, that that Corporation has confidence that it will be built, if chartered. Independent of that, the facts which have appeared in the evidence before the Committee of the Legislature, amply show that the business which would naturally come upon such a road, would be sufficient to support it. We have not, and never have had, any doubt but that if we could get a charter, the Maine Extension Road would assist in its construction, and afford every facility and accommodation at the Boston terminus. We hope, therefore, that our citizens will make another, and a stronger effort even than they have heretofore made, to obtain a charter for this road. There is evidently a more liberal feeling upon the chartering of new railroads existing throughout the state. Charters for numerous and important roads will be asked for from the next Legislature, and we mistake much if the narrow and suicidal policy pursued by the Legislature for the last two winters will not be entirely changed, and railroads put as they ought to be upon the same footing with other corporations, and the principle acknowledged that competition is the only preventative against the extension of monopolies.

ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

At the Annual Meeting of the Essex Railroad Company, held at the Mansion House on Monday, the Directors chosen at the meeting for organization were unanimously re-elected, viz: Joseph S. Cabot, Stephen A. Chase, Elias Putnam, Eben Sutton, Benj. T. Reed, Gayton P. Osgood, Henry G. Gray.

The President submitted a report stating the progress of the surveys &c. and a disposition seemed to prevail to push the work forward with all practicable rapidity. Operations will probably be commenced within a very short time, so that the road to North Danvers is expected to be opened before the winter commences. The survey, under the direction of Mr. Hall, the Engineer, is entirely completed from Salem to North Danvers, a distance of five miles, and the estimated expense of constructing this part of it will be about \$119,000. From Salem to North Andover such progress has been made as to authorize the expectation of a more favorable route than was anticipated from the preliminary survey. From North Andover to Methuen the route will be the same as that of the alteration of the Maine Extension Road, and it is proposed that an arrangement be made with that company for the use of their track, so as to obviate the necessity for two roads, side by side, and two bridges across the Merrimac. The Methuen Company will afford all reasonable facilities for depot sites, &c.

The Directors were unanimously authorized to make an arrangement with the Eastern Railroad Co. to furnish the cars and motive power for the whole or part of the Essex Railroad, when completed; and also to obtain a loan from their surplus funds, of a sum sufficient for the construction of such part of the road as the Directors should see fit, offering for security a mortgage of such part of the road as may be built by the loan so made, and also to make such arrangements with the Maine Extension Co., for the use of their road from North Andover to Methuen, as may be necessary and expedient.

Should these measures be effected and the road completed to North Danvers this fall, there will be left only thirteen miles from North Danvers to North Andover, to be constructed, through a favorable country—for which purpose the stock that is now and will be subscribed can be wholly applied. Gentlemen of skill and experience in these matters, who had investigated the prospects of this road, expressed themselves strongly of opinion that it would be profitable stock and there can hardly be a doubt that the whole road will be speedily completed.—*Salem Reg.*

A farewell meeting was held in the ancient church in Gloucester, West Parish, on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., when a discourse, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Gloucester, from the following exceedingly appropriate text: "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste? Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?"—*Baggai, i. 4; ii. 3.* After the discourse a poem, written by Rev. Mr. Prince, of this town, and expressive of various thoughts and associations awakened by a visit to the old house, was read by Rev. Mr. Lee, of Salem. The church was densely thronged by an audience composed of people of different religious persuasions, from Gloucester and vicinity.

This was the oldest church-edifice in Essex County, and among the most ancient now standing in New England, having been erected in 1710 (instead of 1713, as we erroneously stated a fortnight since) and being therefore 136 years old.—The oldest church now standing in the United States is in Hingham, Mass.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. King, for a copy of the Speeches of Mr. G. P. Marsh of Vermont, Mr. Hudson of Mass., and Mr. Joseph M. Root, of Ohio, on the Tariff.

THE TARIFF.

The fate of the present Tariff remains uncertain. The debate still continues in the Senate, by the Whig members, while the Democrats maintain a deathly silence. We copy the following from the correspondence of the N. Y. Herald:

"We are in a most glorious condition at this crisis—for it is a crisis—a crisis to the administration—a crisis to the party—a crisis to the country—and a crisis of life or death to Pennsylvania, whiggery or locofocoism, and nothing less.—At the hazard of our reputation, as a prophet, we now tell you that the tariff bill from the House will not pass the Senate without material modification, or if it does, it will be by a proviso extending the act of 1842 in its operation to the expiration of the next session of Congress. The administration is in great perturbation. The President to-day is really excited, irritated, dispirited and alarmed. Several members of the House—several Senators—a member of the Cabinet—and a number of private citizens from the States, have called to see the President to-day upon this subject of the Tariff—and an influential Senator has told him that the present bill of reductions is inexpedient, unsafe, and dangerous. It does not yield the revenue required—it diminishes the revenue, when we are compelled to borrow money—if adopted, it will drive you to direct taxation or a speedy repeal, and either would be very hazardous. In either case Pennsylvania is lost—gone by the board; and as goes the Keystone so goes the Union."

It is said Mr. Dallas, the Vice President has appealed to Mr. Walker to save him from the disaster of the casting vote, in recommending a mitigation of the destructive schedules of the bill, especially the thirty per cent schedule. And the news to-night was that there were ascertained to be nearly half a dozen of Democratic Senators, who are all anxious for a "compromise," or an entire abandonment of the bill, as preferable to its passage in its present form. Day by day the cloud has been thickening, and to-night we hear the muttering of ominous thunder.

Mr. Clay effected a compromise in 1835 in favor of the South; what could you think, if Mr. Calhoun were to be equally instrumental in a compromise to the salvation of Pennsylvania on the bill of '46—by a graduation of its reductions.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:—"There is an earnest effort making to compromise the Tariff question here, Mr. Webster and the manufacturers taking part in it. The plan is to reduce all the duties above thirty per cent in the Tariff of 1842 to 30 per cent, retaining the specifics wherever they exist in the law of 1842. This is the main feature in the proposed compromise."

The Locofoco organ, [Salem Advertiser] of Wednesday attempted one of those dirty cheats for which Locofocoism is famous, but which no honorable man would be engaged in. This was no less than an endeavor to impose upon the people of this District the belief that their Representative is in favor of abolishing the Fishing Bounties! The organ knows better, but seems to think that the fishermen are fools enough to be swindled out of their votes as the Pennsylvanians were—under false pretences. When Benton's bill comes up, we shall see who are the Fisherman's friends.—*Salem Reg.*

MELANCHOLLY SUICIDE. Between the hours of 6 o'clock on Monday evening, and 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, an individual by the name of Jacob B. Schoener committed suicide by cutting his throat at his room at the American House, Boston, where he has been staying some time as a boarder.

EASTERN RAILROAD. This Company are about to lay down a few miles of new track, between Chelsea and Lynn, which will complete their double track between Boston and Salem.

The lady of ex-president Tyler, now at Gardiner's Island, presented her husband with "a fine boy" on Sunday evening week.

DISTRESSING DISPENSATION.—Sudden death of Three Sisters.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that, on Thursday last, one of the Misses McCue, of that city, went to market, returned home and died, as it is supposed, from the effects of the heat, soon after. On Friday, the second sister died in the same manner, after returning from the funeral. On Saturday, the third sister died in the carriage; while attending the funeral of the second sister. The young ladies were all in apparent health to the time of their death.

The commencement at Dartmouth College takes place on the 30th inst. The graduating class consists of 27. Hon. Amos Kendall is to address the Literary Societies.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Both Houses of Congress have voted to adjourn on the 10th of August.

FOR THE COURIER.

A Rare Gem.

A relic of antiquity was sold at the auction room of Daniel P. Clough, in this town, on Saturday evening last; it was something in the shape of a book.—The enterprising proprietor of this establishment seems to think that "variety is the spice of life;" for he not only supplies his customers with every species of "gewgaw," that was ever fashioned by the wild vagaries of a mercenary Yankee, but (to eclipse his brother knights of the hammer) has actually immersed into the recesses of past literature, and dragged from the rubbish of past ages a prize that would eradicate the pencillings of time from the brow of an antiquarian. This book was printed some three hundred and fifty years ago, and though its appearance would indicate it to have been coeval with the antediluvians, it is only rendered dearer by the mutilations of time. It would seem that its value was not appreciated, as it was sold for the trifling sum of twelve dollars. We understand that Mr. Clough has a few more left of the same sort.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—By reference to the market review, in this day's paper, it will be seen that a lot of 360 barrels good country flour has been sold at \$2.06 1-4 per barrel. This is considerable less than it was ever known to have reached before in this market; and we believe that it is at a lower price than a lot of good merchantable flour was ever sold in the United States, previous to this date.—*St. Louis News.*

Obituary.

It has become our melancholy duty to record the death of Mr. WILLIAM POOLE, son of Eitch Poole Esq., of this town, who died Wednesday morning July 22d, in the 22d year of his age. Having received an excellent education, both in academies and under the instruction of Rev. Chas. C. Sewall, he commenced the study of medicine in an eminent physician of Salem, some two years ago, and pursued this, his favorite avocation for which mind and disposition admirably fitted him, until the latter part of the last summer, when, owing to declining health, he was compelled to abandon his studies. Shortly after, his health not improving, determined with the advice of his friends, to spend the winter in a warmer climate; and according to the wish of October sailed for Mansonia, Chas. where he spent the winter and most of the spring. His letters from that place have been perused with much pleasure by the readers of the Courier. He was not written with a most distant view to publication, but were so interesting to those who had in manuscript that his friends were prevailed upon to allow them to be printed. He returned in the latter part of May, very weak and emaciated, having been sick most of the voyage. Since then, at times, he has been better, and frequently rode out at no time since his return have his friends entertained hopes of his entire recovery. He failed gradually for a few previous to his last. His end peaceful and calm. He seemed to sink imperceptibly into the arms of death.

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." He was a professor of religion, and was supported and cheered during all his sickness by an unwavering faith in the glorious promises of the gospel.

His loss will be deeply felt by all who knew Noble and affectionate in his disposition, with a superior order, he bid fair to become a pride to family, an honor to his profession, and a bright ornament to society. Truly, "the cord that is loosed is indeed of silver—and the bowl that is broken is made of gold." He was a man of gold beyond all price. His memory will be long and fondly cherished, and his virtues remembered, by a large circle of friends, not least by one who long knew and appreciated worth, who was loved by him as an intimate friend, and who now places this early tribute upon his tomb.

ESCAPE FROM THE STATE PRISON.—A very remarkable escape was made from the State Prison in Charlestown Tuesday morning between 2 and 4 o'clock. Three prisoners, Charles W. Johnson, aged 24, who was sentenced to the State Prison for 10 years from Sept. 1841, for highway robbery, John Adams, alias John Allen, aged 30, who was sent to Prison in Sept. 1841, for years, for breaking into a store, &c., and Johnson, who was sentenced in Sept. 1845, some 6 years for burglary, took their departure from their cells at an early hour. As the prisoners are all fastened in by one of the others took advantage of this circumstance to open their doors and escape into the pass-way. They then forced the bar off the Luth window, which at this place is close to the side wall, and by hitching a rope to the edge of the house, let themselves down.

The Warden, Mr. Robinson, offers a reward of 50 dollars for each convict.

The Case of Howard.—It is reported that before the execution of the unfortunate Howard, for the murder of Miss Huson, he made a confession of his guilt, and declared that he was actuated to the commission of the crime by the influence of a woman, who had seduced him. He drank freely, had a quantity with him when he committed the deed. He even drank while in the house of a man, until reason lost its control and he did not act for which he was executed. He says he had the advantage which education gives was ignorant of the first precepts of morality, scarce had heard of a God—an eternity. Sworn to education—intellectual and moral—prepared him for a drunkard—and Rum brought to the gallows. May the career and end of Howard—in the freshness and strength of his gone down to a murderer's grave—prove a salutary lesson to every young man who begins to wander from rectitude of purpose and integrity of heart.—*Manchester American.*

LOSS AT NANTUCKET.—We learn that the estimate of loss by the recent fire, made up by a committee appointed for the purpose, makes the total amount of property destroyed, \$875,000; amount insured, \$310,155; balance of loss, \$564,845. Between 300 and 400 buildings were destroyed. The loss by the Bristol County Insurance Co. is \$52,000.

The most vivid description of the fire that has been seen, is given in the following letter, a correspondent of the Exeter News Letter:

Along the path of the flames were stored thousands of barrels of oil, and tons of spermaceti. The casks were burned through, and the liquid ran down the streets, converting them into rivers of fire, driving the appalled inhabitants before it and washing the buildings that lined the ways with burning waves. So rapid was its approach to some points, that men had barely time to escape, and even two fire engines were prey to the element. It ran out upon the wharves in the harbor, still blazing, and resembled, in thousand flashes and spires of light a gorgeous palace of gold amid the sea. The country was as light as at noon. For hours, the town was a lake of fire; the moon looked bloody, and the glare above, while the noise of the flames like the roar of the ocean, and the explosions blowing up the houses, like the tempest-bursts of thunder.

It was morning before the progress of the destruction was checked, but many, who saw sun go down, in affluence had been reduced to poverty and destitution. Numerous were the thrilling incidents that occurred during the hours of the night. A number of the officers and crew of a Revenue Cutter in the harbor, came ashore, and rendered valuable assistance. At the time, just as a store blown up, they lost sight of their commander, it was feared he was killed. Several minutes of intense anxiety passed, but at length he was found unharmed, and so great was the joy of the seamen, that they opened their arms, and received him with repeated embraces.

Two ladies, strangers in the town, not knowing whither to go, fled to one of the wharves for safety. In a brief period, every building near the wharf was on fire. The burning poured into the docks, and they were surrounded by flames; the wharf was supported by wooden piles, and in momentary danger, this frightful situation, they remained for an hour, but were finally discovered by a boat from the Revenue Cutter, and released from their distressing position.

COURIER.

VOLUME 2.

The young bookseller had like to die a
as Sam Slick says.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1846.

THE GAG SYSTEM.

The dishonest precipitancy and blindfolded patriotism manifested by the administration party is widely at variance with the true spirit of our republican government and liable to engender and encourage a system of unjust and corrupt legislation. The evidence of this disposition is distinctly seen in the successful attempts during the late Presidential election to discourage all enquiry in regard to the qualifications of the present Chief Magistrate who was then a candidate for the suffrages of the people. And more recently during the late session of Congress, has this desire to choke and strangle and prevent a free discussion of principles and measures, been too conspicuously displayed to have escaped observation.

Perhaps a short extract from the Speech of Mr. Hudson of Mass., on the Army and Appropriation Bill will serve to enlighten us as to the policy of this corrupt administration:

A message was received from the President of the United States with reference to our relations with Mexico. This message was accompanied by voluminous correspondence which passed between our Government and Mexico, and also between the Executive and Gen. Taylor. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the subject. The debate, by a vote of the majority party, was limited to the short space of two hours. One hour and a half of that time was consumed in reading the correspondence, and even then one half of the papers were not read. The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs called up a bill, which had been for some time upon our table, which simply authorized the President to accept the services of volunteers, should they be necessary to defend our own soil, or repel invasion from our territory. This bill was under debate for some thirty minutes but no Whig was able to obtain the floor. Then, for the first time, a declaration of war was mentioned, and sundry amendments to that effect were offered. When the time for discussion expired, the committee passed upon the amendments, and the bill was immediately reported to the House, and passed under the previous question. Thus, sir, was war declared after a debate of some thirty minutes only, and that confined entirely to a few brief remarks by four members of the Democratic party. Not an individual of the minority was permitted to say a word upon the great and absorbing question of peace and war. The House knows, and the country shall know, the hasty and inconsiderate manner in which they have been involved in all the horrors of war. A grosser instance of precipitancy and rashness cannot be found in the history of any assembly calling itself a deliberative body.

Thus, sir, were the Whig party in the House compelled, by a tyrannical majority, to pass upon this great question without a single word of debate on their part, and without having one-half of the documents which were submitted by the President read! And now we are told, by the members of the same dominant party, that it is treasonable to speak against a measure thus hastily and tyrannically forced through the House, without debate, amid scenes of excitement and confusion. Opposition to this measure, we are told, would have been proper before it had passed; but now, being at war, all opposition to the measure shows a want of patriotism, and a disposition to take sides with the enemy. Sir, I admit no such principle; I will submit to no such rule. And has it come to this, that all debate is to be suppressed in this Hall—that freedom of speech is to be denied to the representative of the free people? A doctrine more despotic was never advanced. According to this doctrine, if the President, led on by vain ambition, or by a reasonable desire to raise himself to a throne on the ruins of our free Government, has the wickedness to trample upon the prerogatives of Congress, and commence an unjust war with a foreign power, we are to submit in silence, because hostilities have already commenced. We are to stand by in the meek submission, and see our right invaded, and the property and lives of our citizens wantonly sacrificed, because a drilled majority of political partisans may have succeeded in pressing through Congress, without debate, an endorsement of Executive usurpation. I say, sir, I will countenance no such doctrine; I will submit to no such dogma.

We are told, by gentlemen on this floor, that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war. Sir, I have no sympathy with that dastardly sentiment. What! has it come to this, that a weak or wicked Executive may usurp power and involve the nation in an unjust war, and an unscrupulous majority may press through the House, without debate, a bill sanctioning that iniquitous procedure, and then all mouths must be closed on the subject? Is this the liberty and the only liberty granted to the representatives of a free people? Is it treason to point out the faults of a corrupt Administration? Are we to submit in all things to the will of the President? If so, we have nothing left of liberty but the name. We are already under a despotism. Such doctrines are an answer for corrupt sycophants, who bow to the Executive for place, but they are unworthy of freemen.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hudson was among the few, or as they were tauntingly named by one of the loco foco members of the House—the "ignoble fourteen"—who had the manly independence to vote in regard to this bill as his own sense of honor and justice dictated. Mr. King, our own Representative, was also one of the small number who dared to oppose or deny the usurpation and hot haste of those unworthy and imprudent public servants, for which he deserves and we doubt not will ever receive the gratitude and commendation of his constituents.

Towards the close of the session we had another display of this unjust policy, and which but for the indomitable energy and perseverance of one of the Senators from this State—"honest John Davis"—might have proved successful as the one before mentioned. On the 8th of August a message was received by Congress from the President desiring an appropriation of two million of dollars to be placed under his control to be used if necessary in the adjustment of peace with Mexico. A

bill to that effect passed the House of Representatives with an amendment, that in the event of an accession of territory by a treaty with Mexico, involuntary servitude should not exist therein. In the Senate however, an attempt was made to pass the bill, rejecting the amendment of the House, which was of course, extremely objectionable in the eye of the Southern portion of that body. On Monday, a few moments previous to the adjournment, Mr. Davis, of Mass., having the floor embraced the opportunity to enquire into the cause which led to the desire of rejecting the amendment, but was coldly repulsed with the reply that it was too late to give reasons or discuss the merits of the bill: Mr. Davis objected to this procedure in a short speech which however consumed the few moments previous to the arrival of the hour fixed upon for adjournment, and for thus indulging a spirit of inquiry and desire to vote understandingly has the honorable Senator been censured by several of the leading democratic newspapers. For ourselves we can but admire the course pursued by the cautious and far-seeing Senator. Most assuredly if the President and his friends in Congress, in this request were actuated only by a desire to effect an honorable and speedy restoration of peace, there could have been no reasonable objection to the amendment which passed the House. The desire that exclusive control and arrangement of the terms of peace with Mexico be placed in the power of the Executive, without any intimation as to what those terms might be, judging from the previous course and his administration, might well admonish Mr. Davis of the possibility of this appropriation being used to extend the 'area of freedom,' and encourage the "peculiar Southern institution," and we are heartily glad that he was the means of defeating this evidently corrupt bill.

The Difference.

In our last paper we took some notice of the doings of Congress, and the state of humiliation and disgrace brought upon the country by the present administration. It may be well now to make a comparison of this state of public affairs with what would have existed if HENRY CLAY had been elected and Whig councils had been in the ascendancy.

In the first place we should not have had Texas annexed to the Union with all its horrid train of slavery, war, national debt and national crime. We should not have had two Texas Senators to give strength to slave-holding legislation, to give the North a Revenue-advocates Tariff to depress free labor and bring it down to the labor prices of Europe. We should not have seen the Veto applied to stop useful internal improvements and repudiate just debts, that the money might be applied in carrying on an unjust and most disgraceful war with a feeble nation. We should not have witnessed the disgraceful boasting, shuffling and afterwards the humble backing out in the case of the Oregon controversy. We should not have seen a monster national bank placed in the control of the government under the name of an Independent Treasury.

These and many other acts of the present administration equally dishonorable and unworthy of any civilized government, would not have been witnessed had Henry Clay been elected President of these United States, as he would have been had it not been for the vile deception practised upon the people of Pennsylvania in representing that Mr. Polk was in favor of the Tariff of 1842. Had the so-called Liberty party voted for Mr. Clay, Slavery would have been penned up in the limits then assigned to it. We should have had no more black territory, no Texas, no war, no British Tariff, no Sub Treasury, no causes for money panics and no National Debt. We should have had a vast free territory spreading around and by its increasing population rooting out and swallowing up Slavery. Kentucky would soon be stepping into the ranks of the Free States, and Maryland and Virginia would speedily follow. We should have had a good protective Tariff which would give work and good wages to the American laborer. We should have had a good currency for the business man, and a good market for the farmer. Instead of a National Debt, we should have just claims on the Government paid and objects of national utility advanced to completion.

What a heavy weight of responsibility rests then on those whose attachment to whig principles was outweighed by other considerations, and who have thus undesignedly used their influence to place the present corrupt administration in power. Let a lesson be learned from this which shall in any future election prevent the Whig cause from defeat through the divisions existing among its friends.

Long Pond Waterworks.

This important undertaking was commenced on Tuesday last in Framingham, with interesting ceremonies, in presence of the Selectmen of several towns, the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, and other distinguished characters. The Mayor of Boston broke ground by turning the first sod after which several addresses were made.

The great Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad was recently commenced with similar solemnities, Judge Preble throwing the first shovel-full of earth. On Wednesday last operations commenced on the Essex Railroad at Carltonville, the first shovel full of earth having been thrown by Patrick O'Scrogin. We have not learnt what addresses were made on the occasion.

PROVIDENCE.—The amount of property assessed the present year is, real estate \$14,676,950, personal \$19,916,300—total \$25,593,250. The tax is \$102,372.50—forty cents on \$100.

Submarine Telegraph.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made in the Portsmouth dock-yard, England, with a portion of the submarine telegraph about to be laid in that harbor. A writer in the N. Y. Sun states, that the electric fluid was made to traverse the whole length of the submarine telegraph, which, having been carried out in a boat from a vessel by the boats in attendance, was allowed to sink to the bottom. The signals were as promptly shown by the index as though merely transmitted from the deck to the engine room, without passing so many fathoms through the salt water, thus proving beyond doubt the practical success of this mode of conveying intelligence even across the sea.

The importance of these experiments is obvious: for if communication can be carried across Portsmouth harbor, it follows as a matter of course that it may, with at least equal facility, be carried from headland to headland, where it cannot be interfered with by the anchorage of numerous vessels. Thus between Great Britain and France, or any other country separated only by the sea, distance is annihilated; in fact this new mode of telegraphic communication appears to be one of those wonders which, however strange now, will be looked upon hereafter as a thing of course; and it is scarcely too much to expect that in less than half a century a merchant may communicate with his agents in Calcutta in the morning, and receive his reply before sitting down to his supper in the evening.

No Disrespect Intended. A man by the name of Milton Braman, has been recently tried in the State of New York, for the murder of his wife. In noticing the circumstance we stated, that it was not the Rev. Milton P. Braman, of Danvers, Mass. our former antagonist. This *jeu d'esprit* the editor of the 'Danvers Courier' would fain make his readers believe was intended on our part as a reflection against Rev. Mr. Braman's character. No such thing, sir. It was a mere piece of pleasantry. Mr. Braman will find no fault about it; and we do not think it wise for the editor of the 'Courier' to meddle in the affair at all. Does he think Mr. Braman is unable to defend himself, that he must needs volunteer in his behalf?

We have a standing right to joke, once in a while, with our Rev. Br. Braman. During our oral debate in 1833, he undertook to joke us, severely, because of the *rotundity of our form*, before the whole congregation. We did not joke back again then, because it was not the time, or place. But ever since, we feel we have had a right to utter a piece of pleasantry to Br. Braman; and we will thank the editor of the 'Danvers Courier' not to meddle in the matter at all.—*Boston Trumpet*.

Now that is what we call an oily, milk-and-water apology for an uncourteous and malicious attack on the reputation of a worthy man. It would seem that the editor of the *Trumpet* is ashamed of his own "joke," for he is extremely desirous that we should let him alone, and in quoting his article of the 8th inst., he has entirely omitted what we consider a very objectionable portion. The original remarks read as follows:—"This is not the Rev. Milton P. Braman of Danvers, Mass., our former antagonist; but some other believer of endless misery," as though the necessary qualification of a candidate for the gallows was a belief in the above theology, and he classes Mr. Braman with cut-throats and murderers. It seems to us that all the joke in the matter is in this last article. We never dreamt of so libelling the editor of the *Trumpet* as to consider it an attempt at wit; if, however, it was really intended as such, we are very glad he has informed his readers, as we doubt if they would ever have discovered it.

The proper interpretation of the above article we conceive as follows: some years ago, during a theological debate between Messrs. Braman and Whittemore, the former so severely joked the latter on his rotundity of form as to awaken his malice, and being unable or unwilling to reply orally, at the time, he reserves the privilege of murdering all the rules of decency by cowardly venting his malice in such puerile attempts at pleasantry as that of the 8th inst., well knowing that Mr. Braman has not the same facility for replying, and desires as a special favor that we will leave him alone in his glory, and "not meddle in the matter at all."

THE BALL IS ROLLING ON.—The following, which we copy from the Kennebec Journal, looks a little as though the fears, expressed by Mr. McDonald and others, at the Democratic State Convention, of a New Hampshire *Mail* storm, were not without foundation:—*Atlas*.

INVITATION TO MR. HALE.—We learn that fifteen Democrats, of this town, have expressed their desire to Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, by letter that he would address the citizens of Augusta. If he accepts the invitation, he will probably stop here next week, on his way to Bangor. An invitation has also extended to him from a number of gentlemen, of the same party, at Bath.

Mr. Hale is to address the people at Bangor, on the 19th inst., at Exeter (Penobscot Co.) on the 20th; and at Dover (Piscataquis) on the 21st.

A new and splendid Steamboat, named the Atlantic, has just been finished in New York City, for the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company. Its cost was \$150,000, including furniture, &c., and as might therefore be expected, it is a superb affair. She carries 1000 life preservers and three life boats of large size. The Atlantic is spoken of as far superior to any other boat that plies on the Sound. She is a floating palace in every particular.

The storm of Friday blew down several buildings in Nashua, N. H., including one belonging to the manufacturing company, by which William P. Bell, M. F. Dodge, George W. Blakeslee, and Wm. Pierce, were injured, and Mr. Gordon Bailey crippled for life, having his leg broken in two places. Mr. Timothy D. Vickery being on the river at the time, was drowned.

THE "DEMOCRACY." The following preamble and resolve in the question of slavery, were introduced into the House of Representatives of Maine, on Friday, and a test vote taken as below:

Whereas, during the administration of this Government, the slave power has for many years, had an almost uninterrupted ascendancy, and has repeatedly violated the constitution of the United States for the avowed purpose of protecting, extending, and perpetuating the system of slavery; and

Whereas, we regard American slavery as a great wrong to the slave, as being at war with all our professions of Republicanism, subversive, in its practical operations, of the rights of the free States, destructive of our best interests and prosperity, unworthy an intelligent people, and in its influence tending to destroy the foundations of the American Union; therefore

Resolved, that it is the solemn conviction of this Legislature, that the question of its abolition in all places where it exists under our national jurisdiction, and the question whether we shall resist its further extension and encroachment, by all constitutional control and dictation in our national affairs—have become questions paramount in importance to any other before the American people.

The friends of this resolution expressed their wish that the question upon taking up should be considered a test question. And the vote stood, Yeas—Whigs 47, Liberty men 5, Locos 2; Total 54.

Nays—Whigs 0, Liberty men 0, Locos 63; Total 63.

Every Whig present voted yea.

New Postmaster at the Plains. Levi Merrill has been appointed Postmaster, at the Plains, in place of Thos. Bowen, resigned, and the post office has been removed from the store of Mr. Clough to the tavern of Mr. Merrill.

ESSEX RAILROAD.—The operations on this road were commenced on Wednesday last, in Carltonville, Salem, at which place there will be an excavation of about 20 feet.

We understand there is an unusual amount of sickness prevailing in our neighborhood at the present time, much of which we doubt not is attributable to the imprudent indulgence in eating unripe fruits.

We learn that Moses Newell, Esq. of W. Newbury, will deliver the address at the Anniversary of the Essex Agricultural Society, to be held at Lynn on the 1st of October.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Hubbard has been appointed Assistant Treasurer, at Boston; under the new sub treasury law. The Democrats don't like it. A writer in the Post, says it is a "reflection upon the Democracy in this state, that the President must travel into New Hampshire to find a suitable man" for sub-treasurer.

LARGEST PACKET.—The Liverpool Packet "New World," now building at East Boston, for Messrs. Grinnell Minturn & Co., will be the largest packet ever built in the United States. She is to be one hundred and eighty six feet long on deck, forty two and a half feet beam, and twenty eight and a half feet hold—a regular three decker, frigate built, with a tonnage about 1500 tons. She is to be commanded by Captain Skiddy.

Casualty.—A lad about 8 years of age, named Charles McClanning, was drowned at North Yarmouth, Me., on Thursday of last week, by accidentally falling into the water, while playing on the bank of the river.

No Sunday Telegraphing.—The Telegraphing Companies, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Morse, refuse to encourage desecration of the Sabbath. In several of the associations formed, one of their articles entirely prohibits the use of the wires on that day.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—The Caledonia arrived at Boston, on Tuesday last. There is an unusual lack of interest in the news brought by her. Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the king of France, by an individual about 50 years of age, who gave as a reason for committing the act, that misfortunes had made him weary of life, and he fired on the king to get talked about, and as a means of meeting death.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee have called a State Convention at Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday the 23d of September.

A Row in Church.—The Boston papers have a letter from Waltham, describing a difficulty between two parties of the Catholic congregation in that town. One party, headed by the Pastor, took forcible possession of the church on Sunday, but the opposition rallied in superior force, and drove them out of the building. The affair terminated without serious consequences on either side.

Rev. Mr. Prince will preach in the Hall of the Boarding House in the Hope Factory Village (alias the "Dishful"), in this town, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon; services commencing at 1-4 before 6 o'clock.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON. The number of interments in Boston last week 111—43 males, 28 females, 10 stillborn.

This is said to be the largest number of interments ever made in Boston in one week. The Traveller states that the principal disease is a malignant kind of cholera morbus, caused probably by the peculiar state of the weather, and a large quantity of unripe and stale fruit which is daily consumed. There were six deaths in Cross street on Thursday night last, of this disease, three of which were in one house, a mother and her two children.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN LYNN. The large school house in Franklin street, Lynn, was the theatre of an accident on Friday last, which was near destroying a large number of lives. As it was, several of the scholars were badly hurt. It seems that a quantity of wood had been deposited in the rear part of the building, and just as the bell rang for the afternoon, the whole mass—plastering and wood, came down with a tremendous crash into the room below, burying the remaining children (about forty) together with the teacher Mr. Batchelder, and his assistants, in the ruins. Among the scholars most seriously injured, was son of Mr. Ephraim Noyes, a son of Mr. William Atwill, and a daughter of Mr. Asa Haskett. Noyes, it is feared, will be crippled for life, and can possibly survive.

The following is given as a list of the principal appropriations made at the recent session of Congress; and the amount of expenditures provided for.

For the regular army	\$ 6,973,121
West Point military academy	121,000
Prosecution of the war with Mexico	10,000,000
Pay of volunteers	11,887,144
Fortifications	1,440,000
Certain defences	170,000
Deficient appropriations for 1846	1,700,000
Support of the navy	7,400,000

Expenditures on account the Indians	\$39,711
Pay of members of Congress and wild Indians	1,141,239
Civil and diplomatic service	4,034,400
Post office department	4,078,511
	\$51,144,400

Three fish for dinner. A Liverpool paper tells this story as having its origin in an American eating house. It is a good one, happen what it might. Anybody who does not take the joke at once had better read it a second time.

Now, waiter, what's to pay? Waiter—No, me see, sir; what have you had, sir? Diner—Three fish. Waiter—Only brought you one. I think sir. Diner—No, three; I had two more, and one smelt.

A RUM PAPER.—A new paper commenced at Concord, Mass., edited by Doctor Carlos Tenbury, goes in for liquor-drinking, with a perfect looseness. He proposes political action, and says:

"We mean to have our conventions made up of tavern keepers, liquor drinkers, and all other who will go against that old mother of harlots, the Massachusetts Temperance Union, alias the pulpitists. We have no respect of persons."

Death of a Slave. A gentleman from Chatham County, yesterday gave us the particulars of a melancholy affair which occurred in a lower section of that county, during the latter part of last week. A slave named George, a most desperate character, belonging to Mr. J. D. Bowling, ran away from master last March since which time he has been roving about the County, committing numerous depredations. Last week, information having been obtained of his whereabouts, a party, among whom was a young white man named Jesse Cook, started in pursuit of him. He was found on the plantation of Mr. Ward Keach. As he refused to surrender himself, a large dog was set on him, which killed with a blow of a scythe. Mr. C. advanced toward him, when he struck with a scythe, completely cutting through the collar bone down into his breast, producing instant death. The negro then made his escape, and up to the time our informant—the County he had not been captured.—*more American, Aug. 19th*.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Savannah Republic says, the plantations of Camden, Glynn and Intosh, all complain bitterly in regard to the cotton crop. The rains have been so heavy and long continuing that it has been found impossible to work the cotton properly, and the consequence is that they are overwhelmed with grass. The wood has grown too rapidly and the great apprehension is that the case of dry weather the balls will fall before turning. The apprehension is that in no case will the yield exceed a low average.

ROMANTIC ESCAPE. A correspondent of the Evening Packet gives the following account of a romantic and singular escape from drowning:—A Mr. Fraser, of the 58th Regiment, and Mr. John Swift, of Fort William, Mullingar, while boating on the Lough, on Thursday last, were upset, and saved themselves from immediate death by clinging to the sides of their boat. They were in a very exposed position when three young ladies who happened to be in a boat in the offing, perceived the accident, and in a most dexterous manner to the rescue. The ladies took the young gentlemen on board their boat, and in a short time landed them safely at Clonohilly where they received every attention from the owners of the hospitable dwelling.

It would seem, from some statements in the Exeter News Letter, that New Hampshire has ways been a mischief maker to the Union.

New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States in 1812, decided the question of Peace or War Great Britain. On the voice of Charles Cutts, one of her Senators, depended the declaration of his voice was for war, and we had it. New Hampshire, in 1843, in the same Senate, decided the question of Texas. Without the vote of her Senator Texas could not have come into the confederacy. That vote was not wanting, and New Hampshire introduced Texas into the Union.

Whether the new Tariff be for woe or woe, Hampshire is entitled to the credit or reproach. It depended on Charles G. Atherton. one of her Senators, whether it should or should not become the law of the land. He said it should; and the law of the land it is.

The Snake Story. The Boston Journal says Oliver, of South Reading, who is a man of respectability and veracity, declares positively, that he vomit up the snake. He says that the animal lay within the snake, was not the brown snake, but a small stomach worm. Since this strange statement, Mr. Oliver says his health has been perfect, the disagreeable sensations in his stomach being entirely ceased.

The California Expedition. Three ships have been chartered to take out the New York Legion or army regiment to the Pacific. They are the S. D. Brew, of Salem, the Loo Choo and Thomas H. Kings of Boston. The two first are taken at \$2 each, and the latter at \$22,000. It is expected the expedition will not be ready for sea before the proximo.—*Gaz.*

The two Roman catholic priests appointed by the president to join the army on the Rio Grande, namely, McElroy and Rey, arrived at Matamoros on the 18th.

We have heard a good story of the former of these priests, McElroy. Going down the Ohio river, on his way to the army, he fell in company with a United States officer, from whom he wanted for considerable information as to what he wanted for the campaign. The officer told him of everything he could think of; but the priest was not entirely satisfied. He waited some minutes, and after considerable hesitation opened his heart as follows: "Don't you think that—that I had better take along—three or four—gallons of good—old—brandy?" The officer told him, "Yes, by all means."—*Springfield Republican.*

Remarkable Speed on the Ocean. During the last homeward passage of the Great Britain, from New York to Liverpool, it was ascertained by accurate nautical observation made on Saturday, June 13th, that this leviathan, propelled by the screw, actually ran less than 330 knots in the course of 24 hours, producing an average rate of going, throughout the voyage, of nearly 16 statute miles per hour, a speed never before equalled on the ocean by any paddle wheel steamer, or by any sailing vessel whatever. Such a velocity, had it continued throughout the voyage undiminished, would have brought her across from New York to England in eight days and a half!

Senator Speight, of Mississippi, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Mississippi, declaring his irreconcilable opposition to the bill authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 Treasury notes. He says he has never voted for the "insurance of rags and lampblack" in any manner, size, shape or form, and so help him, God, he never will.

GARDNER, Mass. This place is noted for its chair business. Probably more cane and wood seated chairs are manufactured in this town and vicinity, from than in all other parts of the United States. From a small business this has risen to one of great magnitude in the north part of the State—in fact the whole world, almost, are supplied from this small section of the country. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad passes directly through the town, and when opened it will give the manufacturers great facilities for getting their chairs to Boston.

A Loco paper in Ohio, styles the late Tariff Act, "A bill to elect a Whig President in 1848."

The election in Vermont occurs on the first Tuesday in September. In Maine, 2d Monday of do.

The Candy Man and the Young Girl.—A vendor of candy, anxious for custom, stopped a young girl of sharp aspect and lively eyes, and pressed her to buy of him, telling her that he would sell her anything he had at least a cent cheaper than any one else.

"What will you take, Miss?" he said, seeing she was prepared to purchase something.

"A stick of Candy,"

"Anything else?"

"Nothing else,"—and she prepared to leave.

"You have forgotten to pay, miss," said the vendor.

"Why, what is the price of a stick of candy?"

"I sell it at the same price every one else sells it—at a cent a stick."

"Well, as you promised to sell to me a cent cheaper than any one else—I owe you nothing."

The young lady with lovely eyes thereupon made her exit, sucking the candy.—*Sunday Mercury.*

A letter from New Orleans to the New York Commercial Advertiser, says 'the steamer James L. Day, was paid for one trip and detention at Point Isabel, say about 30 days from the time of leaving until her return, \$29,722. The Telegraph, which was sold in the spring for \$12,000, was chartered for three trips, at \$7000 each trip, and then sold to the government for \$25,000. A neighbor of mine purchased a condemned French brig for \$1000 and in one hour after chartered her to the government for a trip for \$2300 to transport troops to Port Lavaca. These are a mere specimen of hundred of cases."

LIBERALITY. The N. Y. Gazette states that a gentleman in that city whose left hand rarely knows what his right hand does, though he gives often and largely, has given \$35,000 for the erection of a Princeton Theological Seminary; 5300 to stereotype one work for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and 4,000 for another; 15,000 for one Mission Church in New York and several ten thousands toward others; and 2,000 for one missionary contribution.

Some person whom Quin had offended, met him one day in the street, and stopped him. "I understand, sir, you have been taking away my name," "What have I said, sir?" "You—you—you called me a scoundrel, sir!" "Keep your name," replied Quin, and walked on.

Dreadful Death.—A young lad named Charles Beets, about 11 years old, was instantly killed at Providence yesterday, by being run over by the cars of the Stonington Railroad and having his body nearly cut in two. He had been in the water, and had come up to the track just as the cars came in. A coroner's inquest was held, which was adjourned to the morning, in order to ascertain if the accident was caused by the carelessness of the officers of the road.

RAILROAD CRASH. We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that on the 13th inst. two trains of cars on the Little Miami railroad came together with a fearful crash. Both trains were full of passengers, men, women and children, none of whom were seriously injured, all were terribly frightened. The engineer of one of the trains was badly scalded, and a fireman had his collar bone broken. The locomotives were both demolished.

A Desperate Killed.—A desperate fellow named John Work was killed lately at Van Buren, Arkansas. He had threatened to kill a man named Fankhouser, and also being decoyed by a negro in his employ, was led into an ambush where the whole party fired upon him with rifles, every shot taking effect, and he fell dead.

A free negro man named Phil Hall was recently killed by the falling of a large bucket on his head while digging a well, near Spaniard's Neck, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Mr Ezra Chamberlain, was on Wednesday relieved of his pocket book, by some one of the adroit thieves, while in the Eastern cars coming from Portland to Boston. It contained notes of hand, deeds, and some other valuable papers, but no money.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Mr. JAMES M. GALLER, of Portsmouth, N. Y., to Miss Lucy F. daughter of Caleb L. Frost, Esq., of this town.

In Lynn, 20th inst. Mr. W. W. WEBSTER to Miss Sophia L. CHILDS.

In Ipswich, Mr. DANIEL RICHARDSON to Miss Mary E. GOODHUE.

In Newbury, on the 3d ult. by a Justice of the Peace, Mr. LABORN HENRY to Miss JANE BISHOP. The parties stood on one bank of the Alcovariver, while the officiating magistrate, with the voice of a stentor, read out the ceremony from the opposite bank—a distance of seventy paces.

DEATHS.

In Salem, Mr. JOHN JOSEPH, aged 78. Mr. WEARE CORPUS, 42. LYDIA B., daughter of Mr. J. F. Worcester, 8 mos. In Lynn, JAMES FRIDAUX, of Boston, Professor of Music, aged 37.

In Reading, Mr. THOMAS RAYNER, aged 41.

In Ipswich, EPHRAIM KENDALL, Esq. aged 81. Mr. THOMAS POSTER, 80.

In Burlington, Iowa, July 23d, of congestive fever, Miss HARRIET R. KIMBALL, formerly of Penhroke, N. H., aged 22.

In Marseilles, France, 12th ult. EDWARD FETTERPLACE, Esq., a native of Marblehead, Mass., and formerly a merchant of Boston, aged 68.

We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or other morbid humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Panna, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It embraces in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, than which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the best medicine and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T.

The regular Meetings will be held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers.

ap 18 JOHN MURPHY, R. S.

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—I. O. OF R.

The regular meetings of this Tent will be held in future on Monday evenings, commencing at 7 3/4 o'clock. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.

J. H. TEAGUE C. R.

TARIFF ON!

NO ROARING! NO TREMBLING! NO SHAKING!

FOR A SHORT TIME.

THE subscriber being about to make an alteration by the Fall, in business, would respectfully invite the citizens of Salem, Danvers, Marblehead, Lynn and towns in the vicinity, and particularly BOSTON, to call and purchase very liberal of good and well made CLOTHING, at the COAST. The following are the unprecedented low prices. For

Dress Coats from \$7 00 to \$15 00
Dress Frocks Coats 7 00 to 12 00
Dress Vests 5 00 to 2 00
Tweed Coats 2 75 to 4 00
Thin do 75 to 1 25
Pants 62 1/2 to 4 00
Jackets 50 to 1 00
Green Jackets 1 50
Overhauls 50

Also an excellent variety of furnishing articles well adapted for gentlemen's use, such as Shirts, Bosoms, Dicksies, Drawers, Neck Stocks, Cravats, Braces, Umbrellas, Canes, Cologne, &c.

Any orders for Broadcloth, Cassimere or Vesting, attended to with despatch.

TAILORING done as usual.

Persons in want of the above named Goods, are invited to call at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, Salem, Aug 15 3w No 10 Front street.

Self-adjusting Stocks.

A NEW and convenient article for Gent's wear. For sale by M. T. DOLE.

COTTONS.

A GOOD assortment of Bleached and Brown Cottons, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4 widths. Just opened and for sale by M. T. DOLE.

White Linens.

FINE MEDIUM and low priced qualities, warranted free from any mixture of cotton. Just received by M. T. DOLE.

MOBILE AND BOSTON PACKETS—ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE—From Commercial wharf, On Saturday.

The fast sailing brig GEO. SHATTUCK, Bragdon, master, now loading, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, or SAM'L WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 15

SAVANNAH AND BOSTON PACKETS.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE—From Commercial wharf. First Vessel.

The superior fast sailing copper fastened packet brig JOHN A. LANCASTER, Sooy, master, loading and having most of her freight engaged, will sail as above.

For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAM'L WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 15

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE—From Commercial wharf. On Saturday.

The superior fast sailing sch. CAROLINE, Long master, now loading, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAM'L WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 22

NEW ORLEANS AND BOSTON PACKETS.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE, From Commercial wharf. On Saturday.

The superior fast sailing ship BOSTON, Barker, master, now loading, and having a large portion of her freight engaged, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAM'L WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. aug 22

GEO. W. HYSSES, Agent at New Orleans.

Shippers will please send receipts.

To Let.

A Tenement in Park street. J. ELLIOTT.

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER.

JUST published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., and for sale at the principal Book and Music Stores in the country.

THE AMERICAN VIOLINISTS.

or, Complete System for the Violin, by Jarvis F. Hanks Professor of Music.

Fifteen Days Only.

THE LOUDEST ROAR YET!!

OLD SALEM TO BE SHOOK TO ITS FOUNDATION—MOST BRILLIANT AFFAIR OF THE SEASON—TARIFF OFF.

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES OF Fashionable Clothing,

that will make the Tailors tremble in their shoes, and perfectly astonish the good citizens of Salem and vicinity, who have been in the habit of PAYING OLD PRICES.

The Old System **LONG CREDIT AND HIGH PRICES,** are all done away, and all things have become new.

Read.

Upon the earnest solicitation of numerous citizens of Salem and vicinity, I have hired PHENIX HALL, on again, and shall open for the inspection of the public, on THURSDAY MORNING, August 6th, the Largest Assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, ever displayed in Salem, and at the same remarkable low prices, or less than I offered when in Salem last Fall.

That was a brilliant affair, and the enlightened citizens of the city of Salem, came forward and patronized me most liberally, and I shall endeavor to keep their confidence

liberally, and I shall endeavor to keep their confidence at this Sale, by offering good Goods, at about one half the usual prices.

The following will give some idea of the low prices:

A visit to PHENIX HALL, will tell the reality:

Pure Linen Coats, 1 25
Real Scotch Gingham Coats, satin figure, 75
Imitation " " a cool garment, 75
Good Thin " " Valencia, 1 25
Light Summer Vests, English quiltings, 1 50
Good Light " " Light and Dark, 1 50
Thin Pants of Pure Linen, 75

All the above Garments, thoroughly made, in fashionable style, and must be sold, being determined to close up all of the Thin Clothing immediately.

Gentlemen in want of **GOOD COOL THIN GARMENTS,** for a little money, the above offers a great improvement.

FURNISHING GOODS in all their variety; also an endless variety of **BOY'S CLOTHING,** at an enormous discount from former prices.

PHENIX HALL—SALEM, MASS.

OAK HALL, EXPRESS will be in readiness to convey packages in Salem, or neighboring towns,—free of expense.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st. Salem. may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and unifying form fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects in giving satisfaction in that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They can't fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in the construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For their kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 50 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

COAL COAL—PEACH MOUNTAIN

Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal; Lehigh and Black Heath White Ash Coal, for Grates, Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes.

The above Coals are of the best quality.

Richmond Coal, Dover Vein, a prime article for smith's use; Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c., for sale by

WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water st. Salem.

June 27

ANDREW P. FULLER

WOULD inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by W. D. Joplin, nearly opposite the Monument, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

in all its branches, and hopes by his endeavors to suit, to merit a share of the patronage of his fellow citizens.

Danvers, August 1st, 1846.

THE subscriber having removed his business to Essex City, would request all those indebted to him, to call on A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., who will receive the same.

W. D. JOPLIN.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

THE subscribers have been appointed by the Messrs. Fairbanks, agents for the sale of their celebrated Scales, and are prepared to furnish them of any size from 37 to 4000 lbs. at the manufacturer's price.

Scales for weighing Hay or Coal, furnished at short notice, and set without expense to the purchaser.

ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street.

aug 15

ICE BREAKERS—a very useful article, for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street.

aug 14

WIRE DISH COVERS, for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st.

aug 15

PORTER'S BURNING FLUID.—Also an assortment of the LAMPS, just received and for sale at 215 Essex street.

J. & H. HALE, aug 15

BUILDING KNIVES for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street, Salem.

aug 1

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't.

A. BROOKS, Sec'y. may 20

W. D. NORTHEND, Agent for Danvers.

TAIDA COTTON—for sale by the pound or single skein by M. T. DOLE.

aug 13

UMBRELLAS. A superior article of Scotch Gingham Umbrellas,—Colors warranted not to fade.

M. T. DOLE. For sale by

aug 13

PICCOU COAL, just received, and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 87 Water st.

aug 18

F. L. BOND, Sec. may 4

CHARCOAL. Hard Wood Charcoal, from Nova Scotia, for sale by J. DIKE, 27 Water st.

aug 13

Premium Revolving Horse Rakes.

DECIDEDLY the best ever sold in the vicinity. In haying season, farmers will find these to be truly labor-saving machines; and at a time too, when labor is the most valuable. By using the Horse Rake, the Farmer can also secure his hay from wet in case of sudden showers or storms, which it would be impossible to do with the hand rake. Sold at a low price, at

J. & H. HALE'S, 215 Essex street, Salem.

aug 20

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st. opposite the First Church, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr. aug 4

ARNEY WILEY,

OFFERS FOR SALE

AT his store in LUNT'S BUILDING, next west of Mr. Field's Church, an extensive assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., we will sell at wholesale or retail; *Railroad.*

The New England Stove—a new pattern; *Douglas,* which is highly recommended; *Economy's Friend.*

The celebrated *Railroad* Stove; together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$5 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following

Essex; a new and elegant pattern;

Column;

Approved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of *Air-Tight,* with or without ovens;

Also, various styles of *Cylinder* and *Box Stoves.*

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.

We also keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

We have manufactured a large lot of **WASH-BOILERS,** in a superior manner, which we will sell at wholesale or retail, at a much cheaper rate than they have previously been offered.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—**OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS;** JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

Those in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

J. MEAD JR., & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more ready and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's; du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hulle's Truss, "hompson's Kachel Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes, and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noises in the Head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism,

and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies.

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health

from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, East Boston. In

Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N.B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH

POWDER.

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers having used the credit system until they have become satisfied that it is a system fraught with evil both to the buyer and seller, have concluded on and after the first day of June next, to sell their Goods for

CASH AND CASH ONLY.

To their old friends and customers they would tender their acknowledgements for past favors and hope by strict attention to business and by the low prices for which they will sell their Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

LAMBERT & MERRILL.

GALLERY CLOCKS.—The subscriber has just

received from the manufactory a variety of locks suitable for churches, halls and offices. Wanted to perform well, and for sale at manufacturers' prices.

WM. ROBER, Jr.,

July 25

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, I

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. MCKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N.B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent— all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

LOWELL, Mass.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir. I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10

Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson North Parish—M. Haley Plaines Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller, Beverly—Stephen Barker Marblehead—E. Arnold Topsfield—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	2 00
Littell's Living Age	2 00
Knickerbocker, New York	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	3 00
New Englander, Quarterly	5 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Expositor, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by

JOHN DIKE,

July 12

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30

SMITH'S PATENT FLEETING SHOWER BATH

WHICH is far better than any other and very much superior to the objectionable Cast Iron Bath. The proprietors of this justly celebrated Bath have extensively introduced it into different parts of the United States, and are now manufacturing them in large quantities, of different style and finish, to meet the wants of the public. The increasing demand for this desirable and useful piece of furniture only substantiates what the subscriber has before asserted, that it has been and continues to be the most preferable Portable Shower Bath in the market, and for the following reasons:

1st. It is not encumbered with heavy weights and pulleys, or a clumsy cast from top and bottom, which would make it expensive, liable to rust, break, and get out of repair, not easily moved about, inconvenient in its operations, and unpleasant for the bather. But on the other hand, it is very cheap and durable, light and portable, operates effectually, and can be agreeably and pleasantly used.

2d. It does not require a ten horse-power to lower the fountain; neither is it necessary to fasten it down when lowered, to prevent its running away like an unruly horse, but can be lowered in an instant by the slightest exertion, and readily raised, without compelling the bather to exhaust all his strength. In short, this Bath is what hundreds of individuals of the best respectability have pronounced it—all that mechanical skill could put within the same compass and expense. I would therefore respectfully say to those who wish to purchase or examine this desirable article, call on the subscriber, at No. 121 Boston street, Salem, who will take great pleasure in more minutely detailing to them the respective merits of the Fleeting Shower Bath, by personal demonstration.

CHAS. A. DEARBORN.

NEW CASH STORE.
D. H. TOWNSEND begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St. A few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS, Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c. which will be sold at the lowest cash price. A share of patronage is solicited. Danvers, Oct 25

DIXON'S WARE. Just opened, an invoice

of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the late patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex st Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms Over Lambert & Merrill's Store, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

His system, or rule for cutting (which is a very superior one) was recently obtained in London, at considerable expense.

Particular attention paid to Gaiter Pants, and his style of cutting is respectfully submitted for examination.

A share of patronage is solicited.

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 986 policies. The amounts from \$200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from the date of their becoming members.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$22.50 to insure \$1,000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers, May 28, 1846.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr. Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE,

G. B. STEDMAN.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1846, leave daily (Sundays excepted.)

Boston for Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M.

for Newburyport, 7 1-4 A.M., 11 1-4 A.M., and 5 1-2 P.M.

for Salem, 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2 P.M., 3 1-2 P.M., 5 1-2 P.M., and 6 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M. Somersworth, Great Falls for Boston, 8 3-4 A.M., and 4 1-4 P.M.

Portland for Boston, 6 3-4, 10, A.M., 5 1-4 P.M. Newburyport for Boston, 7 1-2, and 10 3-4 A.M., and 6 P.M.

Salem for Boston, 5 3-4, 7 1-2, 8 3-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4 A.M., 2 1-4, 3, 5, 6 1-2 P.M.

Lynn for Boston, 6 7-8, 9, 10 1-2 A.M., 12, 3 1-4, 5 1-4, 7, P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH. Trains leave Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-4, 10, 11 1-2 A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3-4, 7 P.M.

Leave Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 A.M., 1 3-4, 4 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4 P.M.

A Merchandise Train will leave Boston, Portland and all intermediate places every day. Freight Office in Boston, No. 17 Merchants Row, and on the line of the road at the several Depots.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

Spring Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers at the following hours,



VOLUME 2.

THE DANVERS COURIER.

IS PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. CARLTON,
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
In Lunt's Building—next West of Mr. Field's
Church—SOUTH DANVERS.
Terms—\$1.50 if paid in advance, or \$2.00, if not
paid within one month of the time of subscribing.
Advertisements will be inserted on favorable terms.
The carriers are not allowed to sell any copy
of the Courier. Single copies may be obtained at
the office, at 5 cents each.
JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed
and on reasonable terms.
AGENTS:
New Mills—H. A. Potter.
Plains—D. P. Clough.

POETRY.

ENDURANCE.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

'Tis bitter to endure the wrong
Which evil hands and tongues commit,
The bold encroachments of the strong,
The shafts of calumny and wit;
The scornful bearing of the proud,
The sneers and laughter of the crowd.

And harder still it is to bear
The censure of the good and wise,
Who ignorant of what you are,
Or blinded by the slanderer's lies,
Look coldly on, or pass you by,
In silence with averted eye.

But when the friends in whom your trust
Was steadfast as the mountain rock,
Fly and are scattered like the dust,
Before Misfortune's whirlwind shock;
Nor love remains to cheer your fall,
This is more terrible than all.

But even this and these—aye more,
Can be endured, and hope survive;
The noble spirit still may soar,
Although the body fails to thrive;
Disease and want may wear the frame,
Thank God! the soul is still the same.

Hold up your head, then, man of grief,
Nor longer to the tempest bend;
For soon or late must come relief,
The coldest darkest night will end,
Hope in the true heart never dies!
Trust on—the day-star yet shall rise.

Conscious of purity and worth,
You may with calm assurance wait
The tardy recompense of earth;
And e'en should justice come too late,
To soothe the spirits homeward led,
Still Heaven, at last, the wrong shall right.

THE PAST.

BY T. R. WHITNEY.

There was a time when I did taste
The sweets of life, but it is past;
And sorrow's veil, with sudden haste,
Is o'er me cast.

There was a time when I did know
Affection's joys, but they are fled;
The heart from which their streams did flow
Is with the dead!

There was a time when life had charms
To win my love, but they are gone;
No mellowing tint my bosom warms—
I am alone!

There was a time when bright-eyed Hope
Before me smiled, bedecked with flowers;
The future now seems but a group
Of weary hours!

From life's absorbing joys, defend
The yielding heart, ere 'tis ensnared!
Each love must with bereavement end;
Be then prepared!

SEMBLANCES.—A Song.

Say not, because you see no tears,
That tears can never flow;
Ah! judge not by the light that plays
On many a radiant brow;
For, oh! believe me, hearts can feel
When careless they appear;
And smiling eyes have often smiled
To hide the gathering tear.

I doubt the purity of sighs,
I doubt the strength of tears;
When these are shed before men's eyes,
Those rung into men's ears;
But doubt I not the depth, the truth,
Of aching hearts which wear
A smile upon the pallid face,
That none may see the tear.

MISCELLANY.

TEMPER.

A TALE WITH A GOOD MORAL.

BY MISS M. MILES.

"The wildest ills that darken life,
Are rapture to the bosom's strife;
The tempest in its blackest form,
Is beauty to the bosom's storm."

"I have an invitation to Mary Morton's party,"
said Francesca Deleval to her mother, as they sat
together in the drawing room, "and I think,
mamma, that I shall go."

"But are you sure, my dear, that Clarence Hardy
would approve of it?" asked her mother with a
smile that brought the rich color to her daughter's
cheek.

"Oh! that would make no difference—I shall al-
ways choose to have a will of my own, and I am
very sure that Clarence will never oppose my
wishes."

"I am not so sure of that, my love. Clarence
has indeed, hitherto been willing to submit to your
caprices. Excuse me, my dear, if I make use of a
strong expression; but I think you exact too
many sacrifices from him. He is noble minded
and generous; but still I think he possesses a de-
termination of character, which if once roused,
will be difficult to overcome."

"Oh! I am not afraid of that. He knows my
spirit too well to think I shall ever obey." And
she tossed her beautiful head in disdain at the
idea.

A shade passed over the mild face of Mrs.
Deleval as she looked with all a mother's fond-
ness upon the young and lovely girl before her.
Pride sat throned upon her beautiful brow, and
at that moment she felt that she would have given
all the wealth, the luxuries of her splendid home,
for the gift of an humble spirit to that child.

"Listen to me, Francesca," said she, drawing
her to her side—"You know, my child, how high-
ly we esteem Clarence Hardy, and with what per-
fect confidence in his high-mindedness and in-
tegrity we bestowed such a treasure upon him. Be-
lieve me, my dear, that you will estrange the
noble heart that is now wholly your own, if you
persist in thus acting against all his opinions,
and feelings. Some little deference should be
paid his wishes, which are never unreasonable,
and therefore I advise you to tell him of this in-
vitation, before you conclude to accept it; and
leaving her daughter to ponder upon her words,
she left the room."

Mr. and Mrs. Deleval had one daughter Fran-
cesca, and two younger children. Francesca's
pride and haughtiness of character gave great
uneasiness to her parents, although her very fault,
were overlooked by those who knew her, for her
heart was generous and affectionate, and she was
gifted with much talent and beauty.

Clarence Hardy was some years older, and she
was much attached to him. He was reserved in
manner, but his feelings were noble and his dis-
position amiable. He was the adviser of Fran-
cesca, and until lately, she had been governed by
his wishes. And for the change in her demeanor
he could not account, but attributed it to her ac-
quaintance with the Miss Mortons, who were gay
dashing, fashionable girls.

Clarence Hardy sat gazing upon the face of
Francesca, as, sunk in reverie, she leaned her head
upon her hand. After a few moments of silence
she started up, and, meeting his earnest gaze,
blushed deeply.

"What have you been thinking of, Francesca?"
he asked with a smile.

"Of a request that I was going to make," she re-
plied, "though I am not sure that you will agree
to it."

"Then it cannot be one that I ought to grant, if
you thus fear to ask it, for I am not very unreas-
onable, dear Francesca. But come, don't keep
me in suspense, he added, taking her hand with a
smile playing on his lip, for he guessed well from
her manner, that it was something he should not
approve of, and he was amused by her willingness
to speak.

"Why, I have received an invitation to Mary
Morton's party, and mamma would not let me
send my answer until I had consulted you. But
I have made up my mind to go."

A shade of disappointment and mortification
crossed his fine face. "It were useless then to
consult me, Francesca. My opinion can be of no
consequence to you, while you thus think and act
for yourself."

"Now you are angry, Clarence. I cannot see
why I should always submit. And if you go with
me, it will be just as well as to spend a dull eve-
ning at home."

He took her hand with a look of deep and ear-
nest affection—"Have I ever been unreasonable,
dear Francesca, or advised you but for your own
happiness? But the Miss Mortons I consider
dangerous acquaintances for any young lady. You
know that I seldom express my opinion, but I
think that the manner in which they live, free
from the controlling influence of moral and reli-
gious principle, and repaying friendship with
slander that lurks beneath a honied tongue, is a
sufficient reason for wishing you to avoid their
society. I will not visit them, and you will ob-
lige me by declining the invitation—though it
may cost you a dull evening at home."

Francesca's eyes flashed. "Give up my friends
merely because they do not suit your taste! You
strangely mistake my character if you deem me
so mean-spirited Clarence. You can do as you
please, but I shall go to-morrow evening." And
she tried to release her hand, but he firmly de-
tained it.

"Since this is your resolve, Francesca, and his
voice trembled as he spoke, "hear me say that we
now part forever. I have borne your many capri-
ces, and have tried to overlook your faults. I
loved you with a deep and true affection, but I
consider a good temper an essential requisite to
render the fireside happy. And you do not possess
the jewel of a meek spirit. If the world's trials
should come, and humble that haughty heart, you
should come, and humble that haughty heart, you
may then sigh for the love of him who would
willingly have shielded you from even the passing
breeze; and now farewell." And with one sad,
lingering gaze upon her pale face, he released her
hand.

"I thank you for restoring me to liberty," she
replied. "It is a sweet gift: and now, farewell for-
ever!" and she left the room with a proud step.

Francesca's smile beamed bright in the draw-
ing-room of Miss Morton, and she led the dance
and breathed the thrilling lay as though her heart
knew not a touch of bitterness. And in her
home her step was still as proud and her eye as
clear, as though the shadow rested not upon her
spirit—but her mother's eye was not deceived.—
She saw the struggle in Francesca's heart, and as
she gradually became cold and reserved, even to-
wards her, she felt that her child was changed
indeed.

The name of Clarence was now as forgotten
sound in their dwelling, and they heard that he
had gone abroad.

Days of trial came, and in less than six months
from the time our story commences, Mr. Deleval
was a bankrupt. Francesca saw all the furniture
of her splendid home disposed of at public sale,
and shed no tear. Many associations of happi-
ness and joy. Francesca had formed an intima-
cy with Anna Roseville, a young lady in the
neighborhood, and was on a visit to her when she
heard of his arrival. She immediately hastened
home, and to her utmost surprise, found him ac-

and it was only then that her mother saw her lip
quiver, and her pale cheek become a shade paler,
and knew that the thought of Clarence Hardy had
occasionally changed.

They bid adieu to all the scenes that seemed
a silver link to bind them to the past, and re-
turned to a small cottage which was owned by
Mrs. Deleval, and which had been restored to her.

It was a summer evening, and Mr. Deleval,
who had been absent all day, returned weary
and dispirited to his home. He gazed upon the
mild pale face of his wife, and felt how nobly she
had sustained the reverse of fortune, how sweetly
and patiently she had ministered to all their
wants, and poured the balm of sympathy and con-
solation into his soul, even while she was suffer-
ing from the comforts that her invalid state requir-
ing for the comforts that her invalid state requir-
ing for the comforts that her invalid state requir-

Change had indeed cast its gloomy mantle over
their once happy dwelling, and even the playful
smile of his little Emma, and the mirth of her
laughing brother could not win him from his
brooding thoughts.

An old attached servant and his wife, who had
lived with Mr. Deleval's father, had assisted with
the strong attachment which the African race feel
towards a kind master, upon accompanying them
into their retirement. Old Cato entered with a
letter.

"A letter for me?" said Mr. Deleval, rousing
himself from his reverie.

"Yes, massa, me jest git him;" and seeing his
master's dejection, "me hab got the swing fixed.
Come, massa William, come, Missy Emma; Massa
be tired."

Mr. Deleval opened the letter and read it, and
then raised his eyes to heaven, as if in thankful-
ness, though a deeper shade of sadness rested
upon his brow. It was a moment of mingled joy
and grief. He approached his wife, "Emily,
my love, I have an offer, a very lucrative one,
from Mr. Danvers—but I shall be obliged to go to
Europe. It rests with you whether I accept it
or not. I think it a sacrifice that I ought to make
for my children, although the separation may cost
many pangs."

Mrs. Deleval's cheek grew very pale, but she
commanded her feelings.

"My husband, do not let a thought of me deter
you from the path of duty. I shall have strength
given me from above to meet every trial; and our
children need your utmost exertions."

Mr. Deleval gave his wife a look of warm ap-
proval, as he pressed her with much emotion,
feeling how sweet was the love that smiled upon
him, even when dark clouds were hovering over
his head.

Francesca, who had left the room on some slight
pretext; now entered. Her father called her to
his side, and communicated the contents of the
letter he had received, and added, as he embrac-
ed and kissed her tenderly,—

"When I return, my child I hope I shall be glad
denied by one of the smiles that so often soothed
my path in days gone by. I can hardly realize
that it is my once warm-hearted Francesca, who
that it is my once warm-hearted Francesca, who
that it is my once warm-hearted Francesca, who

"I am, I am, my dearest father, exclaimed
Francesca, throwing herself into his arms, "and
my own ungoverned temper has caused it all."—
And she wept and sobbed as though her heart
was breaking. "Oh! don't know how miserable I
could speak, you don't know how miserable I
have been—I could not shed a tear; and when I
saw all your trouble, and thought what a friend
Clarence would have been at such a time, as he
was so generous and wealthy, I thought I should
never forgive myself. Oh! I have so longed to
open my heart—but you never mentioned him,
and my feelings seemed so dead and chilled, I
could not—and then Clarence in his farewell let-
ter, told me how disappointed he was in my char-
acter, and hat in his second choice he should hold
a meek and humble spirit of more value than wit
or beauty—and I felt as if no one loved me."

Mr. Deleval took the opportunity of leading his
daughter's thoughts to a higher source than things
of earth, and impressed upon her mind the ne-
cessity of ruling her spirit if she would gain love.
She promised to obey his injunctions, and retired
to rest with a lighter heart than she had posses-
sed for many weeks.

Mr. Deleval had been gone a year when the
cheek of little Emily, the youngest and dearest of
the family, began to fade; and like a sweet flow-
er, she was passing to a better home. Francesca,
er, she was passing to a better home. Francesca,
er, she was passing to a better home. Francesca,

had obtained many a conquest over her own proud
heart, and as the consciousness of doing well gave
cheerfulness to her mind, she became more like
cheerfulness to her mind, she became more like
cheerfulness to her mind, she became more like

A few moments before she died, she took her
bible, a gift from her father, and put it into Fran-
cesca's hand, and fell asleep forever, murmuring
cesca's hand, and fell asleep forever, murmuring
cesca's hand, and fell asleep forever, murmuring

compared by Clarence Hardy. They met with
the indifference of common acquaintances, and few
would have deemed, from their demeanor, that
they had ever been betrothed. Clarence was in-
troduced to Miss Roseville, and soon took evident
pleasure in her company. One evening when
they were abroad, Francesca took up Anna's gui-
tar, and hardly conscious of any meaning, warbled
forth the following ballad:

No love is like the first love,
As in her father's castle proud
She touched the lute the while.

A gallant knight in lands afar,
Hau won the lady's love,
And proudly in his helmet placed
A white and broken glove.

They said the false knight bent the knee
As Eastern lady's shroud;
And the glitter of her dark eye loved
More than the diamond's shine.

Two weary years had passed away,
And the lady of Glenlief
An orphan dwelt in lonely halls,
And sadly sang the while—

"No love is like the first love!"
As the murmurs echoing died,
A youthful knight in glittering mail,
Bent at the maiden's side.

His favor was a bride's glove!
His motto—brave and true!
And he bent in homage there,
Her own true knight she knew.

As she concluded, Clarence and Anna Rose-
ville came in, and the extreme devotion of his
manner to her friend, made her own heart some-
what sad, though she knew that Anna's amiable
disposition was well calculated to win Clarence's
regard and esteem. He complimented her upon
her song, and, pleading some business, took
leave.

Francesca passed the rest of the evening with
Anna, who was unusually animated, and then
sadly returned home.

"Will you be my bridesmaid, dear Francesca?"
asked Miss Roseville, a few days after, as they
were walking together. "Next Tuesday is the
day."

Francesca looked at her in amazement.
"You need not look so amazed, my dear," added
Anna; "I wished to put it off, but Clarence would
not consent."

Francesca seemed as if in a dream, but she
called her woman's pride to her aid, and, answer-
ing in the affirmative, turned away, and seeking
her home, looked herself into her room, and gave
way to all her grief and misery. This was the
death blow to her hopes, and she nerved herself
to bear her bitter part.

There were only the members of the two fam-
ilies present in Mr. Roseville's handsome drawing
room, and Francesca and Anna, who were habited
just alike, were waiting the entrance of Clarence
in a small room. Anna was jesting upon the se-
crecy with which they had conducted the affair, so
as to baffle the prying curiosity of the villagers,
and Francesca was nursing her heart to bear the
approaching trial. She walked to the window,
approaching trial. She walked to the window,
approaching trial. She walked to the window,

and, contrasting her friend's happy lot with her
own desolate one, sighed deeply, when some one
suddenly took her hand, and, looking up, met
the earnest glance of Clarence Hardy!
She indignantly withdrew it. "Mr. Hardy,
your bride awaits you." "Then come, dear Fran-
cesca, if you can love me give to me that claim
for assuredly no other could take the heart that
has so long beat for you; it was my sweet cou-
sin Anne who persuaded me to adopt the little
sin we have been guilty of, and from her I
learned that I might still hope, although you
thought her a stranger to me. The licence is
ready, and now, when I know that you possess
gentleness enough to forgive worse offences, will
you not forgive me this slight one? The re-
velation in her feelings was too great, and with
one quick gasp of happiness, she learned that to
bosom. When she recovered, she learned that to
him her father was indebted for a competency,
and that he had ever watched over her, although
she thought herself forgotten. And as she gave
her hand to him who so well deserved it, she
blessed him for the lesson he had learned her
which, though bitter at the time, had led her to
strive and win the jewel of a meek spirit.

Harvesting Indian Corn.

We extract from the "Complete Farmer and
Rural Economist," the following valuable remarks
on the harvesting of Indian corn. They are of a
nature quite too practical to be disregarded, and
we therefore commend them to the candid atten-
tion and consideration of our patrons:—

"In harvesting the crop, one of three modes is
adopted, viz.: 1. The corn is cut at the surface of
the ground when the grain has become glazed or
hard upon the outside, put it immediately into
stooks, and when sufficiently dried the corn and
stalks are separated, and both secured. 2. The
stalks are taken off when the corn has become glazed
and the grain permitted to remain till October
or November upon the butts. Or, 3. Both corn
and stalks are left standing till the grain has fully
ripened and the latter become dry, when both are
secured. There are other modes, such as leaving
the butts or entire stalks in the field after the grain
is gathered; but these are so wasteful and sloven-
ly as not to merit consideration. The stalks,
if cut, and tops of corn, if well secured, are an
excellent fodder for neat cattle. If cut, or cut
and urine and liquids which always there abound, and
which are lost to the farm in ordinary yards, with-
out abundance of dry litter to take them up. By
the first of these methods, the crop may be secured
before the autumnal rains; the value of the fodder

is increased, and the ground is cleared in time for
a winter crop of wheat or rye. The second mode
impairs the value of the forage, requires more la-
bor, and does not increase the quantity or improv-
the quality of the grain. The third mode requires
the same labor as the first, may improve the quality
of the grain, but must inevitably deteriorate the
quality of the fodder. The corn cannot be husked
too promptly after it is gathered from the field.—
If permitted to heat, the value of the grain is ma-
terially impaired."

was derived from, been stated that great advantage
which had borne two or more ears from stalks
shire Gazette, published at Northampton, Mass.,
mentions a farmer who has selected his seed
corn in this way for three years past, and the re-
sult has exceeded his expectation. He states that
it is not uncommon to find in his cornfield this
season, [1831] stalks with three, four, five, and
sometimes six ears, and three of them fair, full
grown, and fit for seed, and that too in hills con-
taining four or five stalks. He says: "I think
my crop has been increased several bushels this
year by the experiment. I would suggest a mode
of selecting seed to those who do not cut up the
corn at the roots. When they are picking corn,
and find a stalk with two or more ears, let them
tie the husks together, and the ears will be easily
known at husking."

To Wine Drinkers.

It is not generally known that wine baths are
quite common in France—nevertheless, such is
the case. The duke of Clarence is not the only
gentleman who has enjoyed an immersion in
Malmsey. Punch has tried it with the very
best Sherry. Only imagine! Punch—the verita-
ble English Punch—swimming in French wine
and kicking, and plunging, and laughing, until
the tears ran down his cheeks, and never think-
ing of the expense—a five franc piece!
"What! a five franc piece for a tub full of
wine? Hurrah! Vive la France!"

"Gently—gently. At least fifty others bathed
in the same wine—after Punch. The keeper of
the bagnie had a preference for Punch, and gave
Punch the first dip. After him came fifty oth-
ers—making in all fifty five franc pieces. A
good price for the tub."

"The wine was then thrown out?"
"Not at all. Not so; by any means."
"What?"
"Bottled! Bottled, of course."
"Bottled! And for what purpose?"
"Why, for drink, to be sure."
"Drink! Who would drink such stuff?"
"Why, the English do—the Fankies do! The
latter import it in large quantities. It is a great
favorite in Yaukeeland.—Sun. Times.

Human Nature.

A letter from the party of emigrants for Califor-
nia which left Missouri last spring, says:

In our encampment we had several Oregon
families, constituting twenty wagons. Some little
disturbance arising, they concluded to withdraw
from our party and go on their own hook, forming
a company of their own, mustering force of some
twenty fighting men.

They went on ahead, and for several days
encamped within one or two miles of us. In
their party there were many young ladies—in-
deed, mostly young men. Friendships and at-
tachments had been formed which were hard to
break; for, ever since, our company is nearly
deserted, by the young men every day riding out
on horseback, pretending to hunt, but instead of
pursuing the bounding deer or fleet antelope, they
are generally found among the fair Oregon girls!
Thus they go, every day, making love by the
road side, in the midst of the wildest and most
beautiful scenery, now admiring the meanderings
of some delightful stream, or course of noble riv-
er!

CORN IN OHIO.

A correspondent of the Lowell Journal gives
the following glowing description of the soil, and
Corn crop of the "Western Reserve" in Ohio.—
His letter is dated July 30, 1836;

"In the midst of this extreme heat, the farmers
have gathered by far the most abundant harvest
of wheat ever known in Ohio. The corn is also
very fine, and the late rains have secured it a-
gainst danger from drought. Ah! it would ex-
pand the souls of many of your New England
farmers to ride through the Scioto or Miami bot-
toms, which are too rich to grow anything but
corn, and see fields which, for from forty
to fifty years in succession, produced from eighty
to one hundred and forty bushels per acre of that
valuable grain! In many parts of these valleys
the corn is never harvested,—the farmer, when
it is ripe, turning in his swine, to convert it di-
rectly into pork, without the intervention of any
labor of his own. It is very frequently sold here
at twelve-and-a-half cts. per bushel, and is sold
somewhere more than twenty-five cents!"

"If I am not home from the party to night at
ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and
bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't,"
replied the lady significantly, "I won't wait, but
I'll come for you." The gentleman returned at
ten o'clock precisely.

A GOOD REASON. A few days since the grand
jury ignored a bill against a huge negro for seal-
ing up chickens, and before discharging him from
custody the judge bade him stand up, and after a
severe reprimand, he concluded as follows: "You
may go now, John, but (shaking his finger at
him) let me warn you never to appear here
again." John, with delight, beaming from his
big white eyes, and with a broad grin displaying
a row of beautiful ivory, replied—"I would n't
bin here dis time, judge only de constable fetch
me?"

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 29, 1846.

The Vote on the War Bill.

There has perhaps been a great deal of misunderstanding in the popular mind in relation to the vote in Congress on the War Bill, so called; brought about in some cases, at least fostered, by misrepresentations on the part of the Press, and of those in whom ignorance or prejudice would be equally a reproach, and while lauding the conduct of "the Fourteen" who voted against the Bill, may have left the impression that those who voted for it, lacked the manly independence to act as their sense of honor and justice dictated and were afraid to do what they thought to be their duty. The effect of this though far from being intentional is to strengthen the notion, already prevalent among some classes, that "the Fourteen" were the only men in Congress really opposed to War and Slavery, and that all the rest were cravens and cowards unworthy the confidence of the friends of peace and humanity.

We are however somewhat surprised as we are mortified that the advanced in some of their meaning and intent as to convey the false impression above described which we learn has been the result.

It is useless to say how utterly unjust and absurd the notion is—that the abstract questions of peace and war, slavery and anti-slavery, had anything to do with the matter. The facts are simply these. Every member of Congress was in favor of the appropriations contained in the Bill—"the Fourteen" voted against it, because they were unwilling to appear to sanction what they thought the false declaration of the preamble—the Whigs who sustained it did so thinking that their conduct might be misconstrued and protesting against the iniquity which placed them in such a dilemma, but daring to leave appearances to take care of themselves, and voting on substantial provisions of law according to a sacred sense of duty.

Perhaps one or two extracts from Congressional speeches will throw some light on the subject. The first is from a speech of Caleb B. Smith of Ind. in opposition to the war—

"When the bill which appropriated ten millions of dollars and authorized the President to call for volunteers to prosecute the war, was under consideration, I was confined to my room by indisposition, and was therefore unable to vote upon it. Had I been present, I should have voted for the bill. However much I respect the motives of the fourteen gentlemen who voted against it, I could not have concurred with them in the votes which they gave. At that time our country was in a hostile country, surrounded by an enemy of greatly superior numbers. Every mail was looked for with intense anxiety, and intelligence of defeat and disaster was feared by many. It was not then the time to stop to inquire whether our army was there rightfully or not? They were there, exposed to the most imminent peril, and it was the imperative duty of Congress to adopt the means necessary to extricate them from that danger. If the President, by an unauthorized act, had sent our troops into a foreign country, and involved us in war, it was still our duty to adopt the necessary means to secure their safety. It is true, the majority in his House, by an act of unexampled party tyranny, attached to the bill the assertion that the war existed by the act of Mexico. This was done for the purpose of compelling the Whigs to sanction this statement by their votes, and thus furnish some excuse for the Administration; or, by voting against the bill, render themselves obnoxious to the charge of voting against granting the supplies necessary to extricate our army from their dangerous position. I believe the statement contained in the bill, that the war existed by the act of Mexico, was false. Still I should have voted for the bill, protesting at the same time (as did those Whigs who voted for it) against this falsehood, and protesting against the tyranny of the majority, which refused to us the privilege of voting upon the two propositions separately. It is not the desire of the Whigs in this House to embarrass the Administration, by withholding the supplies necessary to bring the war to a close. Wanton and unjustifiable as they view the war, still we are engaged in it, and our army must be sustained.

The other extract is from a speech of Mr. Ashmun, one of "the Fourteen," a high-minded, whole souled man, and an honor to his state.

The bill which was presented for our consideration, was one which the Military Committee had previously reported expressly for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for that alone. It authorized the raising of volunteers, and granted money for that purpose; and for all the substantial provisions of it, I would cheerfully have voted; and so would, as I think, all the gentlemen on this side of the House. We were willing to grant every supply which was asked, or needed, to extricate our gallant little army from the apparent peril in which it had been placed by the orders of the Executive. But mark the sequel. After all debate was closed by the iron will of the majority, an amendment, in the form of a preamble, was offered by the leading member of the Administration party, [Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky.] That preamble contained the declaration that "war exists by the act of Mexico"—a declaration which I could not admit to be true, and which I believed to be intended as a cloak to the real intentions of the Administration.

But, sir, the majority determined to force that preamble into the bill. I could not and did not vote for it, when it was thus burdened with a false and mischievous declaration. I was one of the few who voted against the war bill, notwithstanding my great anxiety to vote for the supplies. I will not say that the course of the majority did not make me hesitate—because such a state of things was well calculated to embarrass. But the conclusion to which reflection brought me, left no doubt that it was my duty to vote against the bill. I know, sir, that many, and, indeed, most of the gentlemen on this side of the House, including two of my colleagues, voted differently. I know the embarrassments under which they were constrained to give that vote, and fully appreciate the honorable motives which prompted it. I concur in the remark made by another of my colleagues, [Mr. Hudson,] that was a point on which fair minds and honest

and patriotic might well differ without being liable to any imputation. While I differed from them, I cannot at all sympathize with the course which has been attempted to be thrown upon them for pursuing a course which a sense of duty marked out for them; and before a hasty condemnation is pronounced in any quarter, I would recommend a more careful examination, and a more impartial consideration, of the difficulties which surrounded us all at the moment when we were called upon to act.

It is unnecessary to add more. But let not prejudice or ignorance requite the honest services of public men with unjust calumny and reproach.

THE SEA SERPENT.

"Created hugest that swim the ocean stream."—Milton.

So spake the immortal poet, and we are half inclined to the belief that he may have caught a glimpse of that monster of the deep, which has been the occasion of so much wild conjecture and speculation for several years past in this vicinity, and which has also afforded the landlords of the hotels at Nahant, good opportunity for giving themselves out as the proprietors of a new and magnificent establishment, when his majesty would exhibit himself off that celebrated summer resort, to dispose of their provender, "brandy-punch," "mint juleps," "stone-wall," "Tip-and-Ty," "Fiscal-agent," and a whole catalogue of other liquor preparations. Yet notwithstanding the dishonest ingenuity of the lovers of gain, the credulity of the ten thousand witnesses who have been privileged with a sight at this "wonderful critter," cannot rightly be questioned. Often has he been viewed from the shore with the naked eye, by admiring thousands, which caused the expansion of their organs of vision to the dimensions of small saucers; frequently too has he been beheld by the crews of vessels, also, by pleasure parties and those who go down to the sea in small boats to obtain small fish, cook and eat them in the form of chowder or fry, or as one of the sacred poets has described in a psalm thus:

"With vast amazement to survey
The wonders of the deep,
Where mackerel swim and porpoise play,
And crabs and lobsters creep."

And quickly they become
Giddy as new-dropped calves; and reel
Like Indians drunk with rum."

It was while enjoying one of these excursions, recently, that about thirty of our 'most respectable citizens' (ourselves included) were privileged with a peep at his lordship—the original, unequalled, terror-exciting Sea-Serpent.

When first observed he seemed leisurely floating on the surface of the water, but becoming frightened by the shouts from the crews of several boats who were near him, he sped through the water with the velocity of lightning, and in a few seconds had made the distance of three or four miles from S. W. to N. E.; he then turned rapidly around making a circuit of a mile or two and proceeded to the place where he was first observed: this manœuvre he had repeated several times, when seeming to have become alarmed by the noise and the efforts of the crews of two small boats to approach him, he vanished beneath the surface. His length was variously estimated by our boat's crew, at from 50 to 100 feet. Perhaps if they would split the difference and call it 75 feet it would not be an exaggerated estimate.

In personal appearance he was not very prepossessing having on his back several protuberances, say of the size of a wine cask, which secured to his lordship the title of "hump-back." It is possible however that he may have become incensed at the intrusion of the spectators, and only "got his back up" to show his indignation.

Some of the more superstitious we learn are feign to believe that this may be none other than "His Satanic Majesty," and we are extremely sorry to be under the necessity of crushing their fond hopes by informing them that in all the descriptions of those who have seen the wonderful creature, no mention is made of those necessary appendages the horns and cloven foot, and we can but think that all conjectures as to his whereabouts, whenabouts and whatabouts are at best but fanciful and deceptive. Moreover we are extremely confident that the only reliable and accurate description of the "most subtle beast" is that of the poet Coleridge, viz:

And pray, how was the devil dressed?
Why, he was in his Sunday best;
With pantaloons of sky dark blue,
And a hole in his coat where his tail came through.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

It will be seen by the notice in another column that Mr. HUNTINGTON of Salem, is to deliver an address upon temperance, at Upton's Hall, tomorrow evening. Mr. Huntington was one of the pioneers in the temperance cause, and has fought long and efficiently in its support, both as a private citizen, and in the performance of his duties as District Attorney. We trust that the continued interest of our citizens in this important cause will be shown by a full attendance.

MURDER AT PORT CARBON.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, that much excitement exists in the vicinity of Port Carbon, in consequence of a colored man, named Gregg, shooting a white man, named Gunders.

The parties live within a few rods of each other. Gregg stole Gunders' gun; the latter got a warrant out against Gregg for larceny, and Gregg sued him for threatening to shoot him. They both left the magistrate's office; the colored man reached home first, and taking the gun in dispute, shot Gunders as he came to his house. The shot took effect in the mouth, causing instant death. Gregg is now in Orwigsburg jail.

State Normal School at Albany.

We have received a copy of the Register and Circular of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., for the year ending Sept. 17, 1846, which reports the number of pupils 234—Gentleman 172; Ladies 122.

This School was established by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1844, "for the instruction and practice of Teachers of Common Schools, in the science of Education and in the art of Teaching," and we doubt not that the results of this act will prove that for no purpose could the funds of the State have been more charitably or beneficially applied. We copy herewith a synopsis of the requirements and privileges of the institution.

Each county in the State is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils, (either male or female,) equal to twice the number of members of the Assembly in such county. The pupils are appointed by the county and town superintendents at a meeting called by the county superintendent for that purpose.

Pupils once admitted to the school will have the right to remain until they graduate, unless they forfeit that right by voluntarily vacating their place, or by improper conduct.

The course of study embraces all the essential branches of a thorough English Education, particularly in Mathematics.

Females sent to the school must be sixteen years of age, and males eighteen.

The superintendents, in making their appointments, are urged to pay no regard to the political opinions of applicants. The selections to be made with reference to the moral worth and abilities of the candidates. Decided preference to be given to those, who in the judgement of the superintendents, give the highest promise of becoming the most efficient teachers of common schools.

All the pupils on entering the school, are required to sign the following declaration:—

"We the subscribers hereby declare, that it is our intention to devote ourselves to the business of teaching district schools, and that our sole object in resorting to this Normal School is the better to prepare ourselves for that important duty."

Pupils on entering the school are subjected to a thorough examination, and are classified according to their previous attainments. The time required to accomplish the course will depend upon the attainments and talents of the pupil, varying from one to four terms. Very few however can expect to graduate in one term.

All pupils receive their tuition free. They are also furnished with the use of text-books without charge. Moreover, they draw a small sum from the fund for the support of the school, to defray in part their expenses.

A well assorted apparatus has been procured, sufficiently extensive to illustrate all the important principles in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Human Physiology. Extraordinary facilities for the study of Physiology are afforded by the Museum of the Medical College, which is open at all hours for visitors.

Besides an abundant supply of text-books upon all the branches of the course of study, a well selected miscellaneous library has been procured, to which all the pupils may have access free of charge.

Two spacious rooms in the building are appropriated to the accommodation of the two departments of the experimental school. These two departments are under the immediate supervision of the Permanent Teacher, who is a graduate of the Normal School.

The object of this school is to afford each Normal Pupil an opportunity of practising the methods of instruction and discipline inculcated at the Normal School, as well as to ascertain his "aptness to teach," and to discharge the various other duties pertaining to the teacher's responsible office. Each member of the graduating class is required to spend at least two weeks in this department.

In the Experimental School there are ninety-three pupils between the ages of six and sixteen years. Fifty-eight of these are free pupils. The free seats will be hereafter given exclusively to fatherless children, residing in the city of Albany. This is in consideration of an appropriation by the city to defray in part the expense of fitting up one of the rooms of the school. The remaining thirty-five pupils are charged \$20 per year for tuition and use of books. This charge is made merely to defray the expense of sustaining the school.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirit of hartsborn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartsborn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake with similar success. At the suggestion of this writer an old friend tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

Medical Malpractice.—I have wanted good lawyers and Doctors, we must enforce the law which protects the citizen against malpractice. One of our exchanges says that a verdict of \$500 damages and costs of suit, was rendered against a respectable physician for alleged unskillful and negligent treatment of a badly fractured arm of a female patient.

Earthquake.

A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this town on Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock.—The effect produced was very similar to that described by the Boston Transcript as follows:—"The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, resembling that caused by the passage of a train of railroad cars across a short bridge. The shock was so severe as to shake houses, and even the furniture inside of them, and we have heard of several persons having been awakened by the shaking of their beds. The shock seems to have extended in almost every direction, and we hear of its having been felt in almost every place within 50 or 60 miles of us. At Jamaica Plains a chimney was shaken down; in Worcester the door-frames of two houses were rung. In Braintree, Dedham, Concord, and various other places, we hear of its being felt."

The Traveller says:—"We have heard from Cambridge, Newton, Lynn, Nahant, Salem, Revere, Westboro' and Worcester, and in these places the houses were shaken, windows and doors rattled, bells were rung, and the slumbering were waked up. The rumbling sound which usually accompanies earthquakes. The sound, as it appeared to us, was more like that produced by the sudden and violent motions of a person in the adjoining room, or in the chamber overhead. Some say there were two or three successive shocks; but, to us, it rather appeared like one continued jar, or shock, of considerable violence."

GREAT RAILROAD MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the proposed Danvers and Malden Railroad, held at the Town Hall in Lynn, by adjournment, on Saturday eve, August 22nd, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the importance of the Danvers and Malden Railroad to the prosperity and convenience of the citizens of this town, is from year to year made more apparent; and whereas we have been twice defeated in our application to the Legislature for authority to construct said road, by the adverse action of the Senate upon our petition therefore, induced mainly, as we believe, by the influence of the Eastern Railroad Corporation in defiance of the demands of this community; and whereas, also, the power of said Corporation and of the other old Railroad Corporations is already so gigantic, and their influence upon the Legislature in this Commonwealth so controlling, and exercised in such a defiant and unscrupulous manner as to intimidate, and if they do not corrupt members of the Legislative body, thus controlling the whole subject of Railroad charters; and whereas, also, it is now the duty of the friends of equal rights throughout the Commonwealth, and of all others who desire the free and independent action of the Legislature upon all matters submitted to it, to oppose the growth of such a pestilential influence upon the prosperity and advancement of its different portions:

Therefore, Resolved, That notwithstanding we have been twice defeated in our application to the Legislature for a charter for a Railroad from Salem to Danvers to Malden, we will this year renew the application, with the confident expectation that the rights and interests of the 4,000 petitioners, representing 20,000 people, will not again be sacrificed to swell the dividends of the Eastern Railroad Corporation, and increase their already dangerous power; and that we will push the application to a favorable issue with all the vigor which its great importance to us requires;

Resolved, That we witnessed the defeat of our petition in the Senate of last year, with disgust and alarm;—disgust at the ready subserviency of some of its members to, and alarm at the overpowering influence of, the Eastern Railroad Corporation, and the manner and means by which it was exercised.

Resolved, That the combination formed by the old Railroad Corporations for the last two or three years, to overawe the Legislature, and to control its action upon Railroad petitions, is alike dangerous to the rights and destructive to the interests of all other individuals in the community, and traitorous to the character and dignity of the Commonwealth, and that the active and decisive opposition of all the friends of equal rights should be exerted to destroy their influence.

Resolved, That for the elections this fall, the accomplishment of the purposes indicated in these resolutions, should be prominent in the selection of candidates, and that no person should receive the votes of this county or any town therein, who is not impartial, unbiased, and in favor of equal rights and privileges.

Resolved, That we approve the proposed call for a county convention of the friends of the Danvers and Malden Railroad in this county, to concert measures for procuring from the Legislature a charter therefor; and that delegates be appointed from this town to attend the same.

GEORGE HOOD, Chairman.

CHARLES MERRITT, Secretary.

MARRIED AND ROBBED.—A distinguished widow lady of Virginia came to Baltimore last week in company with a young husband to whom she had recently united herself, but after a few days sojourn the graceless scamp left for parts unknown, taking with him some \$400 in money, a note in hand for \$500 more, and all the valuables the lady possessed. It was several days before she made any complaint of her loss, but it was too late to catch the villain.

Rampant Roguery and Rascality. Recent reports render it certain that there is too much villainy and crime abroad for the well being of the community. A lodger at the Gloucester House was robbed on Tuesday night. There have also been several pistols picked up in the cars and deposited lately. The valise of Gilman's Express, on board the steamer Penobscot, from Bangor, was cut open on Thursday and robbed of \$1,250. One of the deck hands of the boat has been arrested on suspicion of the robbery. A jeweller in Portsmouth lately took a bill of Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank, Ware, Mass., for \$100, which proved to be only a one dollar bill altered to \$100. Timothy Paul, a baker of Portsmouth, has committed several forgeries and absconded. The body of the man named Hosca Record, has been found in Windsor, Berkshire county, supposed to have been murdered. Some 30 individuals are now in Boston Jail for drunkenness only. A man who gave his name as William Armstrong Bertell, was arrested in New York on Thursday last for passing two counterfeit \$5 bills on Warren Bank, Danvers.—Salem Reg.

When the cars arrived at Morristown, N. Y., the other day, a boy's finger, with part of the tendons attached to it, was discovered fastened to a ring at the end of the train. On their return at Orange, the boy who lost it was found. It seemed that he took hold of the car, when in motion, when his finger was caught in the ring and jerked off.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a popular Convention of Whig citizens of Massachusetts, for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, will be held at FANEUIL HALL, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 25th day of September next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Whigs of the several cities and towns in the State, are requested to choose delegates to that Convention; equal to three times the largest number of Representatives to the General Court to which city and town is, by law, entitled.

Towns not entitled to a Representative every year are requested to send two delegates.

By order of the State Central Committee,
JOSEPH BELL, Chairman.
N. W. COFFIN, Secretary.

EXECUTION OF WYATT.—At precisely 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Wyatt was executed by the sheriff, in presence of the Judges of the surrogate, clerk, district attorney and twelve citizens. At 12 1/2 o'clock they proceeded to the place of execution, in the jail, near Wyandott cell.

The prisoner fainting but soon recovered, was then led to a chair under the halter and executed. He again swooned. A quarter of eight the sheriff adjusted the rope, when Wyatt was strangled.

"Mr. Sheriff, I want to say a few words before I die. I have seen much, and have experienced much in this world, but it will soon be over. I respect you, and I respect your family. The community will not blame my counsel. They did all they could for me, and I hope people will not censure them. I never killed a man in Ohio, and I don't say it on the killing man. I have lived like a man, and I shall die like a man."

"I hope all present and the community have compassion and forget me; but I am not afraid to die. I wish you would place the rope that it will not give me pain. I want to say something more. It is not calculated to benefit a man to go to the State prison, and be treated as I have been. Good bye Mr. Sheriff! good bye, Mr. Epling! Fare you all well!"

At precisely three o'clock the block fell, Wyatt the murderer, went into eternity, with a struggle. —Rochester Democrat of Aug. 18.

A Daring Attempt of Murder or Robbery.—Sunday evening (9th inst.) about dusk, two (one being about six feet high, the other, not tall, both dressed in dark clothes) came to the house of Mr. Samuel Karns, in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, and after some time they asked for lodging that night on account of the inmates of the house not being their countenances—were refused lodging. The inmates were Mr. Karns and his two sons. When refused, they rose to their feet, one of them, a knife or dirk, some 12 or 18 inches long, and presented it at Mr. Karns' breast, saying, "stand up you have money; and a scuffle commenced with Karns and the man that drew the gun. One of the females attempted to get between the gun, and the tall man got hold of the muzzle of the gun. Karns had the butt end, and held to the gun until he hauled Karns some way from the door. Karns tried to get the gun, but could not. While they were thus struggling the lesser man and the two females were gaged; this man by some means had got the gun, and with it gave one of the girls some wounds, two of them deep cuts, while the other, a cudgel on him as hard as could. The other girl received some small wounds. Both the females fought with unparelled heroism. They alarmed the neighbors and the fiends made off. —[Greensburg, Pa. Inq.] Hurrah for the Pennsylvania girls.

An Elephant's Doings.—We learn by a gentleman of this city who was at Lockport Saturday, that at noon of that day an elephant, belonging to a menagerie exhibited there, walked out of his tent toward a spread of horses attached to a wagon some twenty rods off. The horses took fright as the beast approached them, broke loose and ran few rods to the angle of a fence; the elephant followed, capsize the wagon and threw horse some two rods over the fence. One of the horses rose with several broken ribs, a managed to escape his assailant, which upon the other with his tusks, tore out entrails, and continued to toss him along fence some ten rods or more.

At this time the keeper, who was at dinner when the elephant escaped from the tent, called up and called the animal by name. The elephant immediately obeyed the word, and allowed the keeper to an orchard about a hundred rods off, where he was secured by chains made fast to the trunk of a tall grove tree. Just as our informant left in the afternoon, he heard that the elephant had uprooted the tree to which he was fastened, and had injured a man; but learned no particulars. The rage of the elephant, it is said, was caused some tobacco concealed in the food that some of the bystanders offered him. People can be too cautious how they trifle in such a way with an elephant. —Buffalo Com.

Two bucks who were sitting over a pint wine, made up for the deficiency of port by the liness of their wit. After many jokes had passed one of them took up a nut and holding it to his friend, said, "If this nut could speak what would it say?" "Why," rejoined the other, "it would say, give me none of your jaw."

SINGULAR.—It is a fact not perhaps generally known, says an Eastern paper, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the year of the last week of the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died on Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

Wheat.—In Ohio wheat sells for 52 cents a bushel. In Iowa it brings only 34 cents; it may be owing to a thin population and the want of a market.

War vs. Humanity.—The learned blacksmith Peace Advocate quotes from a letter in one of the English journals, which purports to be from private in the British army in India. Speaking of the terrible battle on the banks of the Sutlej he writes thus: "On the succeeding morning, commenced HANGING and SHOOTING all the prisoners, which dreadful work occupied us nearly the whole of the day! We had thought that the 19th century was sufficiently horrified with the roasting of the poor wretches in Algiers, and French barbarity; but if the above is true, would seem that England seeks to outdo her ill-famous rival. For the sake of humanity, we would hope the statement is at least exaggerated. Wait for further information. —N. Y. Sun.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took sudden cold, after which a hacking cough instantly annoyed me, and this, combined with other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you a number of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have not had more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—a I medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

LOWELL, MASS.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Planks.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers having tried the credit system until they have become satisfied that it is a system fraught with evil both to the buyer and seller, have concluded on and after the first day of June next, to sell their Goods for

CASH AND CASH ONLY.

To their old friends and customers they would tender their acknowledgments for past favors and hope by strict attention to business and by the low prices for which they will sell their Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

LAMBERT & MERRILL.

Danvers, May 22, 1846.

GALLERY CLOCKS.—The subscriber has just received from the manufactory a variety of Clocks suitable for churches, halls and offices. Waranted to perform well, and for sale at manufacturers prices.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

222 Essex st, Salem.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in the most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

Summer Gloves.

LADIES White Silk and Colored Lisle Thread

Gloves, for sale cheap by

M. T. DOLE.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 204) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Protrusion Uteri—Trusses, for Protrusion Anus—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.

The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads. Reads Spiral Truss, Russell's, Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, noises in the Head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood; and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health

from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00

Columbian 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Whig 3 00

Democratic Review 3 00

Whig 3 00

Eclectic Magazine 5 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 2 00

Littell's Living Age 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00

New England Family Magazine 1 50

Robert Merry's Museum 1 00

Family Circle 1 00

Symonds, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00

Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00

Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00

Law Reporter 7 00

New Library of Law and Equity 1 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

Assistant 1 00

New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00

Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine, &c.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Grass Cloth Skirts.

A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns, and a very desirable article. For sale by

M. T. DOLE.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat an common Chairs, Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs;—Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Fine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing, and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30

SMITH'S PATENT

FLEETING SHOWER BATH

WHICH is far better than any other and

very much superior to the objectionable Cast Iron Bath.

The proprietors of this justly celebrated Bath have

extended its use into different parts of the United

States, and are now manufacturing them in large quantities,

of different style and finish, to meet the wants of the public.

The increasing demand for this desirable and useful

piece of furniture only substantiates what the subscriber

has before asserted, that it has been and continues to be

the most preferable Portable Shower Bath in the market,

and for the following reasons:

1st. It is not encumbered with heavy weights and pulleys,

or a clumsy cast from top and bottom, which would make

it expensive, liable to rust, break, and get out of repair, not

easily moved about, is convenient in its operations, and

unpleasant for the bather. But on the other hand, it is very

cheap and durable, light and portable, operates effectually,

and can be used "easily and pleasantly."

2d. It does not require a ten horse-power to lower the

lountain; neither is it necessary to fasten it down when

lowered, to prevent its running away like an unruly horse—

but can be lowered in an instant by the slightest exertion,

and readily raised, without compelling the bather to ex-

haust all his strength. In short, this Bath is what hundreds

of individuals of the best respectability have pronounced

it—all that mechanical skill could put within the same

compass and expense.

I would therefore respectfully say

to those who wish to purchase or examine this desirable

article, call on the subscriber, at No. 127 Boston street,

Salem, who will take great pleasure in more minutely de-

tailing to them the respective merits of the Fleeting

Shower Bath, by personal demonstration.

June 6

CHAS. H. BARBORN.

THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assort-

SADDLES AND HARNESSES,

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid

Leather Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,

Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage

and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the

most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made

at the shortest notice.

T. Trask has on hand a good assortment of Harnesses as

be found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.

Danvers, June 7, 1845.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers

and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance

Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foun-

dation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best obser-

vation of the decrements of life, according to the experi-

ence of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the

most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country,

and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846,

has issued 986 policies.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of

the risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be re-und to members at the end of every

NUMBER 25

THE DANVERS COURIER.

P O E T R Y

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

asked him whether he thought the old gentleman had nearly got through. The youth inquired whether he had got to the Jews yet. No says the stranger, but I'm very sleepy and wish to go to bed. Well, said the son, when he gets to the Jews, he is half way through, and no more, and I'm going to sleep again. Then, said the stranger, I'm off, and left the room and went to bed.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPT. 12, 1846.

To the Readers of the Courier.

One of the principal contributors to the columns of this paper has found that a misunderstanding exists in relation to the position he holds in the management of the paper, while his oversight of its columns has been very limited, and does not extend to the making of any selections, or generally the knowledge of any thing except his own articles, until they are published.

These feelings are made partly from a recent experience where he has been exposed to blame, under a misapprehension of the amount of authority he has exercised over the columns of the paper. He cannot think it just that he should be held accountable for the act of another, about which he knew nothing, or of an act of which if he knew anything, he had taken all proper means to prevent. He neither has had or intends to exercise any dictatorial power over the management of the paper, but the responsibility of editing and conducting it, is confined to the publisher. His endeavors will still be used, to make it satisfactory to its readers and the public, from whom it has hitherto received such liberal support.

STATE CONVENTION.

A notice of a meeting of the Whigs of Danvers, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention, which is to be held in Boston, on the 23d inst., (to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the ensuing year, will be found in another column. It is much to be desired that there should be at this meeting a full attendance of the Whig voters of the town. As a strong effort will unquestionably be made at the November election to defeat the Whig candidates, by the opposing parties, it becomes the duty of the Whig party, prompted by the eternal and immutable principles of Honor, Justice and Truth, which have ever been their watchwords, to defend, protect and perpetuate the free moral, religious and intellectual privileges, which our State now affords to its citizens and which have given to Massachusetts the glorious reputation, that she now sustains as the beacon light of the Union; and in no way perhaps, can we more effectually promote this object, than by a willing attendance upon the necessary preliminary meetings of the party, by which means a knowledge and the direction in which it may be most advantageously applied. By such interviews too a feeling of interest is awakened and a readiness to co-operate in such measures as will seem most likely to secure success.

If further inducement were necessary to incite to energetic, and zealous action every lover of decency and order, the corrupting influences of the present rotten and inconsistent administration affords it, and heaven grant that it may not be disregarded.

Railroad Meeting at Lynn.

The meeting at Lynn on Monday is a very important one, and we trust there will be a strong delegation present from Danvers. We have no doubt but that if the friends of the road will put their shoulders to the wheel once more with proper zeal a charter can be obtained. If the principle of competition is not to be allowed in the chartering of Railroads then every Railroad which is chartered and built becomes a monopoly. But the people will never countenance such a policy. They will put Railroad corporations where they should be, upon a level with other corporations. We believe that the Eastern Railroad have not a right to the travel and business of the town of Danvers against the wishes of its citizens.

The next Term of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at Newburyport, commencing on the 21st inst. The jurors from this town are Messrs. Amos Osborn and Jonathan W Osborn.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that the Annual Exhibition of the Essex Co. Natural History Society will take place in Salem on Wednesday and Thursday next. These Exhibitions have always afforded an excellent opportunity for the lovers of dame Nature to behold a rare collection of her bounties.

We are under obligations to our correspondent "W." for his communication, which appears in another column. We hope to hear from him often.

The journeymen tailors of Philadelphia, held a meeting last week, to form a union of those belonging to the trade, to obtain an advance in their wages—not by strike or combination, but by fair constitutional means. The Ledger says the condition of this class of mechanics, at the present time, is really deplorable, caused chiefly by the great increase of competition in the ready made clothing branch of the business. Hundreds of the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia are now compelled to work from fourteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, for the daily pittance of twenty-five cents! This is too little for the support of a family. It will, we fear, be worse under the new Tarif law, for already some of our merchant tailors have determined to purchase stocks in Belgium.

The NANTUCKET INQUIRER says there is a great want of Masons in that place.

School-House Dedication.

The new and elegant School-House, just completed for the accommodation of District No. 11, was opened to the inhabitants for their examination, and dedicated to its appropriate use, on Wednesday evening last.

The Chairman of the Building Committee, Lewis Allen, Esq., made an introductory address, in which he stated that the company had been invited to be present to see how far the designs of the District had been carried into effect, in the plan and construction of the house. He stated that the plan of the building had been drawn by Mr Wm. H. Howland, one of the Committee, that the joiner's work was done by Mr Jefferson Taylor, the mason's work by Mr Joseph Reith, and painting and glazing by Messrs Blaney & Wilkins; and that the whole had been done in a most faithful and workmanlike manner, and satisfactorily to the Committee. He stated that another purpose, for which they were invited, was to be present at the dedication of the house, and he called upon Rev. Mr Richardson to offer the dedicatory prayer. An original hymn, by Dr. A. Nichols, was then sung by the whole company, and at a later hour an original school song, by the same author, was sung with fine effect by a select choir.

Mr E. Valentine, the teacher of the school, delivered an address replete with just sentiments and amusing comparisons, and rich in historical incidents. Dr. Andrew Nichols, then addressed the meeting in prose and verse, and he was followed by A. A. Abbott, J. W. Proctor and W. D. North-end, Esqs., whose remarks were attentively received by the audience. Where all did so well it might seem invidious to discriminate, but we cannot forbear allusion to the address of Mr Abbott, which was a truly finished and elegant production. His sentiments were sound, his language chaste and beautiful, his manner dignified, earnest and eloquent; while the stillness and rapt attention of the audience evinced their admiration of the performance better than would the most boisterous applause.

The exercises were closed by singing "Sweet Home." Seldom have we witnessed an occasion of more delightful interest, and we thought we could see a reflection of our own gratification in the countenances of all. We publish to-day the remarks of Mr Abbott, which he has written out at our request, and which will be read with interest; and we expect in our next to be able to gratify our readers by the publication of the other addresses delivered on the occasion, or such parts of them as may be communicated by their authors.

Mr. Chairman—Being one of the District, I have supposed that I could hardly refuse to comply with your request; and yet it ought to be enough to excuse me from the task of making a speech, that the gentlemen who have preceded me have so completely exhausted all the common-places of an occasion like the present. The first of these, and naturally uppermost in our minds to-night, is the convenience, comfort, and beauty of the edifice you have met together to dedicate to the education of your children and the intellectual culture of the generation rising up around us. Too much credit cannot be given to the judicious and enlightened liberality of the District, in resolving and furnishing the means to accomplish the noble undertaking we now see so happily completed. Nor can the Committee who have superintended the work be too warmly congratulated on the sound judgment and good taste they have displayed in fulfilling the duty entrusted to them. Its admirable simplicity and beauty, and in the convenience of all its arrangements, this structure seems to me to be a perfect model, and altogether worthy of the purpose of its erection. I know of no higher praise. For what object can be of mere importance than the education of the young? Next to the Temple of God stands the School-House. Next to the holy place where the youthful heart is first led to the worship of its Creator and taught the things which concern its eternal welfare, is the place where the youthful mind is first developed, and where that mind receives the impress and the stamp which is to determine its character and destiny for this temporal life. Indeed the Church and the School should always go together. They are the natural handmaids of each other. Separate, divorce them, and neither is complete or perfect. Religion without knowledge becomes superstitious, bigoted, and ascetical. Knowledge without religion becomes trifling, vain-glorious, and sceptical. Religion and knowledge, true piety and sound learning, they are twin-sisters divine; and it is only as they go through the world hand in hand, together to purify the heart and elevate the mind, that either can worthily fulfil its great and glorious mission.

It is, Sir, when viewed in some such light as this, that an occasion like the present becomes, to my mind at least, one of no ordinary interest, one deserving of especial notice. Let there be—it is well that it should be so—let there be congratulation and rejoicing when the portals of the great Exchange are thrown open for the purposes of trade and commerce; let military parade, and martial music, and lofty eloquence greet the rising Monument as it pierces the skies in memory of the heroism of other days; but more worthy of commemoration than either, deeper in interest, vaster in importance, is the occasion, the day, which opens the doors of the Common School-room to the young of the rising generation, and bids a welcome entry alike to all, to the children of the rich and of the poor. Commerce may bring to our doors the luxuries of other lands, and the fame of great men may fire the heart to emulation of their deeds—but Knowledge, it is the source and end, art, of heroic deeds and great men. The marble column tells of those who achieved our liberty, but the school-room is the nursery of those who are to preserve that liberty. In the school-room, here, are to be nurtured those in whose hands are the destinies of the state. Here, here, is the true palladium, the only safeguard of our civil and religious freedom.

It had occurred to me, Mr. Chairman, that there were one or two topics of a practical nature which

at a time like this might be dwelt upon with some profit. I can but glance at one of them. I refer then to the propriety and importance of devoting especial attention in our public schools to the study of some of what are called the higher branches of knowledge. I do not mean, of course, the abstract sciences. I allude, for instance, to some of the departments of Natural History and Natural Philosophy. I allude also, and for instance, to Astronomy, and to what is called Technology, or the application of science to the more common arts of life. And when I speak of the introduction of these studies, I mean, of course, merely their elements, and not their more abstruse learning—their elements, as simplified and popularized in their elements, as simplified and popularized in many a little treatise now a days published, adapted to the understanding of the merest child—treasures whose value being weighed by their influence upon the common mind, are of far more honor to their authors than the mystic pages of many a ponderous folio. Now of the feasibility of this plan there cannot be a doubt, because it has been tried, and tried with complete success. And as for its importance, who can question the importance of imparting that knowledge in the youthful mind which, though a mere seed, may perchance fall upon kindly soil, and germinate, and bear rich fruit; which in after years, though it might have been the merest hint, may prove the Promethean spark that first quickened and illumined the soul of a Philosopher. Why, Sir, of all the great philosophers whose fame has filled the world, there is hardly one whose career would not date from some day of his careless boyhood when some curious fact in natural science accidentally came to his knowledge; and which arousing his attention, setting on fire his young imagination, led on from step to step, till investigations were pursued and discoveries achieved which have blessed all mankind. And ah! how many, perhaps, have died, and left no sign—how many a being gifted by God with a talent for scientific research, with a divine genius of philosophy, may have lived and passed away in obscurity, because the torch was never lighted, because the train was never fired—because the gem of purest ray serene lay in a dark, unfathomed intellect! Oh how true, and how rise to the mind the words of the Poet as he muses in the Country Churchyard:

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did never unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

I might now go on, Sir, to speak of the intimate connexion existing between science and the mechanic arts—a connexion which has always existed, but which at this day is more fully recognized; and how important, therefore, in a practical point of view become the elements of that knowledge of which I have been speaking, and how essential those elements to the lad who would intelligently learn his trade or make a skillful, successful mechanic. But, Sir, this is not the light in which I would prefer to regard a subject like this. I would rather look at the influence of this knowledge upon the mind and heart—expanding the one and elevating the other—exciting the imagination, exercising the moral faculties, and calling forth the poetry that is in the child—the poetic element that dwells to some extent in the soul of every human being. Now take, for instance, the study of Astronomy. By means of a cheap but beautiful apparatus, so simple that it can be clearly explained to every child ten years old, you can give the young scholar a correct general idea of the whole solar system; and then, by the use of charts and by oral explanations, you can fill up the outlines, can unfold the entire starry world, and all the wonders of the Sky. I need not say how much more kindly the child will take to this study than to the dry, barren rules of Grammar. Ask any parent—for there is hardly a mother here before me, whose little child, when first it has seen the robe of Night spread over the Earth gemmed with innumerable stars, that has not vexed that mother with questions of the Heavens which she could not answer—questions which might perhaps put an Astronomer royal to the blush. But suppose the child's curiosity, instead of being stifled, gratified. Suppose the knowledge imparted. Can you question its effect? Must it not elevate, exalt, ennoble? No longer does the Sun travel through the sky a mere ball of fire—no longer does the Moon rise above the hills no bigger than a father's shield. The one has become the great centre of the Universe—the other a world like our own filled, it may be, with living, thinking beings. And thus the child grows up to manhood constantly reading in the great book of Nature whose alphabet he has thus learned. And now existence swells into something more than the mere dull routine of daily cares—Life has become something beside the hope and joy of gain. "There's splendor in the grass and glory in the flower"—"Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." All has become beauty to the eye and music to the ear. The shooting star has its lesson, and the honey-bee its moral. The evening wind as it sighs through the trees comes laden with thoughts for the soul as well as fragrance for the sense. And though that man be steeped in poverty and forced to labor like a slave—though he be burdened with sorrows and borne down by grief—his toil will be sweetened and his sorrows soothed with a pleasure which monarchs may not know. His soul is raised above deceit, and vice, and crime—and alike in joy and in sadness, in prosperity and adversity, he will see the hand of that Being who in another life will adjust the seeming inequalities of this, and open for the longing soul infinite fountains of knowledge and bliss.

Mr. Chairman, I may not have made myself intelligible. I fear, indeed, I feel that I have not brought out the thoughts I would unfold, with the clearness and force in which they are impressed upon my own mind. I am afraid of tiring your patience. But, had I time, the idea I would inculcate is this—that in our Common Schools we need some influence, some study, which while it gives instruction, shall at the same time reach and act upon the higher faculties of the mind, upon the Imagination and the Taste. Because in these I see the purest and most prolific sources of happiness, because they are so intimately connected with and operate so powerfully upon the moral nature. No man whose soul delights in sounds of melody and shapes of beauty, whose heart the sight of a fair landscape or the reading of a sweet old poem thrills with pleasure, no such man can commit a mean or a base action—at least not while under the influence of these emotions. And if he be educated aright, these emotions are al-

ways active. He has a monitor within him as ever present as are the creations of Genius or the works of Nature. And he listens to its gentle voice. He watches "the still morn go out with sandals grey"—he looks upon the evening sky whose gorgeous tints no painter's art can catch—he stands beneath the silent Night while over his head the glittering worlds are marching their eternal round to the solemn music of the spheres—and into his inmost soul there sinks a peaceful, holy calm. It is not alone that the sense is gratified. Oh! say not so! The heart, the heart is touched. The rough sea of passion is stilled. Anger, and hate, and bitterness are fled. The earth is once more beautiful—once more mankind a common brotherhood. And then in silent gratitude and awe looks up that rapt and beating heart to the great God who made, and rules, and watches over all.

The following facts connected with the history of Schools in District No. 11, which we have received from one who has personally known the condition of the School for forty-five years past, either as pupil, teacher or committee, will be read with interest—

Our first knowledge of this School, it was kept in a small one story building, near where the house in District No. 12, now is. This was the only School house then extant, for the accommodation of the whole of District number One, now divided into the three Districts, numbers One, Eleven and Twelve. After this a private School-house was erected on the parish land near the Meeting House—which in 1809, when number Eleven was set off from number One, was taken for the use of the District. Subsequently number Twelve was set off from number Eleven, and the old house was used for their school, until their present convenient house was erected. A few years since, a new house was erected in number Eleven sufficient to accommodate 150 scholars—which shortly after had to be enlarged for 50 more—which has now given place to the present spacious and convenient edifice. All these modifications have taken place in one generation, illustrating very distinctly the increasing interest taken in popular education.

Essex Railroad. Considerable progress has been made in grading during the past week notwithstanding the great heat of the weather. The bridging across Fry's mill pond is nearly completed and almost the whole line will be graded from North River to Grove St, by the middle of next week. The laborers have not been at work more than twenty days. The ease and facility as well as cheapness of constructing a road over this route exhibits in bold relief the grand error of the early managers of the Eastern Railroad in determining on their location for the route to Boston. That expensive tunnel was a great bore not only to the city of Salem but to the Railroad Corporation itself.

Copied from the Salem Register by request.

Messrs Editors—A writer in the Register of Thursday last, over the signature of "Fair Play," calls for the facts on which certain charges were made against the Eastern Railroad in some resolutions adopted at a meeting in favor of the "Malden road," at Lynn, some weeks since; which charges were, in substance, that the Eastern Railroad had exerted an undue influence upon the Senate of last winter, to induce them to refuse a charter for the Malden road.

I would premise, to the writer of the article referred to, that the manner in which such influences are exerted by a wary corporation is not always apparent at the time, and can only be judged of by the results they produce. Now, Sir, I would ask for what purpose the officers of the Eastern Railroad, and brokers who own largely in the stock of that road, were "dancing attendance" upon the Senate during the whole session? I would ask for what purpose the Eastern Railroad endeavored to suppress the publication of Mr. Choate's argument in favor of the Malden road? I would ask how it was that they knew, almost as soon as the Committee sat upon this case, the result the Committee would come at? I would ask, also, how they got information which enabled them to boast early in the session, that, however the House went, they knew how the Senate would go? When these questions are satisfactorily answered, without implicating the Eastern Railroad, then we shall think that they may have been accused unjustly, and not till then.

Your correspondent quotes the substance of Mr. Hopkinson's remarks in answer to some strong insinuations of Mr. Condy. I think if the gentleman had heard Mr. Condy's remarks, he would have said they were any thing but "insinuations." Mr. Condy, after adverting to the influence the Eastern Railroad exerted, stated that there had not been a day, during the whole session of the Senate, when the President and Directors of the Eastern Railroad, or some of them, were not to be seen sitting about behind the Bar of the Senate and conversing with the members;—that, since the case had come up, the counsel for the Eastern Railroad was constantly busy in the Senate chamber; and added that he could not go across the room in any direction without trampling over the piled up pamphlets of the Eastern Railroad.

These are in substance the "strong insinuations" of Mr. Condy. And the truth in addition to all this, that Mr. Derby, the Eastern Railroad counsel, was in the House during all the discussion there, sitting next to the speakers, and occasionally prompting them. He was in the Senate, during all the discussion there, and as he could not get near enough to prompt the speakers, repeatedly passed them slips of paper, with suggestions or statements written on them.

Now, Sir, I say when corporations resort to such means to deprive the people of their rights, it is time that the people choose legislators who will restrict their powers. The question whether the people of Essex County, and of the State of Massachusetts, are to be controlled by monopolizing corporations, is no unimportant an issue; and when the issue is fairly met by the people, then will their rights be asserted, and not before.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Horrible Death.—The wife of a Mr. Weed, of Benton, N. H., we learn, came to her death in the following shocking manner on the 16th inst. She was descending from a load of hay with a pitchfork in her hand, when, missing a step, she fell on the fork, one tye of which entered her mouth and was thrust completely through her head, causing her death instantly. Bradford (Vt) Protector.

FOR THE COURIER.
DANVERS OBSERVATORY, Sept. 8th. 1846. 4 o'clock P. M.

MARS.

Great Jove is quite enraged,
At man's complaints below,
"How hot this tedious summer is!
When will the cool winds blow?"

JOVE.

Now, Boreas thy billows
On him the cold gales pour,
Until he blows his fingers
And cries I'm freezing, O, ah!

E'en then still give it to him
Until his nose be blue;
And learn better manners
Than to make such ado

About the kind of weather
The Earth to give I choose,
To perfect its productions
And give to each its dues.

If man will always grumble,
Call it too hot—too cold;
Nay righteous retributions,
O let him bear and scold.

Correspondence of the Courier.

A Trip "down East," and the Commencement at Bowdoin College.

Boston, Sept. 7, 1846.

Mr. Editor—Will you allow me through your paper to give expression to the satisfaction with which we have journeyed as far as Brunswick, and attended the Commencement at Bowdoin College.

I left this city, in company with a friend on Monday, August 31st, in the 4-2 express train for Portland, and made only those stops on the way that necessary to replenish our stock of wood and food. We saw nothing new or wonderful on the route, the erection of the posts for the wires of the Maine Telegraph, which are placed at a distance of 200 feet apart between South Berwick and Portland. We arrived at the last named place at 9-12 P. M. and took lodgings at the Elm House, which is a thorough-going Temperance House, so much so, we learned it was impossible to obtain any spirituous liquor even for sickness.

On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock we left by the Brunswick. When just out of Portland our attention was directed by the stage-man to the famous Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, which we have read so much in "the papers," saw quite a number of Irishmen at work upon different places as we passed along the route. We were completed to North Yarmouth, a distance of 15 miles from Portland, by one year from this time. When completed we shall have but 16 miles of going between this city and Brunswick; at which place we arrived at 12 o'clock. The village had much increased and improved. It is not, however, sufficiently large to accommodate the crowds that flow in on such an occasion. At 1 o'clock a large audience assembled to hear from John P. Cleveland of Providence, whom the Peoria Association had invited to address them. The subject of the speaker was, "The benefit of mutual love among scholars." After having having happily referred to his sojourn West, in which he gave us a description of that great and important portion of the globe, he said he now most heartily wished this anniversary after an absence of over a century. In treating his subject he referred to distinguished scholars of this and of past times, which he showed the many benefits which must result from a mutual love among scholars; yet all could be made to believe this. A genuine love emanates from the mind from prejudice, yet notwithstanding all benefits which must be derived from this mutual love each scholar thinks his own branch of science a branch from which the others are derived. Mathematics thinks that every thing comes from Mathematics. The Philosopher that every thing comes from Philosophy. The Poet that every thing is indebted for its rise and progress to Poetry. The (said the orator) several score of would-be philosophers should be compelled to sign the pledge of abstinence of all adjectives, pronouns and interjections. His closing address to his brother Peoria was very appropriate. After the oration a poem pronounced by George F. Talbot, Esq. of Mach. At 7-12 P. M., we met a large assembly of Alumni at Commons Hall, where we found the groaning under a profusion of good things from which a blessing by Dr. Tappan of Augusta, we were invited to partake. On Wednesday the commencement exercises began about 11 o'clock and closed at 4. Of the graduating class, 16 spoke. Their orations were distinct, their emphasis appropriate, intonation as near neutral as is usual on these occasions, and their gestures were for the most part graceful. Two young men spoke for the degrees of A. B. The degree of A. B. was then conferred on 34 who composed the graduating class. Some 12-14 received the second degree. The degree of L. B. was given to Gen. Fessenden of Portland, and of D. D. to Rev. Mr. Dwight of Portland, and of Sheppard of Bangor Theological Seminary. Among the many distinguished men on the stage during exercises, we noticed the Hon. George Evans, Hon. John P. Hale of N. H. At 5 o'clock the George Lunt of Newburyport, addressed the Athenaeum Society. The theme of the speaker was the "Progress of society in connexion with the country in which we live." The oration was well written and delivered though to a thin house; coming as it did but one hour after the Commencement exercises, many had spent the whole day in the house, through fatigue glad to get out and keep cool. At 6 o'clock P. M. according to previous notice, the Hon. John P. Hale addressed a large crowd of people in an open air, near the new Universalist Church. He said that he came not to address them as a Democrat, neither as a Whig nor as an Abolitionist, as a man; a man who feels that he is answerable what he says not only to the people, but to his God. It is enough to do any man good who feels for his fellow-creatures, to see such a man as Hale who occupies at this moment perhaps the most honorable position of any man in the United States, and who played so prominent a part in the Democratic party come out from under the dictation of the party, and who are (as he himself said) wedged to the South Slave-holding interest; and assuming the attitude and language of a freeman, denounce in terms of most burning eloquence those men who are willing to sacrifice every thing that is held dear to an old man, for the sake of obeying the mandate of the present Slave Administration Party. His theme was annexation of Texas and its horrid effects upon business and property of the country. Mr. Hale perhaps better fitted to speak of the subversion of the Northern Democrats to Slave dictation than any other man. His address was in all respects an appropriate and just defence of the constitutional rights of the Northern States. It is hoped that those who heard Mr. Hale, will be found at the coming election in Maine, voting to sustain Northern interests according to the dictates of their consciences instead of being bound to the peculiar institution of the South by party leaders. The Commencement Ball was a most brilliant affair—so says my friend who happened on occasion to be "one of 'em." On Thursday at 1 o'clock, Hon. George Folsom of New York addressed the Maine Historical Society; his subject was "a difference of the past and present." At 11 o'clock Dr. Jenks of this city addressed the Peoria

On this day visited the public rooms, and were much pleased to see many improvements and alterations in the cabinet room and picture gallery. The new stone chapel is progressing slowly, but will be when completed, we doubt not, the finest building of the kind in the United States.

From all accounts I should judge that Bowdoin College is growing in public confidence. May properly attend her.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.
The Annual Exhibition of the Essex County Natural History Society, will take place at their Hall, Pickman Place, Essex street, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 16 and 17. Friends of Horticulture, and lovers of nature, are respectfully invited to contribute specimens of Fruits and Flowers—not only the tender exotics of the Greenhouse and Garden, but the more hardy species of the woods and meadows. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th of September, and on the morning of the Exhibition. It is particularly desirable that contributors should send in their specimens at an early hour.

Tickets for single admittance, 12 1/2 cents; Season Tickets, not transferable, 25 cents—may be had at the door.
The Hall will be open to the public, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., on the first day of the Exhibition; on the morning of the second day, the doors will be opened at 10 o'clock.

On Times.—In 1627, there were but thirty-seven ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to the farmers. From the annals of the town of Salem, it appears that in that year it was agreed by the town to grant Richard Hutchinson twenty acres of land in addition to his share, on condition that he got up ploughing.

1643. The court order, that at the election of assistant, Indian beans be used instead of paper, the white to be affirmative, and the black negative.

1647. The order that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents or if in any case of their absence, of the County Court, shall be fined £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and imprisonment for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents; convicted and fined £5—fees 2. 6d. Three women were fined £8 each for soliciting.

1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing great boots, but was acquitted.

Mr. Bancroft, the New York Journal of Commerce states, is about to retire from the Cabinet, and will be succeeded by Hon. John Y. Mason, now Attorney General. Mr. Bancroft is in ill-health.

ALEXANDRIA.—The full vote upon the question of seceding from the District of Columbia, and returning to Virginia stood—Ayes, 763—Nays, 229, so the ten "miles square" is to be dismembered.

The earnings of the Western Railroad for 8 months ending August 31, 1846, \$598,700 31 1/2, \$497, 159 41—Increase, \$101,541 10.

Of the individual who abstracted ten dollars from a letter mailed at Charlestown, Mass., directed to a widow in this town, reads this paragraph, and when he learns that the reward was intended for one who, in addition to the laborious occupation of teaching one of the public schools in Concord, is under the necessity of employing herself out of school in writing for religious publications in order to support herself and child, shall I have any compunctions of conscience, let him forward the money to the publishers or creditors of this paper, and it shall receive its intended direction. [Concord Statesmen.]

PORTSMOUTH RAIL ROAD.—This road was sold according to public notice, and was knocked down at \$20,000, the State of Virginia becoming the purchaser. There has been a heavy loss on it to the original stockholders.

NEW CATHEDRAL.—On Saturday the Corner stone of the new Cathedral of St. Paul and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia, was laid by Bishop Kenrick, with the usual solemnities. It is situated on Logans Square, is to cost \$150,000, and is to be completed in five years.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAME in Europe is not less than at home. In conversation on the subject, Wellington asked why Taylor did not do this and that. When the news of Taylor's victories arrived at London, it was remarked that Taylor must have been following the Duke's advice.—The Duke thought so too.

A LARGE PLUM.—The Springfield (Clarks Co.) Republic mentions the reception of a plum (Hulping's superb) 7 1/2 inches in circumference.

A NEW CLOCK.—The Temperance Standard mentions that Gen. WILLIAM SUTTON, who is a native of Ipswich, has made a present of a Clock to the Rev. Mr. Kimball's Society, to be placed in the new Church.

LONGEVITY.—We learn from the Observer that there are six men now living in Salem over 90 years of age; the oldest (Capt. James Barr) entered his 93d year last month.

Sensible Member of Congress.—Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, speaking on the Treasury Note and Loan Bill, said that he was speaking for "hukum" and that he was glad there were so few members in the House to hear him. He said that he was then for the first time in Congress and in political life, and he hoped to be forgiven the sin; and once out of it, he promised never again to come to Congress.

So vast is the Atlantic Ocean, that it has been said that all the ships of the world might be so dispersed over it that no one would be able to see another.

Because they've got no eyes?

A correspondent of the Charleston News says that an Englishman has recently obtained a charter for a railroad through the Papal States. This road is intended to form only a part of a line of railway from France to India. This line was at one time abandoned through the obstinacy of the late Pope, who refused to permit any railroads to be constructed in his dominions. The present Pontiff, however, is in favor of improvements, and the charter was readily obtained.

Hon. Joseph Grinnell and Hon. George Ashmun, members of Congress from this State; decline a re-election.

Hymen busy at Lowell. No less than 221 female operative have been married in Lowell during the past year.

WHIG MEETING!

The Whigs of Danvers are requested to meet at the Town Rooms on Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock for the purpose of choosing Six Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Boston on the 23d inst., for the nomination of Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth.

Per order of the Town Committee.
Danvers Sept. 11th. 1846.

RAILROAD MEETING.

The undersigned, being a committee appointed by the friends of the Danvers and Malden Railroad, to call a meeting of citizens favorable to that project, at some convenient time, would hereby give notice, that there will be a meeting held at the Town Hall in Lynn, on Monday the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All citizens in this and the neighboring counties, friendly to the project, and in favor of a liberal policy in the chartering of Railroads, without distinction of party, are respectfully invited to attend.

Lynn, Andrews Breed, Joshua Webster, Charles Merritt, George Hood, Nathan Kimball.
Danvers, Elijah W. Upton, George Osborn, Robert S. Daniels, Lewis Allen, William D. Northend, Henry Poor.
Saugus, Edward Pranker, Benjamin F. Newhall, George W. Raddin.
Malden, James Eaton, George W. Wilson.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Rev. Mr. COLLIER will deliver a Lecture on the subject of Temperance, before the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Danvers, TO-MORROW Evening, at the Methodist Church.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T.

Their regular Meetings will be held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers.

JOHN MURPHY, R. S.

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—I. O. OF R.

The regular meetings of this Tent will be held in future on Monday evenings, commencing at 7 3/4 o'clock. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.

J. H. TEAGUE C. R.

F. L. BOYD, Sec.

We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or scrofulous humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It embodies in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, than which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column. 2w July 18.

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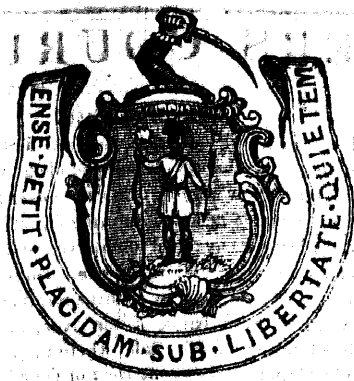
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IS PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. CARLTON,
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
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Church—SOUTH DANVERS.
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paid within one month of the time of subscribing.
Advertisements will be inserted on favorable terms.
The carriers are not allowed to sell any copy
of the Courier. Single copies may be obtained at
the office, at 5 cents each.
JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed
and on reasonable terms.
AGENTS:
New Mills—H. A. Potter,
Plains—D. P. Clough.

Dedication of School House in District
No. 11.

We have been favored at our request with a copy
of the remarks offered on the occasion of the Dedica-
tion of the new School house in Dist. No. 11, by
Messrs. Valentine, Nichols, Proctor and Northend.
We are obliged to omit a portion of the remarks of
Messrs. Valentine and Nichols, for want of room,
and have selected those portions which are of more
general interest and application, and which will, we
doubt not, be read with much gratification:

Mr. Valentine's Address.

After the lapse of a few months, we as parents,
teachers and friends of this school are again as-
sembled to hold converse together for the welfare
of our children. On this occasion we have much
reason to congratulate each other, with voices of
encouragement and hearts of gladness. We have
often met here before to cheer each on with
words of encouragement, but never before under
so favorable auspices as at present. The tenden-
cy of the present meeting may be to promote the
cause of Education. And it hardly need be said
to you in this enlightened age, that by the word
Education, is meant much more than being able to
read and write. Says an able writer upon this
subject, "I comprehend under this noble word such
training of the body as shall build it up with ro-
bustness and vigor—at once protecting it from
disease and enabling it to act—formatively upon
the crude substances of nature—to turn a wilder-
ness into cultivated fields, forests into ships,
caves and clay-pits into villages and cities—
mean, also, to include such a cultivation of the
intellect, as shall enable it to discover those per-
manent and mighty laws which pervade all parts
of the created universe whether material or spiri-
tual."

What is it but the education of the people that
has caused so much interest to be manifested in the
physical and intellectual wants of the children in
this and other places?

The more a people becomes educated themselves
the more they desire that their children should be;
and the more they become acquainted with the best
mode of educating children, the more satisfied are
they that due regard should be paid to their physi-
cal, as well as to their intellectual wants. The
education of the people was one of the first things
to which our puritan fathers were prompted, for
this they toiled, for this they prayed.

Although our fathers felt a great interest in the
education of their children, yet we may suppose,
judging from experience even in our earlier days,
that the Model for school houses was not carried
to perfection by them.

Many of us can probably remember something
of the school rooms into which we first emerged,
and when we contrast them with what we now
possess, we may safely say, truly there is some-
thing of a contrast, though many of these places
have been so often pictured to scholars of the later
day, and so many of you have had an opportuni-
ty to witness them that it is hardly needful that I
should attempt a description of them.

Though I have in my mind a tolerable specimen
where I was once engaged as teacher. There it
was not necessary that the teacher should give
himself any uneasiness about a want of ventila-
tion, for the cold North Westers booted in at
every nook and corner, under every clapboard and
shingle, and had not accompanied them the boys
would seldom have been obliged to leave the
house for want of ice hills for they would have
been amply supplied within doors.

There more than once have I seen some half a
dozen boys of manly growth—each doing his best
to carry the largest burden—enter the school room
and deposit something less, (though not much
less) than an eighth of a cord of solid oak wood
on a hot bed of coals in the then fashionable fire-
place. And when the delicate pile was wrapt in
flames, it certainly seemed to be to the great in-
convenience, to say the least, of those who were so
unfortunate as to sit where Fahrenheit would stand
at the approach of boiling point on one side and
zero on the other; and where, too, the teacher was
obliged to turn round, about as often, as the good
old country house wife used to turn the roasting
piece suspended by a cord before her kitchen fire
place.

Says a modern writer, "I have good reason for
remembering a school house, which the scientific
would call the sixth order of Architecture—the
wicker-work order, a summer house for winter
residence, where there never was a severe cold
day, without the ink's freezing in the pens of the
scholars while they were writing; and the teacher
was literally obliged to compromise between the
sufferings of those who were exposed to the heat
of the fire, by not raising the thermometer of the
latter above 90° until that of the former fell below
thirty. A Capt. Ross and Barry, and a part of
the Landers without in either case win-
ning the honors of a discoverer. It was an excel-
lent place for the teacher to illustrate one of the
five facts in geography; for five steps would have
carried him through the five zones.

Say the same writer, "I once passed a school
room the roof of which, on one side was tough-
like, and down towards the eaves was a large
hole; so that the whole operated like a funnel, to
catch all the rain and pour it into the school room.
At first says he 'I knew not but it might be some
apparatus designed to explain the deluge. I called
and inquired of the Mistress if she and her little ones
were not sometimes drowned out. She said she
should be, only that the floor leaked as badly as
the roof, and drained off the water."

We sometimes hear it said, "I don't see why so
much need be said about the ventilation of a school
room; by and by the children will want the broad
canopy of heaven to breathe in."

Very well, there is the only place that we can
breathe in as purely as it was when it first inflated
the lungs of Man. Adam and Eve were placed in
an airy garden in the midst of verdant fields,
where they could inhale its life giving influence,
unbreathed and unpoisoned by having been con-
fined within the pent up walls of a school room.
God gave them the broad canopy of heaven to
breathe in; and were they not healthy? So shall
we be so until we disobey some of the laws of our
nature, and this it seems to me is one of Nature's
most prominent laws. Let any one enter the
door of a school room if ventilated, while the
school is in session; he is met at the door by
what seems to be a pestilential atmosphere. He
goes in and seals himself in a little time he be-
comes accustomed to the effluvia and bad gases.
But the poison is none the less then, and injurious
to the system. Many children, and grown persons
too—often experience great uneasiness in school
and other places, when they nor their teacher
know not what makes them so. Have not many
persons present had that same uneasy, fidgety
feeling, as they sometimes say—and did not know
the cause. At the same time were they not confined
with in the walls of a close lecture room? How
often think you, do elegy men, lawyers and judges,
have reason to complain of this deadly influ-
ence upon their constitutions? How many of
our mechanics, whose labors, in winter, confine
them within the walls of a small apartment from
seven, it may be until 12 o'clock, from 1 till 5,
and from 6 to 9; I say how many of them think
you can testify to this same lassitude and uneasiness
of feeling.

Now if the evil of which we speak, is baneful
to adult congregations, how much more deleterious
must it be in its effects upon the vital ener-
gies of the young, when the former too, are un-
der its influence not more than one hour for two
or three times in a week, and the latter three
hours at a time for six days in a week.

We sometimes hear it said, "We do open the win-
dows, and most always at the expense of a severe
cold for some one."

I have some where heard it said that "God has
given us a sky full of air to breathe, and to put a
child on a short allowance, is enough to make a
man weep. It is as absurd as it would have been
for Noah while the rain was descending in tor-
rents, to have put his family on a short allowance
of water."

This vast quantity of air was given us, to super-
cede the necessity of ever using it second-hand.
Naturalists have seen fit to divide the animal
creation into two great classes, the human race
together with four-footed beasts, and birds of all
kinds, they class together as warm blooded animals.
Fish of all kinds (except the whale) lizards, ser-
pents and reptiles &c., cold blooded animals.
Now cold blooded animals do not in most cases
breathe in the same manner as warm blooded.
In some the breathing is effected by a motion of
the ribs and muscles of the abdomen as in ser-
pents and lizards. In others as in frogs and tor-
toises the air is swallowed; toroises have been
known to live more than a month with their jaws
tied closely together and then their nostrils filled
with sealing wax. A toad lived for five days in
a jar containing about a hundred cubic inches of
air. In forty inches another toad lived 24 hours
and a frog 50.

But in the Mammalia tribe if the process of
breathing ceases but a few moments death
is the inevitable consequence.

If the writings of the celebrated writer Dr. Dick
a Scotch physiologist have any foundation in truth
as far as they relate to the buildings of cities and
towns, how much care then should be used in
building places to nourish the physical and intel-
lectual growth of children.

He says no street in any town should be less
than 50 feet wide or in any city less than 120.
Narrow lanes of all descriptions ought to be for-
ever banished from all our towns.

The streets more particularly appropriated for
dwelling houses should have verandas or garden
plots in front of the houses, on each side diversified
with shrubs, flowers and evergreens, and at cer-
tain regular distances a few forest trees.

How much better would our villages and cities
be in regard to health than they are with the de-
formity and unhealthy compactness that now ex-
ists.

Although much has been done here towards re-
moving many obstacles, that are often in the way
of the progress of a school, yet we hope no pa-
rent will feel that his work is done. There is
always much to do besides furnishing school hou-
ses and teachers. Next comes the work of train-
ing the child, and preparing him to receive in-
struction at school. How much might be done
in this way for the child and for the school; how
few children there are, who would ever be obliged
to come under any severity of discipline at school
did parents always do their whole duty.

There are many ways in which parents may
assist a teacher in the education of their children.
There are some parents who never think of send-
ing a child to school without first examining him
in regard to his lessons and insisting upon it that
the lesson for the morning be learned before he
goes from home; such children never have any
difficulty in hard lessons,

But say some we have no time for learning our
children at home. We hire and pay teachers for
that purpose and we expect they will do it.

Very well, then it only remains for parents to
send them to school and that constantly and then
the teacher will do the work: for school houses
and teachers are of very little consequence unless
the school is there.

Every one must see that it is greatly to the
disadvantage of a school to have even a few ir-
regular in their attendance. Some parents have
sometimes wondered why their sons or daugh-
ters could not pass an examination without so
many failures. But the experienced teacher is
not at all surprised when he sees that the re-
cords of such children read something like the fol-
lowing. Monday, absent. Wednesday, absent.
Friday, P. M. absent. Saturday A. M. absent.

Now if a class under these circumstances are
just commencing any particular branch of study,
all can readily see the disadvantages under
which such a scholar labors. He is absent on
Monday, the teacher it may be has spent a whole
hour in illustrations equally important for all to
know. Tuesday comes, and with it comes the
absent scholar. But of what advantage is that
hours labor to him? And does he need it any
less than the rest of the class? May there not be
something omitted that he never learns perfect-
ly? But some may say take that scholar pri-
vately and give him the same instructions. This
is often done and might always be done if we
were not obliged to multiply these lessons by
tens and twenties.

Nor is a constant attendance all that is want-
ing, but punctuality in attendance is another
very important thing to be considered in the
regulation of a school. None but the experienced
teacher can realize how much a school suffers
from a want of this. It matters not, if they do
come well supplied with excuses, it is none the
less an evil, and sometimes when I see them I
am reminded of what I once heard the president
of a board of trustees remark, when addressing
the scholars of a select school, at the close of
the term, after the teacher had been portraying
some of the difficulties with which he had been
obliged to contend (some of which were a want of
a constant and punctual attendance) he turned
around to the parents and very loudly remark-
ed that, during the next term, he hoped the in-
iquities of the fathers would not be visited up-
on the children. I have now been connected
with this school about three years; at that time
the library belonging to the school contained a-
bout 100 vols. Since that time we have added to
it so that it now contains about 250 vols. We
usually distribute library books one round and
the little volume as the week comes round, we
have often been reminded of the remark of him
who said in speaking of libraries being supplied to
schools throughout New England. "They will
carry the elements of thought where they never
penetrated before. They will scatter the seeds
of wisdom and virtue in the desert places of the
land. They will prove as powerful an agent in the
world of mind as the use of steam has done in
the world of matter."

And in closing my remarks permit me as a
teacher of this school, to call upon parents one
and all to lend a helping hand in the education
of the children about to assemble here for in-
struction; recollecting that teachers are only in-
struments in the hands of parents to prepare the ris-
ing generations for future usefulness.

Said one of the greatest statesmen of the present
day, "If the time shall ever come when this
mighty fabric shall totter, when the beacon which
now rises a pillar of fire, a light and a wonder of
the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found
in the ignorance of the people. If our union is
still to be continued to cheer the hopes, to ani-
mate the efforts of every nation if our fields are
to be untrod by the hordes of despotism; if
you would that the sun continue to shed its en-
clouded rays upon the faces of freemen, then edu-
cate all your children. This alone startles the
tyrant in his dream of power, and rouses the
slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It
was intelligence that reared up the majestic col-
umns of our national glory, and this alone can
prevent them from crumbling to ashes."

Dr. Nichols' Address.

The opening of a new, a more spacious and
better constructed School House in which to edu-
cate the rising generation of this District, than
has been heretofore erected in this town, affords a
suitable occasion for reflection, and the discussion
of subjects of the highest interest to the human
race. This District may be justly proud of this
beautiful edifice which I am informed affords
better accommodations and conveniences for
the pursuit of knowledge than the buildings of
some of the incorporated colleges of the West, and
which certainly is much superior in school room
accommodations to many of the Academies in our
own State.

The thoughts which rush upon us on this inter-
esting occasion, are so numerous that it is extreme-
ly difficult to choose what to say, since the time
which one individual can with propriety occupy,
where several are expected to speak, is so short that
he can take only a brief view of some one or two
subjects among the more interesting which the
occasion suggests. It would be an appropriate
time for reminiscences. A comparison of this no-
ble structure with the old clapboarded, plasterless
school house which 50 years ago afforded the only
school room accommodations which the child-
ren of this and the two adjoining districts, No. 1
and 12 enjoyed. And a review of the progress
and step by step which has given the district school
last these superior accommodations. We might
contrast the class books and other aids to the ac-
quisition of knowledge here enjoyed with those en-
joyed by myself and contemporaries in the public
schools of the town generally, and the District
school house above named, in particular. Bu

there is present one who will probably address you
who attended school in that house, and I leave
these subjects to him and others who may speak
after me. I prefer looking forward rather than
backward. To anticipate improvements in teach-
ing and in the means and appliances through
which the minds and hearts of the young will re-
ceive better and more life-giving bread than is even
now dealt out to them in our public schools. But
there will I trust be other opportunities to discuss
these subjects more appropriately than the present.
I cannot forbear however to call the attention of
the inhabitants to one use they may make of this
house which would in my opinion greatly enhance
to them its usefulness. I allude to weekly or semi-
monthly meetings like this. A free district Ly-
ceum, at which lectures and discussions on sub-
jects of general interest to the well being of man-
kind, should be open to the remarks of all; freely
talked about by the old and young, who might ar-
ranged here for mutual instruction. When we
consider the profitless manner in which long even-
ings are too frequently spent by many among us,
can we doubt the utility of such an institution as
I have proposed, and if opportunity should be af-
forded me towards the close of the evening, I will
offer a resolve on the subject for you to consider,
and act upon.

The following resolve was afterwards offered
and passed in the affirmative, nem. con:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this School
District, No. 11, of 14 years of age and upwards,
will invite each other to meet here weekly, on
Wednesday evening, for literary and scientific
entertainment and mutual instruction in useful
knowledge, until it be otherwise ordered by them-
selves.

I will detain you no longer with these desultory
remarks, but proceed to read to you a few verified
thoughts which I have prepared for this occasion.

Improvement is the watchword guide
Of the Caucasian race,
Of which the Anglo-Saxons claim
The noblest, highest place.

Improvement marks their every step,
Their every step a stride;
All o'er New England, happy land,
'T is seen on every side.

Log huts and mud-walled cottages
Are built, are seen no more,
But slightly habitations rise
On hill-side, vale, and shore.

The hand that drew a single thread
Of yore, on spinning wheel;
Now draws two hundred threads at once!

The school house most distinctly shows
How with improvement's pace,
The people round, are keeping time,
In every town and place.

In olden times, in other lands,
The Palaces and Halls
Of nobles satisfied the pride
Of hovel-sheltered thralls:

Here let the District School house be
The District's pride and boast;
And each inhabitant must feel
Its worth far more than cost.

Yes, though our dwellings shabby be,
While the School house looks well,
A tale of grandeur it for us
Will to observers tell.

Onward improvement rolls, O let
Us ever speed the ball;
Remove all obstacles; its wind
Fires, fans, refreshes all.

Where'er it goes; but stop its course,
Death damps and deepest gloom
O'erspread the land: each dwelling is
A ruin or a tomb!

Of all improvement at the base
Our scornful improved must lie;
These, these new impulse give to man,
New strength—new energy.

Taciturnity high and noble deeds,
And triumphs to achieve
In arts and morals, worthy minds
Who in God's word believe.

Our Schools are still susceptible
Of vast improvement. Here
We trust that improved teaching will
With improved means appear;—

The young improved attention give,
And improved studies obtain;
Parents improve the privilege,
New ideas to gain.

From what their children here acquire,
And fail not to impart;
On these best moral teachers are
To improve the parent's heart.

The influence of this house, we trust
Will benefit us all;
And since pay for it now we must,
Here let us often call.

By droppings from its lofty roof
Our heads baptized may be;
Of errors disabused, pure truth
Here make us wise and free.

Knowledge is power.—Here young and old
Much knowledge may acquire;
Then let us to this temple come
For strength to rise—aspire.

Aspire to truth in every sense
That truth the soul can nerve,
So that in every trial-scene,
From truth it may not swerve.

Aspire, till every noble aim
And purpose arm the soul,
Against all terrors, panics, ills,
That weaker minds control.

Aspire till philosophic truth
Illuminate the mind,
And pure religion makes us what
To be, we were designed.

Improvements that can deceive,
That will for aye endure,
On pure religion must be based,
The one foundation sure.

Religion—the heart-ruling fact
That God is with us here,
Our Father, helping, teaching all,
Who his best voice will hear?

That his best voice is audible
To trusting, waiting hearts;
And that beneath his loving eye
We act our several parts.

Religion—not Theology,
Nor mere sectarian faith;
Religion—shown by what man doth
And not by what he saith.

Religion—duty learned and done,
The moral law obeyed,
His cross taken up and meekly borne,
Man in Christ's robes arrayed.

Loving his neighbor as himself,
Dispensing good to all;
Living to benefit his race—
Ready at duty's call.

To live, or die, enjoy, endure,
All that a Father's will
May deem it good for him to bear—
This is to best fulfill.

His mission here.—Why should he wish
Knowledge or wealth or power?
Not surely to aggrandize self
But that he may do more.

Be able to do greater works
To improve and bless his race
Extend his influence for good,
O'er a far wider space.

Make this thy aim, at work at school,
And obstacles must yield;
And thus put forth an angel's strength,
Almighty weapons wield.

O look not back, but onward go;
The souls salvation this demands
More than to day—tomorrow do
For with thy power, thy work expands.

O look not back—'twill dwarf the soul
On its own thoughts and works to dwell;
Reach forward to a distant goal,
What's done thou shalt excel.

Forget the past, press forward, there
The objects sought for by the wise
Their glories show us—how we fare

Forget the past, imperfect all
Thou hast done—imperfect still;
Thy acts, or be they great or small
Cannot thy own ideal fill.

O look not back, or never gain
The heaven prepared, designed, for those,
Who by their energy obtain
The power, their angel-wings to loose!

O look not back, or angel-wings
Will fail to bear thee to the skies;
Onward and upward, duty sings,
The growing soul must ever rise!

Unfailing light, towards the throne
Of GOD, gives man supremest bliss;
The best of life cannot be known,
Till he shall be where Jesus is.

J. W. Proctor's Remarks.

Mr. Chairman—It is truly gratifying to witness
the auspicious circumstances under which your
District are now assembled. It is but a few
years since, distinctly within our own recollection,
when the entire school room accommodation
for the whole of District Number One, embracing
the three Districts now, One, Eleven and Twelve,
was a one story, unclapboarded, one room apartment
with an interior finish, corresponding well with
the rough exterior. It is hardly possible, Sir, to
keep pace with the improvements introduced for
the accommodation of our children; were there
time, it would be useful to review the several sta-
ges of improvement, that have taken place within
the last forty years. As one of the superintending
committee, having the particular honor of being
this school, I cannot omit to congratulate the Dis-
trict on their successful efforts in the erection of
this house. I have seen many school-rooms, but
never one better adapted to the purpose, than this
room in which we are now assembled. Much
praise is due to those who planned, and to those
who executed this work, in the neat and substan-
tial manner in which we find it. We had
thought in Number One, a few months since, that
we had succeeded in procuring a house worthy
of some commendation; and we have found it to
answer the purpose, exceedingly well; but we
will not presume to place the arrangement and
finish of our house in comparison with yours; we
readily yield in these points to the superiority of
Number Eleven. Some advantages about our
house, in the free space around, and the conven-
ient grounds for the sports and exercise of the
children, are quite well worthy of imitation here.
No better appropriation could be made, than a
few hundred dollars, to procure an additional
quarter of an acre of good house is but the begin-
ning of the work necessary to be done by the Dis-
trict. The securing of parents in inducing the regular
attendance of children at school, are duties quite
as imperative, as any that have been fulfilled. To
the credit of this District may it be said, that they
have heretofore been awake to the importance of
these duties. Much of the success attendant upon
this school, may be attributed to the constancy in
the employment of the teachers; more than that
the labors of a teacher are frequently lost, by the
being changed as soon as they become acquainted
with the dispositions and wants of the scholars.

DANVERS COURIER:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1846.

ESSEX COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs of the several towns in Essex County are hereby notified that a County Convention will be held at the Court House in Ipswich, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of nominating five Senators to be supported at the approaching election, and to transact any other business that may come before them.

Each town is requested to send delegates to the above Convention, equal to three times the number of Representatives to General Court to which it is entitled, and such towns as are not allowed a Representative every year will send two Delegates.

WM. PEIRCE,
Chairman of County Committee.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Danvers, held at the Town Rooms on Wednesday evening last, John W. Proctor, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and William D. Northend, Secretary. The following persons were chosen Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Boston on the 23d inst., with power to fill vacancies that may occur.

Daniel P. King, Henry Fowler, Elijah W. Upton, John W. Proctor, Edwin F. Putnam, William D. Northend, Lewis Allen.

Whigs of Massachusetts.

The election of State Officers is drawing near at hand, and there is much to be done. It is now an important crisis. The elections of this fall will serve as an indication of the views of the people upon the measures which have been forced upon the country by the present administration. It is for the country to say whether these measures shall be carried out—whether they shall become a part of the settled policy of the country, or whether they shall be repudiated as baneful to the best and highest interests of the people.

The elections of this fall will show whether the people approve of the annexation of Texas to the United States and the consequent war with Mexico. It will show whether the people are in favor of having the institution of Slavery extended and strengthened. It will show whether the people are in favor of protection to home industry, whether they will support a policy which has made the country prosperous, which has given constant employment to laborers at high prices—which has encouraged and nourished into a healthy growth great and important varieties of manufactures. It will show finally in the election of Representatives to Congress, whether the people will sustain the independent and noble course pursued by the present incumbent, in recording his name among the few who voted against the prosecution of the Mexican war.

It is an election of the greatest importance, and she is the strong fortress of Whig principles and let her speak out as she can and should. Let the coming election show that the principles which the Old Bay State has ever upheld and which have made her what she is, a pride to the Union and to the world, are still dear to her people. Let old Massachusetts speak in tones which shall be heard though the whole length and breadth of the land.

We wish at this time to impress on the minds of all good whigs the importance of Organization. We invite their special attention to the Notice of the Chairman of the Whig County Committee for a convention to nominate candidates for the State Senate. Let the primary meetings be well attended and a spirit of harmony and devotion to the great principles of the party absorb all minor divisions, that in the approaching election we may present an undivided front and secure for Old Essex that high position in the councils of the Commonwealth which is her due. We hope the meeting for the choice of Delegates to the County and District Conventions will be called at an early day and that a full attendance will evince the true patriotic feeling which in other times was wont to animate the Whigs of Danvers.

Maine Election.

The Portland Advertiser of yesterday morning, gives returns of about 230 towns, in which it appears the vote for Governor stands as follows, viz: Bronson, (whig) 22,768; Dana, (loco) 24,310; all others 7,115—giving a majority against Dana, of 5,973.

Of the Senate the Advertiser says: "We look confidently for the election of four Whig Senators in Lincoln and two in Somerset, besides the three in Kennebec—nine in all. There are good reasons for expecting still more, but at present we know not where to look for the chances to elect so many even as that, on the other side."

We can only say, that we have returns of several gains for the House, and have not yet heard of a single loss.

Members of Congress. In the first district, composed of York and part of Oxford counties, Mr. Hammon, (dem) is probably elected, although the vote is very close. In the second district (Cumberland) there is no choice. In the third district (Kennebec) the whig candidate is elected. In the 4th district, (Lincoln &c.) it is thought that Morse, whig, lacks a few votes of an election. In the other districts there is probably no choice.

THE HAVERHILL BANNER. The editor of this sheet is out upon us in his last paper, but he aims at the wrong object and does not hit it. Let him try again, and we will return the shot if we think the game is worth the powder.

The New City.

It is now about two years since our first visit to this famous locality, at which time the place was called as now, the "New City." Having never seen a new city except such as had been made out of an old town, our curiosity was excited to observe the difference between a new city and an old one. On our arrival at Andover Bridge we saw a large number of laborers at work on both banks of the river, and our guide pointed to the opposite side where there was a large sandy plain as bare as the back of your hand and told us with apparent sincerity that that was the new city! Except a few shanties the only building was a little one-story counting room on the top of a little knoll which, we supposed, was the city hall, as that is the place where all the business of the city is transacted.

On a recent visit we find things much altered, and the city boasts a population of three or four thousand inhabitants, but where they all live is a profound mystery. There are however on both banks of the river, long ranges of cottages in the Irish style of architecture which probably accommodate the mass of the population. Some of the streets at a little distance from the river are fast building up but mostly with wooden buildings. Every body is in a hurry to get quarters and there is not allowed to build many houses of brick. They first raise the pantry and live in it, until the house can be built, and dig the cellars afterwards. They buy a lot of land and make a plan of a store, which is rented while the clay of which the bricks are to be made is yet undisturbed, and the lumber is still growing in the woods of Maine or New Hampshire. Another year will show great improvements.

On viewing the place the visitor is struck with the extent and completeness of the plan of operations, and the vast labor to be performed to carry it into effect. They first push aside the waters of the Merrimack, and by means of drilling and gunpowder dig a channel 6 feet deep in the rocky bed of the river as a foundation for a dam of solid masonry 35 feet wide, which is to turn the river from its course to drive the machinery of the factories. This is of itself a work of immense labor, employing its hundreds of hands who work day and night in the bed of the river. Besides this, the canal is constructed which is to take the water and the foundations are in progress for the factories. They have also a common sewer to drain the city which passes under the canal and is of a size to enable a man to walk in it upright. They are grading all the proposed streets to a required level, and the embankments look like so many rail roads crossing each other all over the city. If to all this, which is the work of the "Essex Corporation," we add the business of private individuals in building houses and stores and the business which is created by the wants of so many laborers we have some idea of the activity which prevails in the new city.

Its future growth will depend upon the success of the manufacturing business of the country, but if that is fairly protected by the government, we may expect to see this the greatest manufacturing place in the country. With a water power superior to that of Lowell, it has the advantage of that city in the command of a navigable river, and the situation nearer the mouth of the Merrimack than Lowell, and the improvements in manufacturing which may have been discovered since Lowell sprang into existence. Its founders have wisely provided in their plan for open squares to be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which must add to the health as well as the beauty of the place. One of these squares contains about 17 acres.

The place has assumed so much importance, and is every where so much talked about that it is sadly in want of a name, and we hope that the inhabitants or Corporation will petition for a town incorporation and obtain an appropriate name for the future city.

Military.

The Washington Artillery of Boston, accompanied by White's Cornet Band, visited Salem on Wednesday last, as the guests of the Salem Artillery. Both companies looked remarkably well, but appeared with not very full ranks, a complaint now very common to all our military corps. The uniform of the Boston artillery is very neat and soldier-like—or rather officer-like, for the company, with their *chapeaux*, looked, when in line, like a row of dismounted field-officers,—and their general appearance elicited much commendation from those who are *au fait* in such matters. The two companies spent the afternoon at Orne's Point, and the evening at Harrington's exhibition at Lyceum Hall. The visit to the latter place must have been peculiarly gratifying to the Bostonians, as their native place affords them but few opportunities for witnessing such interesting performances, and they no doubt deem it a fortunate circumstance that their visit to Salem was made during the stay of the unrivalled neocomancer.

The Boston company returned on Thursday, doubtless highly pleased with their excursion, and with the manner in which they were entertained by their hospitable friends.

The Salem Light Infantry, intend performing a tour of camp duty during the coming week, and the Beverly Light Infantry and Salem Cadets contemplate visiting Ipswich.

The Salem Brass Band are now attached to the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry, as a Regimental Band.

THE HIGHWAYS. We have been requested to call the attention of our "Street Commissioner" to the condition of Main Street from the Elm Tree to Sutton's store. The dry winds have taken up the dust and deposited it in our houses, while the stone bottom makes an uneven pavement which gives the traveller a thorough shaking every time he has occasion to ride over it. We believe that many of our market-men would willingly part with a good musk-melon or other valuable part of their load, to be ensured a smooth ride to the city. This has always been a most expensive road and always in bad condition. How would it answer to macadamize it, a few rods every year, until it is all complete?

Gen. Taylor's Wagons.

We have witnessed for a few weeks uncommon activity among our Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths who have been busily engaged in building baggage wagons for the invading army under Gen. Taylor. We have frequently seen processions of these wagons passing through our streets, sometimes in an unfinished state and more recently completely equipped for service. They are of large size, covered with canvass and are all painted of a uniform color, and inscribed with the initials of Uncle Sam. They also have a trough affixed behind for feeding the cattle. The wagons were shipped at Boston, a week or two ago, and are now on the way to the Rio Grande. We learn that the whole number built and shipped from Boston was one hundred and twenty-one and that the contracts were taken by Mr. Samuel Noah and our former fellow citizen, Messrs. Andrew and John C. Lunt now of Boston, who had the courage to undertake this large job, and complete the work in twenty-five days. We understand that the agent of the government after making what contracts he could in Philadelphia, Newark, New York and other places in the Middle States, came to Boston, and after having been for some time without success in procuring contractors for his wagons at last called on Mr. Noah who met him in Boston according to appointment and opened negotiations for the work. Finding that the agent wanted more than he could supply he invited the Messrs. Lunt to unite with him and together they agreed to furnish 15 wagons in 15 days. Subsequently they agreed to furnish 100 wagons in 25 days. They were all to be faithfully made of a particular kind of wood the iron work well done, the whole painted, accepted by the government agent and shipped within the required time—all of which was done and 21 more than the number stipulated and not a wagon was rejected.

In fulfilling their agreement within the required time the contractors were obliged to make the most untiring exertions and a vast load of care must now be removed from their minds. It is highly creditable to their enterprise and sagacity that they had the courage to undertake a work which almost every body told them was a hazardous risk. They have given employment to many skillful mechanics and more than \$20,000, of the war fund has been distributed in this region which would otherwise have been expended elsewhere.

New Rail Road Route.

It is not, we believe, generally known that a very feasible route exists for a rail road between Danvers and Salem, which has thus far escaped attention. There is a narrow valley, exceedingly straight and level, extending from Foster street, by Gen. Sutton's large barn on Aborn street to the easterly side of Galloway Hill, where, by a street in Salem, or into North river by crossing Boston street. We are not aware that the new route has been surveyed, except by amateur engineers with their canes. The preliminary survey promises a result so favorable that it may be an object to have another, by more competent engineers and with better instruments.

Fire in Danvers. On Wednesday afternoon last the house occupied by Mr. Hezekiah Flint and owned by Mr. Benj. Needham, together with the barn were destroyed by fire. The house is situated not far from the residence of Hon. Daniel P. King. The alarm did not reach this village and we do not learn how the fire originated. We understand there was no insurance on the premises.

Eastern Rail Road.

The workmen are making good progress in laying down the new track from Lynn to Boston. They use the "U" rail, which is laid on sleepers—if such they may be called—lying lengthwise, and connected by cross pieces secured by dovetailing. The cars already travel over the new track between the two stations in Lynn, where the motion is found to be much more gentle and agreeable than on the old corduroy road.

Namkeag Steam Cotton Factory.

The works at the Steam Cotton Factory are gradually approaching completion, most of the machinery having arrived, and much of it is now in process of erection. A steam engine has been put up for temporary use, and portions of the shafting have already been put in motion. The factory will probably not go into operation before November.

FOR THE COURIER.

Beauties of the Ferry.

One of the strongest objections to the East Boston Ferry exist in its hindrance to carrying freight at fair prices according to the distance. For instance, on the Eastern Railroad they charge \$1.80 per ton, for carrying freight to Salem, 14 miles, while the Lowell Road carries the same quantity twenty-four miles for \$1.25. It will require but little arithmetic to prove that so far as the business transportation to the city is concerned, the towns in this vicinity are at least twenty miles farther from Boston than they would be if they were on an over-land route to that metropolis.

[Will the Salem Register please copy?]

Suicide of F. G. McConnell.—By news from Washington, it appears that F. G. McConnell, Member of Congress from Alabama, committed suicide in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, on Thursday last, by stabbing himself with a large clasp knife in the neck three times, and five times in the stomach. He had been for two days previous laboring under the influence of delirium tremens.

Railroad Meeting.

We give below an account of the Railroad Meeting at Lynn, on Monday last. It was very fully attended by the citizens of Lynn, Danvers, Saugus and Malden. The greatest confidence was expressed in the success of the project the coming winter, and a large Committee was chosen to prepare a petition, and to have general supervision of the application before the Legislature. The road is of the greatest importance to the interests of this town, and we trust the efforts will be resumed in its favor with greater than heretofore made. We trust the result the coming winter will show that the Eastern Railroad does own the Danvers travel, and that the people can the privilege of going to and from Boston over roads of their choice.

A Convention of the friends of the proposed Danvers and Malden Railroad, was held at Town Hall, in Lynn, on Monday, Sept. 18, 1846, at 2 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the call previously issued. The meeting was called to order by Andrews Breed, Esq., and a Committee appointed to nominate a list of officers to govern the meeting, who retired, and reported the following names:—

For President—JOSHUA WEBSTER, Esq.
For Vice Presidents—R. S. Daniels, E. W. Upton, George Osborne, Lewis Allen, and Benjamin Goodridge, Esquires of Danvers; George H. Samuel J. Ireson, John Alley, 3d, and Nathaniel Kimball, Esquires of Lynn; Edward Frank and Benjamin F. Newhall, Esquires of Saugus; James Eaton, and Uriah Chamberlain, Esquires of Malden; and Andrew Lunt, Esq., of Boston.
For Secretaries—W. D. Northend, of Danvers and Charles Merritt, of Lynn.

On motion of Andrews Breed, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the meeting, viz:—Stephen Oliver, E. W. Upton, Andrews Breed, W. D. Northend, and George W. Wilson, who reported through their chairman the following:—

Whereas, A charter for a new Railroad from Danvers through West Lynn and Saugus to Malden, has been petitioned for two successive Winters, by thousands of citizens of the towns on the proposed route, representing some 20,000 people, and very great important masses of interests, on the ground the public convenience requires a new Railroad route to the city of Boston, unencumbered by a Ferry on the ground that the villagers through which proposed road will pass, do not now receive satisfactory accommodation, and whereas, such petition have been defeated in their object, by the system and powerful efforts of the Eastern Railroad Company, aided by other large Railroad Corporations throughout the State, therefore

Resolved, That the project for a Railroad from Danvers through West Lynn and Saugus to Malden, one of pre-eminent importance to the interests of citizens of all the towns on the proposed route, one worthy their strongest and most vigorous efforts, be sustained, and that the friends of the Railroad at Boston, render it utterly impossible that road to afford railroad accommodations to the people of Danvers, Lynn and Saugus, which have a right to ask.

Resolved, That we regard the influence of the new Railroad with the greatest alarm—that it be speedily checked, it will, by throwing out branches both sides of the main track; and by obtaining possession of other chartered roads near it, become a full and uncontrollable monopoly, and dictate its terms and accommodations to the public, who are obliged to travel over it.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Eastern Railroad, to force a branch road upon the towns of Danvers under cover of a charter for a road from Lynn to North Andover, against the wishes of the citizens of Danvers, and after being refused a charter such branch by the Legislature, is insulting to the people of Danvers and a fraud upon the Legislature. That the efforts and combinations of various Railroad Companies to prevent the charter of new roads which may operate to lessen the power of such roads, should be uncompromisingly opposed by every citizen who has the interests and prosperity of the State at heart.

The meeting was addressed in support of above resolutions, in a pertinent and forcible manner, by James Eaton, of Malden, W. D. Northend, of Danvers, Stephen Oliver, of Lynn, T. A. Huse, of Newbury, F. W. Choate, of Beverly, Gilbert Haven, of Malden, George Hood, of Lynn, and B. F. Newhall, of Saugus. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of Andrews Breed, Esq., the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee, to prepare a petition to the next Legislature, for a road from Danvers to Malden, and to obtain signatures to the same. R. S. Daniels, Benj. Goodridge, George Osborne, W. D. Northend, Lewis Allen, Henry Poor, E. W. Upton, Esq., of Danvers; Joshua Webster, Andrews Breed, George Hood, John Alley, 3d, Samuel J. Ireson, Benj. Charles Merritt, Esqs., of Lynn; Benjamin Newhall, Edward Frank, George W. R. Jacob Newhall, Jr., Esqs., of Saugus; Charles Lewis, James Eaton, George W. Wilson, Esq., of Malden.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Stephen Oliver, and adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That remembering the past, and providing for the future, that it is the sense of the meeting, that a Committee of twenty be named, who shall have full power, if they deem expedient, to call a County Convention of the towns without distinction of party, to meet some central point, for the purpose of nominating a list of candidates to be supported at the election of Senators, by those who are in favor of such legislation as shall tend to the greatest of the greatest number.

R. S. Daniels, Benjamin Goodridge, George Osborne, W. D. Northend, Lewis Allen, Henry Poor, E. W. Upton, Esqs., of Danvers; Joshua Webster, Andrews Breed, George Hood, John Alley, 3d, Samuel J. Ireson, Charles Merritt, Esq., of Lynn; Benjamin F. Newhall, Edward Frank, Jacob Newhall, Jr., George W. Raddin, Esq., of Saugus, were constituted a Committee on above resolution.

Voted, That the Committee on petition to Legislature, be authorized to fill vacancies on their board.

On motion of E. W. Upton, Esq., Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all papers friendly to the cause.

Voted, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Joshua Webster, Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

Voted, That the meeting be dissolved.
JOSHUA WEBSTER, Pres.
Wm. D. Northend, Secs.
Charles Merritt,

One thing more is necessary for the perfection of our schools—and that is a more thorough and systematic examination of teachers and pupils. Until this shall take place, we shall look in vain, to our public schools, for that progress they ought to exhibit. But Sir, there is not time now for the suggestions that the occasion demands; I must close as I commenced, with my hearty congratulations to the District, in their successful efforts for their own accommodation.

W. D. Northend's Address.

[The remarks of Mr. N. were in substance as follows.]

Mr. Chairman—It is hardly proper for me to engage the attention of this meeting both on account of the lateness of the hour and because there are so many present who have had great experience both as Teachers and School committee-men. But sir, I cannot withhold a few words of praise at the spirit, liberality and good taste shown by the people of this District in the erection of so beautiful and convenient an edifice. I have been through the different apartments of this house today and I think I can safely say that I was never in a school house more admirably contrived and finished than this one. I do not think that any town or city in the county can show one superior to it. It is air, the banner school house of Essex county. The rooms are beautiful and airy and seem almost to tempt the scholar to take pride in his studies. I believe sir, that a schoolroom was very much to do with the proficiency of the scholar—that a room which is gloomy and inconvenient, with seats up on which it is utterly impossible for a scholar to sit with any ease, does not and cannot make study a pleasure. To this fact I doubt not all the older individuals present can bear ample testimony—they can recollect the so called school houses which have been so well described here this evening, in which they were wont to assemble—with their slanting floors, long benches and rough seats, and sir, I should like much to hear the experience of some of them. I think it would be pleasant and profitable to the young scholars who are present. I heard but a few days since the worthy and intelligent Chairman of this meeting give a very graphic account of the log hut in which he received his rudiments, and sir, I wish I could induce him to repeat it here. I only recollect distinctly his description of the seats. He said they were of rough slabs with the flat surface upward with stakes stuck through them for legs, which came some inches above the top, and served as convenient places for the scholars to tear their clothes on. And here, on these rough board slabs without any backs to them, the young scholars were obliged to stick for three long hours at a time to study. What proficiency they must have made, can be easily imagined.

But, sir, the change from these rude huts to neat and convenient buildings all over the State seems to have been but the work of a day. Ten years ago you might have seen these slab seat school houses in almost every village; now, sir, you might ride half a day without finding one. There are a few left as monuments of older times and as monuments to show the gigantic strides in the line of improvement which have been made.

The change has been as sudden almost as if effected by magic. New and beautiful school houses have sprung up on every side like fairy halls in a night time, as sudden almost as the transformation of the house of Aladdin in the Arabian Nights. It speaks so strongly for the intelligence of our people and of their desire that their children should be properly educated.

But sir, there are other things important beside good school houses. It is important to have a good school master and it is important for the good of the school that he should be rightly appreciated by the community—that their mutual relations and obligations should be properly understood. I think that too great discretion cannot be exercised by a committee in the selection of a teacher—that the committee should consist of men who are competent to judge of the merits of a teacher—that they should submit him to a severe examination, and sir, I think that if upon such investigation the committee shall be satisfied that the candidate is a fit man for the situation they should allow him to go into the school room and take control of the school himself. That he should govern the school in his own way and should be allowed to adopt his own methods and carry out his own ideas in the education of his scholars.

I have seen some of the effects of the dictation of school committees. I have heard them, after a brief examination, express disapprobation of the plans and of the mode of government of the teacher, in the presence of the scholars. The only effect of this is to lessen the respect of the scholars toward the teacher, and to destroy that independence which is so essential to the success of the teacher. I think the community do not consider this as they should. They are too apt to regard the teacher as their servant, and one they have a right to command.

Sir, I wish to have the teacher rightly appreciated in order that he may carry out rightly the designs of our common schools. It is on the success of our common schools, with the blessings of a kind Providence, that the prosperity and future welfare of this republic depends. If they are encouraged and sustained—if the great mass of the citizens can receive a good education, there is little to fear for our country. We can show to the world not only the freest but the happiest and most intelligent people on the face of the globe.

ABOUT BABIES. "A babe in a house," says Tupper, in his Proverbial Philosophy, "is a well sprung of pleasure, a messenger of peace and love, a resting place for innocence on earth, a link between angels and men."

A babe in a church, says somebody, is a duck puddle of annoyance, an object of trouble and anxiety, a resting place for flies and mosquitoes, a link between the screech owl and tom cat.

No doubt of it. A tailor up in the bush advertises that all garments got up under his care will be executed after the most approved manner.

I got some boot in that bargain, as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

VENERATION. Sleeping in church during the sermon, and thereby showing that you place too much confidence in the minister.

COULDN'T GET A POLICY. A Boston toper couldn't get his life insured the other day, because he had such a fiery red nose. The company would have nothing to do with combustibles.

An Experiment is now in progress in Connecticut, to manufacture cigars by the same machinery used in making pins.

SPRUNG A LEAK. A serious leak has been discovered the present week in the line of logs that conveys the water of the Salem and Danvers Aqueduct Co. through the valley of North River to Salem. It is said that the loss of water to the Company was 10 gallons per minute. We learn that there were some singular circumstances about the leakage, such as have not been before witnessed by the vigilant agent of the Company, in all his experience in searching for defects in the logs. The leak was from a round hole, just one and a half inches in diameter, and the water ran into a lead pipe of like capacity, which had by some means, accidental or otherwise, been connected by flanges &c. to the aperture in the log. It also happened, strangely enough, that the water was conveyed underground through the lead pipe, into a Manufacturing establishment, where it proved to be of essential benefit to the concern.

It also accidentally happened that there was a stop cock in the pipe, by which the water could at any time be stopped or let flow at pleasure so that it will be very difficult for the Company to estimate their loss, or rather the loss of their customers.

The strange mystery attending this leakage (which is said to have continued nearly two years) has created much excitement, and some persons connected with the Aqueduct Co. as well as others who use the water in Salem, have been so unreasonable as to attribute the leakage to design on the part of somebody who may have been benefited thereby. We have overheard that this moving of the waters has undergone an investigation before Judge Waters who is to decide sundry questions of law relating to underground larceny, the difference between honest and dishonest water and generally all matters relating to pure element.

The Essex Railroad. During the past week the excavation through Carltonville has been completed and the workmen are now laying the foundation for the wall. The bridging across North River and Fry's mill pond is ready for the superstructure, the timber for which has arrived. The only part of the route to South Danvers remaining to be graded is that portion between the tunnel and the new bridge across North River, and that between Grove and Central Sts. in Danvers. The culvert near Central St. is completed and the grade of the road extended across it. We learn that it is the intention shortly to bring the iron horse on the track by whose power the road will soon be completed.

We are glad to learn, as we do from a correspondent of the Salem Advertiser, that the establishment on Grove St. to which we alluded in a former paper, is henceforth to be a Temperance House.

George Hood, Esq. of Lynn, we understand, declines the honor of being beaten as the democratic candidate for Representative to Congress from this District, at the coming election. Will he stand any better chance as candidate for Lieutenant Governor? We trow not.

Printer's Festival. Great preparations are making among the printers in Rochester to observe in a fitting manner the birthday of Franklin; the design is to invite members of the craft from the whole United States, also veterans in the art from Europe.

Recovery of Mr. Gough. The Lynchburg Virginian says that Mr. Gough and his lady have both recovered their health so far as to enable them to travel. They left Lynchburg for their home on Monday night.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, is to attend and address the Liberty Party Convention of District No. 2, at Lynn, on Tuesday next.

We understand that Asahel Huntington, Esq., of Salem, has been appointed Trustee of Dummer Academy, in Byfield in place of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, deceased.

Loss of the Truxton. Intelligence was received on Sunday by Telegraphic Report from New York, of the loss of the U. S. brig Truxton, on a bar off the Tuspan river, 130 miles northward from Vera Cruz, on the 15th ult. In getting her near the reefs, and testing some boats which were obtaining Capt. Carpenter having on board a Scotchman, whom Capt. Carpenter of the Truxton had taken out of a Mexican prize to pilot him; but who, whether from design or accident, ran her on shore. On the 17th ult., she was abandoned by the officers and men, about sixty in all, who were surrendered themselves to the Mexicans. They were hospitably received, complimented with a ball, and then marched to Tampico. Lieut. Hunter and his boat's crew put to sea, and captured a small Mexican schooner, and thus Lieut. Berryman and Hunter, with about twenty men escaped. The Princeton, as soon as the news was received, got under way, and proceeded to the Truxton, but found that the Mexicans had completely stripped and plundered her, and thrown her guns overboard. Lieut. Hunter and his men reached the squadron in safety. — *Ado.*

Appointments. George Bancroft of Massachusetts to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. for the united Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.

John Y. Mason of Virginia, to be secretary of the navy of the U. S., vice Hon. G. Bancroft, resigned.

Judge Mason will act as Attorney General ad interim, until his successor in that office shall be appointed and qualified.

STEAM. In a conversation, which a short time since took place, upon the wonderful and various applications of steam, an Irish gentleman present who had just arrived in England, suddenly exclaimed, "It is quite entirely past a belief; the powers! I'll be no way surprised to find myself going a hunting, some morning, on my own bay kettle."

Arrival of the Steamer. The Cambria arrived at Boston yesterday. Her news is not important. Cotton has improved in price, while flour has receded. Rev Dr. Emerson of Salem, was a passenger.

Fanny Forester.—The following is the dedication to the collection of Fanny's Sketches called "Alderbrook" recently published: "To him who is henceforth to be my guide through life, its sunlight, and its gloom, these few little flowers, gathered by the wayside before we had met, are half tremblingly but most affectionately dedicated. May their perfume be grateful; their fragility be pardoned; and Heaven grant no unsuspected poison may be found lurking among their leaves!" FANNY FORESTER.

Gov. Wright of New York declines to interfere with the case of Freeman, the black murderer under sentence of death in Auburn. In the ingenious argument of W. H. Seward for the prisoner, Gov. W. does not find matter to obviate the force of the testimony upon the other side and the verdict of the two juries.

LEGAL FEE. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the U. S. Court, Judge Bell's relatives make, or did make until recently, \$18,000 a year for folding, signing and arranging law papers, &c., for the District Attorney, B. F. Butler, took \$68,500 of fees in 28 months.

Washington was sometimes given to pleasant journeying east on one occasion attended by two of his aids, he asked some young ladies at a hotel where he breakfasted, how they liked the appearance of his young men! One of them promptly replied, "We cannot judge of the stars in the presence of the sun!"

Statue of St. John Girard. The Elizabeth Bruce, which has arrived at New York from Havre brought out a marble statue of the late Stephen Girard, executed by Gevecot, a Parisian sculptor.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21, S. T. Their regular Meetings will be held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers. JOHN MURPHY, R. S. Sept 18

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—I. O. F. R. The regular meetings of this Tent will be held in the regular meetings of the Order, at 7 3/4 o'clock. Brethren, the Order are invited to attend. J. H. TEAGUE, C. R. May 4

Dr. J. H. Teague would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or scrofulous humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It includes in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, than which there are no better medicines for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column. 2w July 18.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, on Thursday evening, Mr. GEORGE B. STEWART to Miss MENTHA, daughter of Mr. Aaron Smith, Jr. On the 10th inst. Mr. CHARLES F. DAVIS to Miss SARAH B. WIGGIN, 13th. Mr. EDGAR H. BOWEN to Miss MARGARET B. WIGGIN, 13th. Mr. W. B. FAIRBANKS, of this town, to Miss MARY B. ROSS, of Salem. In Beverly, Mr. GEORGE W. RUSSELL, of Salem, to Miss ANNE W. BUNNEL, of Beverly. In Lowell, Mr. OLIVER RICE, of Ellyria, Ohio, to Miss MARY ANN CALDWELL, of Lowell. In Boston, Mr. AMOS B. KEITH, of Salem, to Miss CATHERINE E. MARSH, of Boston. In New York, Mr. B. C. LEWIS, of Tallahassee, to Miss SARAH S. daughter of Rev. L. S. Everett.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. BERTHA, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Davis, aged 77. On Thursday, ELIZABETH BENT, 24, twin child of Wm. N. and Carol. A. LOR, aged 9 mo. On Monday, CHARLES L. son of Mr. Lewis W. Elliot, aged 4 mo. In Salem, Mr. CHARLES H. WIGGIN, aged 37 years 8 mos. Mr. EDWIN SYMONDS, 22 years 8 mos. Miss MARY G. daughter of Mr. Eben Norton, 24. Margaret B. daughter of Mr. Wm. Wallis, 14. John H. son of Mr. John Barlow, 13 mo. Wallis, 14. John H. son of Mr. George Sheathon, 20 mo. Mrs. JANE, daughter of Mr. Benj. Edwards, 18 mos. In Beverly, Mr. CORNELIUS LARCOM, aged 70. Mrs. MARY LOVELL, 78. Mrs. MOLLY DODGE, 91. Mrs. EUNICE PORTER, 58.

NOTICE.

The members of the Danvers Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the room of the Danvers Bank, on Monday, October 5th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. To choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

To ascertain the minds of the members in regard to the payment of the amount secured in Policy No. 518, on James Preston's Shoe Manufactory, which was burnt June 10th, 1845, the payment of said Policy having been withheld on account of a violation of one of the By-Laws of the Company;—to take such order thereon as may be just—and to act on any other business that may come before them.

By order of the Directors. G. A. OSBORNE, Sec'y.

Danvers, Sept. 19, 1846.

DANVERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Danvers Bank, that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Bank Room on Monday, October 5th. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Directors. G. A. OSBORNE, Clerk.

Danvers, Sept. 19, 1846.

FALL FASHIONS! FALL FASHIONS!

The French, English and American Styles for Dress and Overcoats are received at S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON'S Sept 19

NEW WORKS.—Worcester's New Dictionary of the English Language, with Walker's Key to the pronunciation of classical and scriptural Proper Names, much enlarged and improved. Also, a Pronouncing vocabulary of Modern Geographical names—in one vol. octavo.

Wreck of the Glide, which sailed from Salem, May 1829, owned by the late Joseph Peabody, Esq., and commanded by Capt. H. Archer, with an account of Life and Manners at the Fiji Islands, by a native of Salem—38 cents.

Thoughts selected from the Writings of Channing, a neat miniature volume—38 cents. Just published and for sale at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. Sept 19

SPLENDID NEW BOOK OF FLOWERS.

THE Floral Year, embellished with Botanicals of Flowers drawn and colored from Nature, each flower illustrated with a Poem, by Mrs. Anna Peyre Dimmes, elegantly bound in gilt muslin, just published and for sale at IVES'S Bookstore.

Also—just received, a fresh supply of Proverbial Philosophy, in handsome bindings. sept 19

NEW BOOK. An account of the wreck of the ship Glide, owned by the late Joseph Peabody, Esq., and commanded by Capt. Henry Archer, which sailed from Salem, for the South Pacific, on the 22d of May, 1829, with an account of Life and Manners at the Fiji Islands. Just published and for sale at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. IVES, corner of Essex and Washington sts. sept 19

NEW WATCHES.

A LOT of Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, of superior quality and cheap, warranted to perform well, just received and for sale very low at 222 Essex street, by WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr. sept 19

PERISCOPE SPECTACLES.

JUST received a complete assortment of English Periscope Spectacles, a very superior article, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. Also—A great variety of the Common Periscope Glasses, of American manufacture, always on hand.

English Glasses set in old frames, at short notice. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., sept 12, 222 Essex street, opposite First Church.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

NAPOLEON and his Marshals, by J. F. Headley, 2 vols. 4th ed. with plates. Self Education, or the History of an Individual mind, intended as a guide for the intellect, from the London edition. Downing's Book of Fruits, one vol. History of Music in New England, with Biographical Sketches of reformers and Psalmists, by Geo. Hood, 12-2 cts.

Willis & Co's Bank Note Detector, for Sept. 12-1-2 cts. received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO.

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS. [Near the Museum]

159 ESSEX STREET, SAL. ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs. Jay's and Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit the confidence and patronage, by strict attention and keeping "good and elegant" articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, sofas, ottomans, tapestries, Window Shades, Fire Screens, Transparencies and French et al. Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c. Carpets of every description made-up. Essex street, April 25, 1846.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Asen Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed, will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only offer to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poor, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The too limited to pay the usual price demanded.

new principal is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge is, become uneven and irregular, by the denuding of some parts more than others. In all absorbing of some parts more than others. In all absorbing of some parts more than others.

such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing into the cheek and lips to their natural and uniting in form fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in form fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in form fullness.

whole and half sets, as far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not coerced, as thus fully met by this mode, and it is not coerced, as thus fully met by this mode.

It is the want of this ingeniously wrought means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought means.

block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, in its application to the most delicate and moulded to fit the plate in the most delicate and moulded to fit the plate in the most delicate.

the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it becomes offensive and moves them, will inevitably become of paramount taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount taint the breath.

importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in should meet its opposite in the most exact manner.

maniculating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, only ability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only ability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only ability, falling down.

known to those who have worn them. There are only other advantages in this style of work, that can only other advantages in this style of work, that can only other advantages in this style of work.

be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office, which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude.

great difficulty in execution is overcome, they are pleased not fail to exhibit admiration from all who are pleased not fail to exhibit admiration from all who are pleased not fail to exhibit admiration.

with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in the construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For cleansing, \$1; For extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms. S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist. Aug. 18.

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter.

No. 14 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass. MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap and Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAYE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same very cheap and better than they can get from those who go prowling through the country, taking from their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business. may 9

ANDREW P. FULLER

WOULD inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by W. D. Joplin, nearly opposite the Monument, where he intends carrying on the

Tailoring Business

In all its branches, and hopes by his endeavors to suit, to merit a share of the patronage of his fellow citizens. Danvers, August 1st, 1846.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't, Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

A. BROOKS, Sec'y. W. D. NORTHEND, Agent for Danvers. may 30

JUST received at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh supply of Religious and Miscellaneous Books, among which are Plain and Thick Bibles, and Testaments, among which are Plain and Thick Bibles, and Testaments, among which are Plain and Thick Bibles, and Testaments.

Young Men's and Boys' Guide, Chapin's Duties of a Young Man, and Graham's Physiological Works; Young Men's and Boys' Guide, Chapin's Duties of a Young Man, and Graham's Physiological Works; Young Men's and Boys' Guide, Chapin's Duties of a Young Man, and Graham's Physiological Works.

Scotch Poems, and Sketches of the United States Army, Tales for the Times, Fairy Tales, Party Cabinet, to mention, including a variety of beautiful Gift Books.

STATIONERY.

A good assortment of Stationery: Writing Fluids of a superior quality. A variety of Black Ink, manufactured by C. R. Story, Salem, surpassing in quality any thing now in use. Sold in any quantity.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Every kind of School Book now in use in our schools, constantly on hand. All the above articles will be sold as low as they can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. All orders from teachers and others, gratefully received and promptly answered. Any article in the above line not on hand ordered at the shortest notice. SYLVANUS DODGE. may 22

NEW ORLEANS AND BOSTON PACKETS.

ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE, From Commercial Wharf. The superior, fast sailing ship JONAH TROU, Captain Nickerson, master, now loading, and leaving a large portion of her freight engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN or SAMUEL WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. Geo. W. HYNES, Agent, at New Orleans. Shippers will please send receipts. sept 19

MOBILE AND BOSTON PACKETS.—ALLEN & WELCH'S LINE, From Commercial wharf, with despatch.

The fast sailing coppered ship GLOUCESTER, Pollock, master, now loading, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, or SAMUEL WELCH, 21 Commercial wharf. sept 19

Premium Revolving Horse Rakes.

DECIDEDLY the best ever sold in the vicinity. In having season, farmers will find these to be truly labor-saving machines; and at a time too, when the horse is the most valuable. By using the Horse Rake, the farmer can also secure his hay from wet in case of sudden showers or storms, which it would be impossible to do with the hand rake. Sold at a low price, at to go with the hand rake. J. & H. HALE'S, 215 Essex street, Salem. June 20

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER.

JUST published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., and for sale at the principal Book and Music Stores in the country.

THE AMERICAN VIOLINISTS, or, Complete System for the Violin, by Jarvis F. Banks, Professor of Music.

This work has been prepared with great care and labor, and is pronounced by eminent Violinists decidedly superior to any of its kind ever published in America. It is a scientific, and at the same time, a practical treatise; the selections of music are in good taste, and it is in every respect just such a book as the times demand. It contains entire the celebrated treatise on the Construction, Preservation and Repair of the Violin, published in Germany a few years since, and now for the first time re-published in this country. Every Violin Player should own this thorough work. July 15.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

THE subscribers have been appointed by the Messrs. Fairbanks, agents for the sale of their celebrated Scales, and are prepared to furnish them of any size from 37 to 4000 lbs. at the manufacturer's price.

Scales for weighing Hay or Coal, furnished at short notice, and set without expense to the purchaser. ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex street. aug 15

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of D. MEAD JR. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at the same place by D. MEAD JR., who is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm. D. MEAD JR., A. A. EDGERTON. July 1, 1846.

WHITE'S Collection of Songs, Glee's, &c. The Boston Melodist, a collection of secular melodies, arranged for voices, by Ed. L. White, 2d ed. In this book may be found those altered and very popular pieces, I dream I dwell in beautiful Halls; Watcher, Twilight Dews, Switzer's Song, &c. &c. 225 pages—bound—price 1 dollar. Each of Home, and Clubs, supplied by the dozen, at the Publisher's price, by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., at their Book and Music Establishment, opposite the Mansion House, Salem. sept 5

CHEAP LETTER PAPER.—6 Cases of Clark's cheap and excellent Letter, Foolscap, and Folio Post Paper, for sale at W. & S. B. IVES'S Bookstore. sept 12

WIRE DISH COVERS, for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st. aug 15

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF U. S., by John P. Frost, LL.D., Professor of Belles Lettres in the High School of Philadelphia, embellished with 850 Engravings—published by subscription at \$6 in numbers. A few copies are now for sale at \$5, bound in Sheep, 2 vols. by J. P. JEWETT & CO. sept 12

Muslin Collars.

A LOT of Muslin Wrought Collars, at unusually low prices. Also—a small lot of Fine Collars, some very choice patterns. M. T. DOLE. Aug. 18.

Auction Notice.

The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to Messrs. J. L. PUTNAM & Co., N. Danvers. Mr. E. HUNT, New York. Mr. L. WILSON, Village Bank.

DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Maple street, North Danvers. July 18

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD, Auctioneer and Commission Store, No. 10 PARK STREET, SAL. MASS. AGENTS.

F. A. FARR, G. C. NEWELL, JOHN H. L., JAMES RICHARDSON, W. O. ANDREWS, J. S. HARRISON.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN, Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to

SIGN PAINTING

IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MAR BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. mob 29

ACCORDEON WITHOUT A MAS

A new Book for this favorite instrument, containing new and popular Songs, Quick Steps, Waltzes, &c. &c. by R. Howe, 116 tunes; price 10 cts. Key to the Accordion by the use of a finger so easy a manner, that children can play any tune further instruction than is given in this book, in Rutter, 91 tunes, many of them with words; price 10 cts.

The Gem of Song, a large collection of Sentimental National Songs, with words set to music in two parts, treble and bass, by an Author among them may be "The Watcher," "Lord now," &c. 108 pages, 25 cts. 1 School for Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Clarinet, Flageolet, 30c each. Amateurs Song Book, 216 pages, bound. Boston Melodist, by Ed. L. White, &c. &c. above together with a fresh supply of Accordion sizes and pieces, in the String, and dry—Bridges, &c. &c.—may constantly be found at the Establishment of JOHN P. JEWETT & Co. opposite the Mansion House, Salem. aug 29

NEW CASH STORE.

D. H. TOWNSEND has moved to a new store at a few doors South of P. St. Street, where he will be happy to receive and sell all the WEST INDIA GOODS, Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wood, and various kinds of Groceries, which will be sold at the lowest cash price. A share of patronage is solicited. Danvers, Oct 25

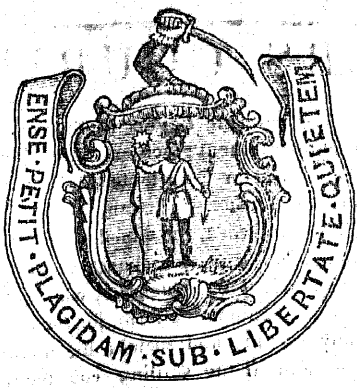
LATE PUBLICATIONS.—Lectures on the Evidence of Christianity, before the Lowell Institute, by Dr. Hopkins of Williams College—one vol. Discourses and Essays of Rev. M. D'Abique, with an introduction by Dr. Baird—one vol. 75 cts. New Tariff, alphabetically arranged, together with New Warehouse Law, by Edwin Williams. Price 1 cts. J. P. JEWETT'S Bookstore, opposite the Mansion House, Salem.

COAL COAL.—FEARLY MOUNT. Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal, Lehigh and Black Hawk, 12 1/2 lbs. a coal, for Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes. The above Coals are of the best quality. Richmond Coal, Dover, Vt., and all articles for sale by Sylvanus Dodge, for Danvers, by J. H. HALE, 215 Water street, Water, and 27 Water, and 27 Water, and 27 Water.

CONGRESS GOLD PENS.—Just received a beautiful lot of superior Gold Pens and point French Cases, at IVES'S Bookstore. sept 19

POCKET BIBLES.—J. P

DANVERS



COURIER.

VOLUME 2.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

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AGENTS:
New Mills—H. A. Potter.
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POETRY.

[From the Boston Sun.]

LINES.

SUGGESTED BY THE MOTTO,
"LOVE ON—AND BE A FOOL!"

Dost thou on worldly honors,
Thy strong affections place,
Pant'st thou for vain distinction
Above a pigmy race?
Lov'st thou o'er men around thee,
With despot sway to rule?
Still hug the fond delusion—
"Love on—and be a Fool!"

Has wealth with glittering splendor
Dazzled thy youthful eye—
Touched by his sordid finger
Do gentler passions fly
And leave to grasping avarice
Possession of thy soul?
Hast thou still the sparkling treasure—
"Love on—and be a Fool!"

Has Pleasure's Circean cup
Beneath thy quaffed and dross thou feel
The poison of her sweets
Enter thy soul like steel?
Yet blinded by her arts
Dost reason yield her rule,
Till thou dost love the deadly draught?
"Love on—and be a Fool!"

Hast thou in wand'ring over
This Earth's dear, icy waste,
Found one congenial spirit
On whom thy heart throbbed placed;
One sweet as opening Spring-buds,
One kind as Summer showers,
One gentle as the dew-drops
Hanging on Eden's bowers?

Hast thou to this dear treasure
Love, hope and life too given,
Till in thy present blissfulness
Are lost the thoughts of Heaven?
As sweet spring-buds will wither,
Nor kindest showers can save,
As dew exhales to heaven,
So beauty finds a grave.
Weep for the Spring-buds perished,
Weep for the vanished soul!
Turn thy affections then from Earth—
Nor love—and be a Fool!

[From the Weekly Symbol.]

ANGELS.

BY ELVIRA B. MARSTON.

They come, when shadows of the night
Fall from on high—
They come, when morning's earliest light
Reveals the sky.
They come to smooth the thorny way
Which man must tread—
And ever, on his darkest day
Their light is shed.

To lone and weary evils cast,
Afar from home—
Through cherished memories of the past,
Gently they come.

They come with words of love to cheer
Where grief is nigh—
To dry the bitter, scalding tear,
In sorrow's eye.

They give the blessed founts that gush—
Beside our path—
They speak the holy words, that hush
The tempest's wrath.

They come to guide our wayward feet
From tempters' snare—
With bitter draughts to mingle sweet,
Rest with our care.

Midst all the sorrow, wrath, and blight
Which sin has given—
They come to bring the blessed light,
And hope from Heaven.

MISCELLANY.

[From Noah's Messenger.]

Suicide of the Young Patriot.

It was a few weeks previous to the battle of Long Island, that a small peak-roofed wooden house, built, not of scantling of planks, but of long and broad shingles, and standing near Kings-bridge, was rendered the scene of a festive and patriotic meeting, which resulted strangely and mournfully, between the principal officers of our forces and their dearest friends. The humble house was such as now would be called a pretty hotel; but then the taste of the dwellers here-abouts being pre-eminently provincial, it was considered a beautiful rural retreat, far superior to any which could be found within the precincts of this, at that time abbreviated city.

The house stood on a little eminence, and was skirted around by a small garden, whose contents chiefly consisted of useful vegetation—garden truck for the table. Here and there, it is true, flourished a trifling display of wild flowers carefully trained to grow as the will of the cultivator dictated; and upon the back part of the humble cottage trailed a covering of some evergreen vine, which gave the place a semi-aspect of *rocherie* refinement.

A widow, named Livingston, with a daughter over whose head had passed fourteen summers and a son just twenty years of age, occupied this retirement. Not only herself, but her offspring, commanded the strong love of those who were at that period termed the disloyal. As for the king's subjects, so called, and so acting, they could feel little reverence for the woman who gave entertainment to the rebel officers—for the youth, whose sentiments were too republican to be mistaken—or for the daughter, who inherited all her mother's patriotism and all her brother's well directed courage. Humble as were the tenants of the unpretending cottage we have mentioned, they formed the subjects of conversation oftentimes, for the soldiers at the watch-fire, and the ladies at the luxuriously garnished table.

'We would die for Mrs. Livingston!' was the repeated exclamation of the Americans. 'Would that she could be caught in the act of aiding and abetting treason!' was the bloodthirsty wish of the opposite party.

At Kingsbridge and in the vicinity, is now quite a settlement. At the time to which our legend carries us back, the cottage of Mrs. Livingston was the only one to be seen for more than a quarter of a mile. No one knew how the Livingstons lived. The small tract of land which belonged to the house, imperfectly tilled as it was, could not afford one tenth sufficient support of the family. Frank followed no employment. When at home, he merely occupied his time in poring over a number of dog-eared books—occasionally rendering man's service in a household by hewing wood and drawing water. He was absent days at a time, but not even his best friend had knowledge of his whereabouts.

A few weeks before the battle of Long Island, the scene to which we made brief allusion in the opening of this sketch took place.

A dark night—clear, but cool—found Mrs. Livingston superintending a well-spread table in the little back parlor. Every window was closed, and Frank, under cover of a brawny oak, seemed to be keeping watch on exterior events in front.

'Did he name the usual hour, mother?' asked Frank in an impatient tone, through the upper half of the door, which he threw open.

He did.

'It is past the time,' responded Frank. 'I trust no accident has taken place. Your are prepared to receive the guests as they ought to be received.'

'I am, thanks to his munificence,' replied the widow.

'It is fortunate,' gloomily muttered Frank as he closed the door and re-mounted guard, 'that we are thus by chance provided for. But for these gatherings, we should often want food; and Mary, my own Mary, in her helplessness, would perish. Accursed be the tyranny which has robbed me of my patrimony! May the vengeance—'

'Hullo, Sir Sentinel!—you are careless!' said a rough voice at his elbow. 'I might have passed into the house unnoticed.'

'Ah, is it you, general? pardon me, I will be more careful. It is a matter of form to ask of you the word.'

'Good cheer!' replied Putnam, for it was he.

'Enter. The rest will soon be here. I presume.'

'Yes, a little business detained us. And so Putnam, without ceremony, sought the back parlor of the cottage. 'What a fine place!' he exclaimed.

'Who goes there?' asked Frank, quickly, as another figure emerged from the gloom of the billiard room, which at that time was thicker than now.

'Good cheer!' A tall, majestic-looking man, with a beard of deep reverence.

'General, welcome once more to our unpretending but much honored dwelling. Go in, if it please you, for my mother is somewhat troubled concerning your delay. You know, sir, that your movements are as true to your word as the sun to its duties.'

'Brave boy,' replied Washington, the soldier, 'sometimes compelled to forget an appointment, the performance of the stern requirements of his position. I will at once in. Stay—' as he spoke some thirteen persons, noiselessly approached, and the general atmosphere of your town's hospitality.

Thirteen persons, variously attired, some as soldiers, others as farmers, one by one passed the formal ordeal of scrutiny and entered the cottage, Washington and Frank bringing up the rear.

'Here again, widow?' was the familiar greeting extended to Mrs. Livingston by the great man; and it is a legendary saying, of course, that he even went so far as to place his lips upon her cheek before the fifteen gentlemen present.

'Ah, general! would that I heard that remark often!' replied the widow, in no way disconcerted.

'That cannot be,' gruffly spoke Putnam: 'so let us waste no more words to such effect. We have much to consider to-night—therefore, to supper and to conference.'

'Be it as you say,' mildly assented Mrs. Livingston, as she bustled about to make sure that her arrangements were perfect.

'To supper, then,' was the unanimous exclamation. 'To supper, then,' was the unanimous exclamation. 'Here, Frank,' said Washington, assuming the

sent at the head of the table, 'do you take your place at the right; I have matters of grave importance to communicate.' Putnam, take the left; Green, Sullivan, Clinton, Brown—and you, Sergeant Tompkins, and there—dispose of yourselves as may best please you.'

Each seat was speedily filled. Mrs. Livingston took her stand behind Washington's chair, and the daughter, Rose, stationed herself at a side-board in the corner of the room. Not a muscle moved among the little assemblage until Washington had fervently implored the blessings of divine providence upon the meal before them. He had scarce delivered the concluding amen ere a loud knock was heard upon the outer door.

'Silence!' whispered Sullivan between his clenched teeth.

'Who can it be, Frank?' asked Mrs. Livingston, in alarm. 'Be quiet as the grave, gentlemen. Frank see who it is.'

'Who's there?' inquired Frank in as careless a tone as he could assume.

'Good cheer!' replied a voice which resembled the yell of an infuriated tiger.

Frank arose immediately saying, 'It is a friend—' 'No, it is to me alone that this news has interest,' Frank opened the door to admit a stalwart old man, whose countenance betrayed the utmost anguish. 'He took no notice of the assemblage, but dropped into a seat, covered his face with his hands and sobbed aloud.'

'Why, Nelson,' said Frank, with a face as pale as marble, while the military assemblage gazed with wonder upon the two, 'how now!—what disturbs you?'

'I have killed a toby!' shouted the old man, as he started up, and I wish I had extinguished a million lives in his one.'

'Charitable and sensible,' that remarked Putnam.

'Surely you have not walked ten miles from home to tell us this?' exclaimed Frank.

'No, boy, I have not,' moaned the old man, as he warmly grasped Frank's hand and pressed it to his bosom. 'There is another tale for your ear. You are the only friend who, in the sad revulsions of this time, has clung to me with increased affection. When I have wanted bread, when my cottage has been bare of meat and fuel—you have supplied the want. An old man, alone with a feeble daughter, had need of a prop like you, Frank—and I bless God that it was not denied me. The morning, Frank, my sole reliance, my two milk cows, were stolen by a band of plundering ruffians. My house was stripped of all that it contained, and my daughter—poor Mary—was shot.'

'Dead!' Frank's agitation was terrible. 'Now that "No-maimed" her arm is broken. Now that I have told you, I feel relieved. I killed the villain who fired upon her, and we escaped to the wood. The body lies in the house.'

'And Mary—'

'Rest as well as kind attention can permit, in the room next to that which contains the body. You will come to-morrow, Frank, and soothe her sufferings. I know you will. Farewell! I must back and bury the carcass. Remember to-morrow! Ere any one could interpose, the old man had gone.'

In order to restore the spirits of the party, which were somewhat damped and diverted from their original hilarity by this unlooked for interruption, Washington, after a brief lapse of time, took from the breast pocket of his coat a curious wrought and very valuable piece of jewelry made in the form of a locket. It was of solid gold, inlaid with divers precious stones, and richly ornamented with quaint devices wrought by the chisel. It bore no inscriptions—no mark—which could indicate its ownership.

'I received this,' he said, 'this memento, said the general, as he handed it to Sullivan, from an unknown female, whom I met on the night of the battle of Long Island.'

'Unknown!' said the general, 'and how could you have met her?'

'Ah! I will tell you the story, and a mass of it, as you can see, she was a very singular girl. For making such a beautiful and singular gift.'

'To all my inquiries, I could get no satisfactory answer. She would only tell me that one who answered my courage and my devotion (as she called me) had been my dear adherence to the cause of liberty, to the interests of my country, would be gratified if I would accept the locket, and forever wear it as a memento of her devotion.'

'Frank, did you promise to accept it?'

'Of course, replied Washington, joyously, 'what other course was left me?'

'Why none that I can see,' faintly remarked Putnam, 'only had I been in your place, the lady's lips should have borne away an evidence of a sort of seal to the treaty.'

This sally was the signal of a peal of laughter, and a proposition to toast the fair donor. The jewel passed through every man's hands while the conversation proceeded, and finally found its way back to the general, who laid it by the side of his plate. He then directed the attention of the company to the affairs concerning the welfare of the country. Drawing closely together, all were soon deeply engaged in discussing the question as to what should be the next movement of the army which was then 12,000 strong. The condition of the posts on Long Island; the position, the intentions, etc., of the enemy; the numbers, positions in relation to the enlistment of a large body of militia, and kindred topics, formed subjects for long, ardent, careful, and anxious deliberation.

When argument and the formation of important plans, had come to a conclusion, it wanted half an hour of midnight. All the guests prepared to depart. Frank Livingston was informed that, on the day after the morning, he was to be despatched on a hazardous enterprise—ALONE, AND

AS A SPY—into the most dangerous quarters of the enemy. His eyes sparkling with delight—for it was the only service he had been offered—he testified his gratitude, though not without an inward pang at the thought of his Mary's sufferings. Washington shook his hands warmly, implored a blessing on his head, and was about to lead to a place of egress, when he suddenly returned to the table, and with some trepidation searched it.

'What is it, general, that you look for?' inquired Frank.

'The jewel! the jewel!' answered Washington, nervously; 'I have it not about me—I am sure I left it here; but now I cannot find it.'

A long search did not discover the missing article, and strange looks began to appear upon the countenances of all present.

'Fire and furies!' shouted Putnam, after an awkward silence of some minutes; 'let every man be searched. The traitor could not have walked out of the room, and I say some one must have it. Search me, and I will search the rest.'

This proposition was objected to by nobody except Washington. Frank strangely preserved silence, and refused his assent.

'Come, Livingston,' said the general, kindly, 'Putnam meant no insult by this; and now I reflect, it were after all as well his design were executed. There is a mystery here, and we must clear it up.'

'I, for one,' interrupted the only one who not voluntarily submitted to be searched, said Livingston, firmly.

'Why?'

'I pledge my word and honor that the jewel is not in my possession. If my word is not sufficient guarantee of my honesty, I am unfit to live.'

'Nay, but—'

Frank prevented his mother from finishing her speech by a vehement and determined gesture. The search proceeded.

Well, then, said Washington, whose noble features assumed a stern gravity of expression, which never failed to terrify those that caused it, 'here shall our intercourse end. Every man has been searched thoroughly. They are all officers—gentlemen, I trust—men whose high position is beyond yours. By your conduct you are suspicious against yourself. Clasp up this mystery, sir; exonerate yourself from the dark charge which could be brought against you, or you never see me more in the character of a friend.'

The young man listened to this severe address with a quivering lip. His face was as pallid as that of a corpse, his knees shook, and his whole frame seemed to be agitated by the force of his emotions. Covering his face with both hands, he appeared lost in thought a moment; then raising his features, which had settled into a fearful immobile expression, he spoke.

'Let my mother leave the room, and I will write, and pass your name upon my wife while I write, and the mystery shall vanish.'

Silently the half-fainting mother placed the desired materials before him, and then, bursting into an agony of tears, left the apartment, followed by Rose.

'Now,' said the young man, as he lifted the pen, 'each one here must pledge his honor that he will not look upon or approach me, until I signify desire that he shall do so. Suddenly as my resolution has been formed, inflexible.'

'I pledge my honor for every man here,' said Washington.

'Enough.'

In three minutes the paper was covered with written characters. The young man dropped up-ward, and murmured a brief prayer, a click on his knees and a sudden sharp report accompanying a shrill shriek, followed—the group rushed to where they had left Frank Livingston, and found his bleeding corpse. The mother had entered the room with the speed of lightning, and lay, her hair dabbled in blood, swooning beside the remains of her boy.

'Horrible! horrible!' exclaimed Washington, disengaging the paper from under the body, and all listened in silence. 'Listen! uncover all—and listen!—at this point, you will find a terrible secret. I will now tell you the story, and a mass of it, as you can see, she was a very singular girl. For making such a beautiful and singular gift.'

'To all my inquiries, I could get no satisfactory answer. She would only tell me that one who answered my courage and my devotion (as she called me) had been my dear adherence to the cause of liberty, to the interests of my country, would be gratified if I would accept the locket, and forever wear it as a memento of her devotion.'

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her native town, but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and beheld her friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to grow rather old, and she herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and which those to whom nature and fortune have been niggard of their gifts are obliged to submit, but Harriet, as we said was both handsome and rich.

Such was the state of things, when her uncle, a worthy merchant of England, came on a visit to her parents. He was a jovial, lively, straightforward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties closely and boldly.

'You see,' said her father to him one day, 'Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome, and then she is to have a fortune—even in this scandalous town, not a creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her—and yet she is getting to be an old maid.'

'True,' replied the uncle; 'but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the proper moment—that you have not done it is a misfortune—but let the girl go along with me, and before the end of two months, I will certainly return her to you as the wife of a citizen as young and wealthy as yourself.'

Away went the niece after her uncle. On the way home he thus addressed her:

'Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Selwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, wealthy, childless widow, you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Col. Lumley, after a year and a quarter, by a fall from his horse while hunting.'

'But uncle—'

'Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding ring, given you by your late husband. Jewels and whatever else you need, your aunt will supply you with, and accustom yourself to cast your eyes down.'

The keen-witted uncle introduced his niece, every where, and every where the young widow created a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soon had her choice of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one who was deepest in love with her; and a rare chance, decided that this should be precisely the most amiable and opulent. The match was concluded; and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew in private.

'My dear sir,' he began, 'we have told you our untold story.'

'How so? are Mrs. Lumley's—'

'Nothing of the kind, my niece, is sincerely attached to you.'

'Then her fortune, I suppose, is—'

'On the contrary, it is much larger.'

'Well, what is the matter then?'

'A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day when I was in good humor; we could not recall it afterwards. My niece is not a widow.'

'What has Col. Lumley living?'

'No, no; my niece is a spinster.'

The lover protested that he was a happier man than he ever conceived himself; and the old maid was forthwith metamorphosed into a wife.

'I pledge my honor for every man here,' said Washington.

'Enough.'

In three minutes the paper was covered with written characters. The young man dropped up-ward, and murmured a brief prayer, a click on his knees and a sudden sharp report accompanying a shrill shriek, followed—the group rushed to where they had left Frank Livingston, and found his bleeding corpse. The mother had entered the room with the speed of lightning, and lay, her hair dabbled in blood, swooning beside the remains of her boy.

'Horrible! horrible!' exclaimed Washington, disengaging the paper from under the body, and all listened in silence. 'Listen! uncover all—and listen!—at this point, you will find a terrible secret. I will now tell you the story, and a mass of it, as you can see, she was a very singular girl. For making such a beautiful and singular gift.'

'To all my inquiries, I could get no satisfactory answer. She would only tell me that one who answered my courage and my devotion (as she called me) had been my dear adherence to the cause of liberty, to the interests of my country, would be gratified if I would accept the locket, and forever wear it as a memento of her devotion.'

'Frank, did you promise to accept it?'

'Of course, replied Washington, joyously, 'what other course was left me?'

'Why none that I can see,' faintly remarked Putnam, 'only had I been in your place, the lady's lips should have borne away an evidence of a sort of seal to the treaty.'

This sally was the signal of a peal of laughter, and a proposition to toast the fair donor. The jewel passed through every man's hands while the conversation proceeded, and finally found its way back to the general, who laid it by the side of his plate. He then directed the attention of the company to the affairs concerning the welfare of the country. Drawing closely together, all were soon deeply engaged in discussing the question as to what should be the next movement of the army which was then 12,000 strong. The condition of the posts on Long Island; the position, the intentions, etc., of the enemy; the numbers, positions in relation to the enlistment of a large body of militia, and kindred topics, formed subjects for long, ardent, careful, and anxious deliberation.

When argument and the formation of important plans, had come to a conclusion, it wanted half an hour of midnight. All the guests prepared to depart. Frank Livingston was informed that, on the day after the morning, he was to be despatched on a hazardous enterprise—ALONE, AND

AS A SPY—into the most dangerous quarters of the enemy. His eyes sparkling with delight—for it was the only service he had been offered—he testified his gratitude, though not without an inward pang at the thought of his Mary's sufferings. Washington shook his hands warmly, implored a blessing on his head, and was about to lead to a place of egress, when he suddenly returned to the table, and with some trepidation searched it.

'What is it, general, that you look for?' inquired Frank.

'The jewel! the jewel!' answered Washington, nervously; 'I have it not about me—I am sure I left it here; but now I cannot find it.'

A long search did not discover the missing article, and strange looks began to appear upon the countenances of all present.

'Fire and furies!' shouted Putnam, after an awkward silence of some minutes; 'let every man be searched. The traitor could not have walked out of the room, and I say some one must have it. Search me, and I will search the rest.'

This proposition was objected to by nobody except Washington. Frank strangely preserved silence, and refused his assent.

'Come, Livingston,' said the general, kindly, 'Putnam meant no insult by this; and now I reflect, it were after all as well his design were executed. There is a mystery here, and we must clear it up.'

'I, for one,' interrupted the only one who not voluntarily submitted to be searched, said Livingston, firmly.

'Why?'

'I pledge my word and honor that the jewel is not in my possession. If my word is not sufficient guarantee of my honesty, I am unfit to live.'

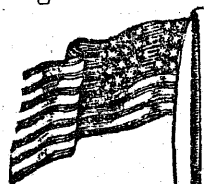
Miss Harriet Selwood was the richest heiress in

in the interment (how significant is this item!) and 6 by voluntary delays suggested by doubt as to their death! We believe that in some parts of Continental Europe, the law compels the delay of funerals for a certain and satisfactory term.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1846.

Whig Nominations.



FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMOUTH.

Whig County Convention.

We hope the proceedings of this body at their meeting next week, will be marked by a conciliatory feeling on the part of its members, and that its result will be such that no cause will remain for regret among the Whigs of the county. This is no time for division among the Whigs of Essex. We cannot afford by our differences to give strength and confidence to our opponents, especially when after all there is no real cause for division. The question which appears at present to threaten the continued harmony and union of the party in this county, is that of granting a charter to the Malden Railroad petitioners. We are not so far identified with that project as to regard its claims as superior to all other considerations, and as Whigs we have regretted to see any disposition among the hard working men of our party to amalgamate with their political opponents. It must be admitted that they have had much to contend against, and that their treatment from some of their old political associates has not been such as they had a right to expect. It is not to be denied that there is a deep and strong feeling among the friends of this undertaking which may manifest itself in measures injurious if not fatal to the success of the party in the coming elections in this county. It is too late to assume, as has sometimes been done, that it is a mere private speculation. It is a public matter and concerns the convenience and accommodation of a large portion of the population of the county. We think the numbers interested in it ought to command respect from the convention. We believe that in any other case where an equal number was concerned, let them be Whig abolitionists or Native Americans, there would not be much hesitation in acceding to their reasonable wishes. Why then should not the whigs of the several towns interested in this undertaking, be entitled to the same respect? If this is denied would there not be an appearance at least of truth in the charge sometimes made that whig legislators are but the servants of powerful corporations? Is it too late to ask, now that there are vacancies existing in the Senatorial ticket, that they should be filled by known friends and advocates of this measure? Let them be able and strong Whigs, and nothing will be lost while much may be gained to the harmony and strength of the party.

It will hardly be necessary for us to say that in these remarks we have not the most remote idea of anything like dictation to the members of the Convention. Knowing something of the state of feeling existing here on this subject, we are confident that we shall be more likely to be blamed for our moderation than commended for our zeal in behalf of the friends of the proposed road. We have spoken as whigs and as such we desire nothing so much as to avoid distracting divisions in our ranks. In our next paper we hope to announce the nomination of such a ticket as will command the united support of the Whigs of Essex.

The Whig Convention.

The great Whig State Convention assembled at Faneuil Hall, last week, was a glorious gathering and its spirit and proceedings were calculated to inspire the utmost confidence in the continued prevalence of right principles in the old Bay State. The Resolutions offered by a Committee of which J. T. Stevenson, Esq. of Boston was chairman, expressed the true principles which should govern the Whig party. We have to regret, however, that they were so unreasonably lame that whatever good things they may contain will fail to reach the public mind. These Resolutions are as long as a President's Message or a Governor's Speech, and few, comparatively, will find time to read them. We wonder that our public men have not yet found out that the mass of the people have something else to do besides wading through such long-winded public documents. A brief, pithy expression of the great principles of the party would be more intelligible and much more likely to affect favorably the mass of voters in the Commonwealth. Had these Resolves been of moderate length, we should have been pleased to publish them, but as they are our want of space forbids it.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Union of Saturday contained an article from which the following is extracted: "The government of Mexico has determined to refer the President's overtures for negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, we believe. The more we see of Mexican diplomacy, the more it is masked by procrastination. The stronger we see the necessity of prosecuting the war with all our energies. Such, we cannot doubt, will be the course of the administration."

Essex Agricultural Exhibition.

The Agricultural exhibition at Lynn, on Thursday, was more fully attended than any previous one. It was a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Essex County. The exhibition of fruit was very fine. The department of domestic manufactures did not show so great and beautiful variety as usual. The ploughing match was very spirited and a large number of teams were entered. The animals in the pens were most of them very superior looking. The people of Lynn deserve 'great credit' for their efforts in making preparations for the exhibition, which was done by the contributions from the citizens.

About one o'clock the company sat down to a well provided dinner in the Hall under the church. Joun W. Proctor, Esq., of this town, President of the Society, presided at the table. After dinner, Mr. Proctor made some very appropriate remarks after which he introduced to the audience his Excellency Governor Briggs, who was received with great applause. Mr. PALFREY, Secretary of the State, followed the Governor in a very fine speech. Hon. D. P. King, of Danvers and Hon. A. Abbott of Andover, afterwards made a few remarks. The address in the church by Moses Newell, Esq., of West Newbury, was well written and full of matter of a practical nature. After the Address the Reports of the Committees were read, and Officers for the ensuing year were elected. We notice that the first premium for ploughing was awarded to Hon. D. P. King, and not to Mr. P. Marsh, as the Salem Gazette has it. The officers chosen were as follows:

John W. Proctor, of Danvers, President.
Daniel Adams, Jr., of Newbury, Solomon Low, of Boxford, Asa T. Newhall, of Lynnfield, Royal A. Merriam, of Topsfield, Vice Presidents.
William Sutton, of Salem, Treasurer.
Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton, Secretary.
Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover, Andrew Nichols, Danvers, Jeremiah Colman, Newburyport, George Hood, Lynn, Moses French, E. Salisbury, Andrew Dodge, Wenham, James H. Duncan, Haverhill, Nathaniel Felton, Danvers, Joseph How, Methuen, Frederick Howes, Salem, John M. Ives, Salem, Josiah Kimball, Boxford, Joseph Kirtledge, Andover, Wm. N. Cleaveland, Topsfield, Moses Newell, W. Newbury, Dean Robinson, W. Newbury, Asa Nelson, Georgetown, Jacob Brown, Ipswich, Hobart Clark, Andover, Horace Ware, Marblehead, Daniel P. King, Danvers, John Marland, Andover, John Northend, Newbury, Gardner B. Perry, Bradford, Lewis Allen, Danvers.

Rev. Dr. Emerson.

This venerable Divine has recently returned from his tour in Europe, and was most cordially received by his people. On the sabbath after his arrival some very appropriate original verses were chanted by the choir, as a "Welcome" to their pastor, the whole congregation standing during the performance. Dr. Emerson then responded in a brief address, and signified his intention to address them on the succeeding sabbath. Accordingly on the last sabbath, he officiated in the pulpit the first time since his arrival, and, we understand, gave a most interesting statement of the events of his tour, his views of the religious and social state of the countries he visited, and a glowing description of a storm at sea—the whole accompanied with such reflections and instruction as were naturally suggested.

It is highly creditable alike to pastor and people that amidst the changes that are continually taking place around them, they have so long continued attached to each other and in such a highly prosperous and united condition. Dr. Emerson has been settled among them about forty years.—Early in the present century he received an invitation to settle over the society in this parish, as successor of Rev. Mr. Mead, and also had a simultaneous invitation to settle as colleague with Rev Dr. Hopkins, which he accepted. Rev Mr Walker, a friend and classmate of Dr Emerson, was afterward settled here, and between the two societies and their pastors a most fraternal relation has ever since existed.

Kidnapping.

Much excitement has been created in Boston, recently, by the unlawful seizure of an escaped slave, in that city. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows:

The slave was found secreted in the hold of the Ottoman when she was a week away from New Orleans—lying naked upon the cargo, half suffocated and trembling with fear. Brought upon deck, he was discovered to be a familiar acquaintance—a bright, intelligent mulatto youth, who used to bring milk on board from his master. It was decided to send him back to New Orleans by the first vessel which they should speak bound thither. He was treated well until he reached sight of Boston. The slave was then hid on one of the islands in the harbor; whence he escaped to Boston, was re-captured, and put on board a vessel bound to N. O.

The friends of liberty claim that the man was free—free at sea, free on shore, and could only be arrested by a legal process. But he was seized in the streets of Boston, bound, and carried into slavery by those who had no more right to do so than has the slave trader to descend upon the coast of Guinea and carry off the inhabitants.

The poor slave was put on board the bark Niagara; a Deputy Sheriff was sent in pursuit with a steamboat, but was unable to overtake the vessel. Last week an "Indignation meeting" was held at Faneuil Hall, to take measures for preventing a similar occurrence, at which Hon. John Quincy Adams presided and a Committee of forty was chosen, whose duty it is to guard against a similar apprehension.

New Suit.—The Salem Advertiser of Wednesday last, came to us in an entire new dress, which is a very neat one and is from the Foundry of S. N. Dickinson, & Co., who have lately been very successful in producing a handsome Scotch-faced type.

Mechanic Levee in Salem.

The entertainment given on Thursday evening last, by the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association was an unusually pleasant affair. The hall, though not crowded, contained a goodly number of professional men, merchants and mechanics, with their wives and daughters, who had met together on a common platform, for the interchange of kindly greeting and social amusements and enjoyment, and if the smiling countenances and cheerful voices of those present betokened anything, we opine they were not disappointed in their anticipations of pleasure. In fact it could hardly have been otherwise, the decorations of the hall, which were rich and tasteful, and the display of beautiful faces and fair forms, must have been effectual in awakening the kindlier feelings of their better natures.

The attention of the assemblage was first called to some remarks from A. G. Browne, Esq., Vice President of the Association, who also introduced several speakers, among whom were the mayor of Salem—Jos. S. Cabot, Esq., Gov. Briggs, Hon. D. P. King, E. M. Dalton, who severally addressed the audience in a very happy manner.

After the addresses the time was chiefly spent in dancing, promenadeing, and in partaking of the beautiful refreshments which had been provided. About two o'clock the company separated apparently delighted and satisfied with their evening's entertainment.

"One Thanksgiving Day throughout the Union," says the Baltimore Sun and the Charleston News, and we heartily second the motion.—N. Y. Sun.

We say yea and amen to the motion and offer as an amendment, that Gen. Taylor and his army be excused from service on that day that they may have opportunity to express their gratitude that they are not all dead men, and that a double ration of salt-beef be allowed them. That the President cause a prayer of congratulation on the success of the army in shooting a few unfortunate defenceless Mexicans, (similar to that recently published in the English papers, which was read in all the churches in England,) to be prepared, and request that the clergymen of the different churches throughout the land repeat it to their several congregations, and that the President for his blood-thirsty devotion to the cause of humanity be presented with the chime-bone of some Mexican soldier, for his own table, there being several now retained as prisoners of war who ought to be sacrificed to appease the wrath of an offended supreme Executive. Would it not be a glorious National Jubilee!

Peaches.—The crop of Peaches this year has been unusually abundant in New Jersey, and they have sold in Philadelphia for 15 cents a basket, each basket containing about 3 pecks. Although there are not many peaches raised in this town, there is a kind of rareripe raised, the bare smell of a few of which brought tears to our eyes the other day. This fruit, while it effects the same purpose, is said to be superior to the celebrated chemical preparation called "Odorific Cachou" inasmuch as it is vastly cheaper, and the eating of a single one in its natural state after smoking, will most effectually improve the smell of tobacco by substituting a pleasant union.

Cultivation of Peach Trees.—Peach trees do best on a rich sandy loam with clay. Lime or ashes are good for the soil. The trees should be set out in rows at distances varying from 20 to 25 feet apart. For the first three years of their growth, until they commence bearing, the land may be cultivated to advantage, but after that time no other crop should be grown amongst them, yet it is then very important that the soil should be tilled at least 2 or 3 times during the season.—They live ordinarily from ten to twelve years.

Peach trees have two enemies to contend against, the "peach worms" and the "yellows." The peach worm eats its way under the bark of the tree, and can be detected by the gum which issues. They very frequently are to be found in the bark between the surface of the ground and the roots. The soil should be dug away once or twice every year, the trunks examined and the gum scraped off. We were astonished to see the havoc made by these worms, a few days since on some fine trees belonging to Mr. Squires. Shove of this worm, which was had last spring during the summer and upon removing the earth he found a large number of these worms embedded in the bark, some of a very large size. He killed them, scraped off the gum, and then put leather chips, which he got at the tanneries, around the trunk, below the surface of the ground. The oil on the chips he informed us serves as a protection against the worms.

The cause of the yellows is not known but is supposed to originate from the over-production of the trees. To remedy this it is recommended to pluck off a part of the fruit when small in great bearing years.

The peach is a most delicious fruit and with proper attention may be cultivated in this region with good success.

We are requested by Richard Osborne, Esq. to state that he declines being a candidate for reelection to the House of Representatives at the coming election.

The "Liberty" party of Essex County have nominated for Senators, William Carey of Amesbury, Ebenezer Hunt of Danvers, Dan Weed of Ipswich, Daniel Perley of Lynn, and B. F. S. Griffin of West Newbury.

DELEGATES FROM DANVERS.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Danvers, held at the Town Rooms on Wednesday evening last, Hon. Henry Poor was chosen Chairman, and Francis Baker, Secretary.

It was voted, that six Delegates be chosen to attend the County Convention on the 8th inst., and four Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held on the 8th inst., and the following gentlemen were chosen:—

For County Convention,—Benjamin Goodridge, Henry Fowler, Wm. D. Northend, E. W. Upton, Moses Black, Jr., Edwin F. Putnam.

For District Convention,—Hon. R. S. Daniels, Lewis Allen, Jacob F. Perry, Elias Putnam.

Voted, That a committee of vigilance to consist of five, be chosen, with power to increase their number if they shall think it necessary. The following were accordingly chosen:—

William D. Northend, Elijah W. Upton, Geo. R. Carlton, William H. Little, Charles E. Brown.

We have received a communication from a Saugus correspondent, in answer to one which appeared recently in the Salem Register under the signature of "Fair Play." We do not think proper to publish it, as we think some of our correspondent's impressions are erroneous, and as the remarks refer entirely to Salem, it should more properly be inserted in some of the papers of that city.

A fugitive slave says that the best "massa" he knows anything about is "Massachusetts," [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Military.—The Danvers Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Asa W. Sawyer, paraded on Wednesday last and made a very neat and soldierly appearance.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Hon. Artemas Hale declines being a candidate for Congress in the ninth district. The Governor and Council have appointed the 9th of November, the day of our State Election, as the time for voting to fill the existing vacancy.

At the Loco Foco Convention, at Ipswich, on Wednesday, the following nominations were made for Senators for this County, viz:—Nathaniel Frothingham, Jr., of Salem—Dr. George Osborne, of Danvers—Mr. Lawrence, of Newburyport—Mr. Kimball, of Bradford—Eben H. Safford, of Haverhill.

Give us the credit.—We have noticed that some of our exchanges are in the habit of copying from us original articles and omitting all notice of their authorship. Now it seems to us but just and proper that when we are so fortunate as to pen an article worthy of perusal, inasmuch that it is copied into some one of our exchanges, that they should give us the glory and not run away with our thunder. We have been led to these remarks on noticing that the Boston Odd Fellow in their last number had copied our article of the 19th ult. headed "The New City," which makes a column of their paper, and no notice is taken of the fatherly relation we bear to the article. A short time since we noticed in the Symbol, an article headed "The House that Zach. built" and credited to a Philadelphia paper, now the fact is, brother Symbol, we built that house ourselves and we ought to have whatever credit is due for the skillful construction and ingenious design of the edifice. There are several other papers who deserve some consideration for similar offences but we forbear at present.

New Mills Lyceum.

We understand that our friends at the New Mills have made arrangements for an efficient course of Lectures before their Lyceum the ensuing season, at the New Hall recently erected by our enterprising fellow citizen, ASA SAWYER, Jr. Success to the undertaking.

CHARLES SUMNER TO DANIEL WEBSTER.—In Mr. Sumner's remarks at the Whig convention, he thus addressed Daniel Webster:

There is a senator of Massachusetts, whom we had hoped to welcome here to-day, whose position is one of commanding influence. Let me address him with the respectful frankness of a constituent and a friend: "You have, sir, already acquired by your various labors, an honorable place in the history of our country. By the vigor, argumentation and eloquence with which you have upheld the Union, and that interpretation of the constitution which makes us a nation, you have justly earned the title of defender of the constitution. By the successful negotiation of the treaty of Washington, and by your efforts to compose the strife of the Oregon, you have earned another title—Defender of Peace. There are yet other duties which claim your care, whose performance will be the crown of a life of high public service. Let me ask you when you again take your seat in the senate, not to forget them. Dedicate, sir, the golden years of experience which are yet in store for you, to removing from your country its greatest evil. In this cause you shall find inspirations to eloquence, higher than any you have yet confessed."

To heavenly themes sublimer strains belong. Do not shrink from the task. With your marvelous powers, and the auspicious influences of an awakened public sentiment, under God, who always smiles upon conscientious labors for the welfare of man, we may hope for beneficent results. Assume, then, these unperformed duties. The aged shall bear witness to you; the young shall kindle with rapture, as they repeat the name of Webster; and the large company of the ransomed shall teach their children, and their children's children, to the latest generation, to call you blessed; while all shall award to you yet another title, which shall never be forgotten on earth or in heaven—Defender of Humanity—by the side of which that earlier title shall fade into insignificance, as the constitution, which is the work of mortal hands, dwindles by the side of man, who is created in the image of God.

Help in Families.

A great deal is said now-a-days about the trouble of getting good 'help' in families. I have no doubt that for much of this complaint there is good foundation, but then I am of opinion that much greater part of it is owing to the manner in which girls are treated by their mistresses. Accordingly we find that those ladies who are willing to regard their hired help as a part of the families, and instead of degrading them by haughty bearing, harsh language and refusing allow them a seat with them at the same table, are willing to elevate their condition, assist them in their lighter duties and manifest an interest in their welfare—I say, these people are seldom much troubled about good help. Most girls in New England have so much of a proper pride and self-respect that they will not submit to the treatment of some mistresses who regard their help as menials, and think it some how or other a disgrace to themselves to treat them at all as equals in the families. I am perfectly aware of a certain kind of inequality which must always exist between persons holding these different relations, but I am not disposed to blame the independent spirit that highminded girl who prefers to work with her needle or in a factory, rather than submit to the degrading position which would be assigned to her by some who want her in their domestic establishments. It is only the accident of the pecuniary circumstances which places her in the kitchen and her mistress in the parlor, and as her endeavor to prepare herself for a better situation, as she has hopes (which she has a right to indulge) that she may one day occupy a snug parlor of her own. Any person of the least observation must have noticed with what ease and comfort the good housewife gets along with her domestic affairs, who is not too proud to take a personal interest in the affairs of the kitchen, and who chooses for her help a girl whom she is not ashamed to regard as a companion. Such a person is not troubled with frequent changes in her help. The girl is happy in the family and retains her self-respect. The mistress is satisfied with her faithfulness and only loses her services when she is called away to take charge of a family of her own.

Look now at the other side. The mistress wishes to see to it that her help is a girl of a serious and a drudge—a menial—not a human being like herself, with feelings that may be hurt and pride that may be wounded, and she requires her to perform degrading offices, keeps aloof from her, she by her manner that she feels vastly above her, that she must not presume to be at all familiar with her exalted mistress. The girl is of course discontented and leaves to find a more congenial place. The mistress gets another girl who so finds out the character of her new place and all leaves. So it is with another and another, and the lady is half her time without any help. She is exceedingly vexed with the unreasonableness of the help, frets about the scarcity of good girls at the scolds at the factories because so many are employed, and at last gets a vagrant Irish girl who submits to any degradation, but perhaps has some good knowledge of cooking or house work. She is sent away and another vagrant is taken with the same result. Now all this trouble may be prevented by a proper treatment of the domestic Good American girls can now select good situations as they know pretty well the character of the places by the frequency with which the mistress changes her help. It is so clearly for the advantage of the mistress to maintain more of equality between herself and the girl in her family that it is surprising that so many have not found it out, and the trials and vexations they suffer seem the appropriate reward of their own indiscreet conduct.

The Warren Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Military.—The Divisionary Corps, the Salt Independent Cadets, will parade for Inspection and Review, on Friday, the 9th of October instant. On Tuesday, the Light Infantry Regiment will be mustered for Review; on Wednesday the artillery, in Beverly, and on Friday, the Cadets.

We understand that the Marblehead Gun Capt. Carroll, will start for this town on Monday morning, where they will encamp during the night and march to the parade ground next morning.

The Gloucester Artillery will spend one or two days in Salem, next week, as guests of the Mechanic Light Infantry.

Serious Accident. On Saturday afternoon, the workmen on the railroad, near Washburn street, were placing the rock upon a car, on the guys which held the deric, parted, and the whole fell down. In falling, the deric struck a young man, who was sitting upon the embankment witnessing the operations of those at work breaking the back of one of them, and stunning and bruising the other. The one whose back was broken, is about eighteen years of age and belonged to Scituate. His name is Litchfield. He was taken to Boston yesterday, to be placed in Massachusetts General Hospital. There is little hope of his recovery. The other young man was so far recovered on Sunday, as to be led to go on board the vessel to which he was attached, and he was taken home. He did not learn his name. This, we believe, is the first accident which has happened on the road on this, the eastern side of the river.

Gloucester Telegraph.

Important Invention. We learn that Mr. Francis Dixon of Lynn has made a most important improvement in the art of gunnery. It is equally adapted to pistols, muskets, rifles and cannon, and by its application balls may be discharged at the rate of thirty or forty in a minute. The simple movement of a handle a cannon may be made to load, prime, ignite, and discharge itself. It will also make discharges with equal celerity whether advancing or retreating. In short it is one of the greatest improvements ever made in the art of gunnery, and must put great power into the hands of the nation possessing it. Of the best rifle makers in the country, Mr. W. Moore, who understands the principle upon which it acts, pronounces it inconceivably before anything of the kind ever presented to the public. We understand Mr. Dixon has secured his invention by a patent, and has taken measures to secure the same in England, France, and Russia. He will probably dispose of it to our own government, and will doubtless realize a fortune out of it.—Mail.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, who traveling through England on foot, says, in one of his letters published in the Christian Citizen that a full-grown man in the nail-making business, by working from four o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night—eighteen hours—

Hints for the Warm Season.

THE Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of **INDIGESTION** and **DYSPEPSIA**. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of the skin general debility, &c.

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LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Sarsaparilla* and *Tomatoes*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and virtue.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. MCKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them, whatever; but on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula, had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent, all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. servt. JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

Lewiston, Mass.,

April 20th, 1844

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No. 10

Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS.

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stinson

North Parish—M. Hale, Plains.

Salem—Henry Whipple, Bookkeeper.

Beverly—Stephen Baker, Dr. of the Boston Hotel.

Marblehead—R. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Cas

simeres, Woolenets, Mous de Laines, Ging

hams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's

wear. Just received by

M. T. DOLE.

may 30

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

MANNING & SARGENT.

Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture

ture to order all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting of Windows and Common Bedsteads, Cribs,

Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Wash Stands, Portable

Sinks, Looking Glasses, Chairs of all kinds, and other

articles usually found in such establishments. We are

N. C. Furniture repaired and repainted at reasonable

prices.

WILLIAM D. NORTHBEND,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK

Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays ex-

cepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jos-

cobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton-street, Bos-

ton, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

S. F. DOWN

April 18, 1845.

GRAIN CRADLES.

OF superior quality, and Cradle Scythes, &c., &c.,

just received at

J. & H. HALE'S,

July 4

215 Essex street, Salem.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office in FETTER'S (late Osborne's) Building,

Danvers, March 29th.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above. Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30



THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assort-

ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSES,

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid

Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,

Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage

'Have you been a false friend, deceiving where you were trusted?'

'I cannot recall to mind a lie that I ever told.' Once more Helen's hand sought that of her lover; but she withdrew it as a terrible thought rushed to her mind. She paused ere she could give it words. At last she said: 'Have you been guided by a code of man's moralities, and woe a heart only to fling it from you? Or—been guilty of the deeper, darker wrong still?'

'My conscience is singularly free from all such stains. They who do these things speak not of them as crimes.' And he looked up and met the tearful gaze of Helen Travers, without his own lids drooping.

'Then I will wed you,' she exclaimed, after a moment's pause, 'and only as your wife will learn this dreadful secret.'

'You will?' and William Johnson started to his feet as one who had received an electric shock.

'I will.'

For a moment she yielded to his embrace, but he released her quickly. 'You would so wed me?' he exclaimed, 'but you shall not. The dear memory of your words is a happiness. Fate cannot take from me; it gives me strength to complete the tragedy. Listen. These limbs have borne the manacles the law furnishes to the convicted thief; this form has quailed in the felon's dock beneath the callous stare of the stranger multitude; but then I did not lie. I owned that I had stolen the means to purchase food for a famishing mother. The name which I have dared to ask you to bear is forever enrolled in the chronicle of crime. The convict crossed the seas, and was a slave for the seven brightest years of his youth. Helen—Miss Travers, you do not scream, or faint, or wither me with a look. Only tears, quiet common tears. Are you woman or angel?'

'Be calm and tell me all.'

'You will believe I meant to replace the note—I stole, though the judge would not credit my story. This is all I have to tell, for why should I picture the haunting presence of a memory, and the worthlessness of that wealth which descended to me from the relative who exposed my youth to temptation, and left my mother to perish?'

'The future the happy future. May it make you forget the past!—William.'

'Helen.'

At her feet once more, but now with childlike sobs, and breathing passionate exclamations, and fervent blessings.

It was the next day; and the burst of wild, tumultuous joy had given place to a serene happiness on the part of William Johnson, while a softer and more thoughtful expression reigned on the face of Helen.

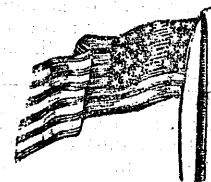
Of the myriad real tragedies which are hidden behind the veil of conventional life, not a few are there in which woman plays a ministering angel—and builds amid the wreck of happiness, a saving ark by the spell of her trusting faith, and wisdom that is of the heart.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1846.

Whig Nominations.

ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1846.



FOR GOVERNOR

GEORGE N. BRIGGS

OF PITTSFIELD.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

JOHN REED

OF YARMOUTH.

For Representative to Congress, from 2d District, DANIEL P. KING,

Of Danvers.

For Senators from Essex County, DENNIS CONDRY, of Newburyport. GEORGE HODGES, of Andover. JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead. JONA. C. PERKINS, of Salem. JOHN P. ALLEN, of Manchester.

The Senatorial Nominations.

It is with extreme reluctance that we feel compelled to withhold our full approbation from the proceedings of the Whig County Convention. We felt that it was no more than reasonable that some consideration should be paid to the earnest wishes of the Whigs of Lynn and Danvers even if it was thought that they erred in judgment in the advocacy of their particular measures. The course adopted by the Convention in treating so cavalierly the claims of the Danvers Whigs, has given umbrage to many of our citizens who are not directly interested in the Railroad undertaking and made a breach in the party which it will not be easy to repair. We regret this as Whigs on several accounts. It was the very worst policy that could be adopted for the success of the party and shows that its interests are not entrusted to the wisest hands. The proceedings show too plainly that they originated in hostility to a project which its enemies at the same time say cannot be carried into effect if a charter is granted. Nobody can tell of any evil that could result to the party by a more conciliatory course and everybody may see the evils of the course adopted. Our political opponents are ever watchful and have wisely placed on their ticket, with one exception, men of liberal opinions in relation to Railroad Characters. Here they are clothed with an immensely powerful weapon with which to go into the political contest, for it will not be difficult for them to convince the people that a Corporation which has exclusive privileges against all competition in a certain portion of territory, is a Monopoly.

The question will inevitably take this shape before the people, and it is time to consider whether the Whig party is to adopt this spurious Conservatism to maintain a doctrine which every day's experience and the advancing state of society show, must soon be repudiated as a thing belonging to the unenlightened past, and to other than republican institutions.

Under these circumstances we go into the contest at great disadvantage. We detest the national politics of the opposite party, while we are

compelled to admit that in some points of State policy, they profess at least, doctrines which we regard as true and liberal, but which are discarded by Whig Senators, while they are sustained by Whig Representatives and the Whig People.

What then shall be done? Shall we vote for Democratic Candidates, who hold the right opinions on this question of Monopoly? We say unhesitatingly NO. Remember that this year there is an important National as well as State election and one by sympathy may affect the other. Therefore support only Whig measures and good Whig men. After they are elected and taken their seats go to their body respectfully with your petition. Remember for your encouragement that almost the whole of the people are with you. That four fifths of the Representatives are with you, and that the conservatism of a Massachusetts Senate may yield to the popular voice as well as a British House of Peers. Place your claims on the ground of right to an iron highway of your own and not so much on the exact number of passengers and tons of freight you may carry upon it. Tell them that if denied you will ask again and not refrain from asking until the principle contended for is granted.

School Exhibition.

The Wallis School, situated in District No. 1, under the charge of Miss Buttrick, held an exhibition on Thursday afternoon, in presence of those of the parents and others who could attend, and a goodly number were present. The scholars showed a very commendable proficiency in their studies, and entertained the company with singing, recitations and dialogues, and a vaudeville. The whole affair was got up with but little preparation, and was very creditable to the children and their teacher, as well as highly gratifying to the company present.

We think an occasional gathering of this kind is very useful, as it affords parents an opportunity to witness the progress of their children, and excites the latter to greater attention to their studies. In this instance, the earnest efforts and animated countenances of the little pupils showed how much interest they felt in doing their part in the exhibition, and they doubtless felt themselves several inches taller in the opportunity afforded them to display their acquirements before so many full grown persons.

We hope that similar meetings of parents and pupils will be held in all our schools, as we doubt not they would prove very beneficial to both the parties.

Daring Robbery.

On Monday night the store of O. F. Batchelder, on Main street, in this town, was feloniously entered and several pieces of cloths, and some fancy goods stolen therefrom. We are informed that the value of the goods taken was estimated at about \$100. It is supposed that the rogue entered by means of a false key. The money-drawer was broken open and as there was only a few coppers therein the thief probably thought it beneath his dignity to rifle it. Several pieces of heavy goods were thrown down and an abundance of friction matches, partly burned, sprinkled about the floor, as if they had been used in lieu of a lamp, and contrary to the plain declaration of scripture it would thus seem that the thief desired light rather than darkness though his deeds were evil.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—An old lady of this town, more than eighty years of age, recently piled up three cords of Eastern wood between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening. There are many able bodied young men who would consider such an exploit not a very easy task.

N. P. Rogers, editor of The Herald of Freedom, died on Monday.

A CAUTION TO SCHOOL-MA'AMS.—Otis H. Merrill, a school-master of Lowell, was tried before the Court of Common Pleas, for whipping 'one of the boys,' and had to pay \$30.00 damages, and \$5 costs!

The New York Tribune has a letter from Florida, claiming the election of Cabell (Whig) to Congress, this time, without much doubt. Duval county elects two Whig members to the Assembly.

The Boston Odd Fellow at the conclusion of an article copied from our columns breaks forth in the following musical strains: Hear him:

[We copy the above excellent article from the Danvers Courier, where we have found many others before it of similar character, one of which, the editor, in his last number, says we took body and soul without credit. It may be so, but who that ever had the pleasure of seeing the Danvers Courier, would not know where it came from?—A right smart paper is that Danvers Courier. The best compliment that could be paid to it, is that the Odd Fellow is willing to stand godfather to some of its numerous progeny.]

Thank ye, bub. There is good evidence of F. L. and T. in their sentiments.

To our Readers.—The usual amount of editorial matter is this week crowded out by the long account of the late battle in Mexico, and an interesting correspondence from Fairhaven.

A Sister's Love.—The editor of the 'Prisoner's Friend,' in a recent letter from Hartford says, in speaking of Potter's execution: 'The sister of Potter desired to be executed in his place!—How intense her love! I understand something of it; for I was in the prison when Potter took leave of that sister. I saw him take her by the hand. I saw him imprint the last kiss upon her cheek. Both were bathed in tears. But in the most extreme moment of agony. Not a word was uttered by either. How strange it seemed to see a brother, in full health and strength, taking a final leave of a sister, knowing that in a few hours he was to die an ignominious death upon the gallows! Oh! my God! that scene is now before me. Never can it be effaced from my memory.'

Correspondence of the Courier.

Fairhaven, Oct. 13, 1846.

This pleasant town is situated at the extreme south part of Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay. It is on an arm of the sea which forms an excellent harbor, both for this town and New Bedford, from which place it is separated only by the creek before mentioned, across which is a bridge nearly a mile in length, connecting the two towns. They are also connected by a steam ferry. The principal and almost the only business of the place, is the whale fishery, which is carried on from here to an astonishing extent. It is estimated that there are now 380 whaling ships which sail from this harbor, making it the third or fourth port in the Union for amount of tonnage. The oil business necessarily gives employment to a large class of mechanics and others who are indirectly interested in its success; and the prosperity of these two places is as surely indicated by the state of the oil market, as the weather by the mercury of the thermometer.

Fairhaven presents a fine appearance as it is seen from the more elevated parts of New Bedford. The broad expanse of water between, with the little islands, the noble ships afloat, and the long bridge make a pleasant foreground to the landscape, while the well built town stretching out on a level plain is exhibited to the eye of a stranger to the very best advantage. Among the objects which arrest the eye of an observer from this point, are the wind-mills employed in the salt works, with their revolving sails, and the lofty spire of a large gothic church, a structure which is very beautiful and noble of itself, but which certainly from its disproportionate size compared with the objects around it and the extent of the town, rather than adds to the beauty of the picture.

From what we could learn of the people of Fairhaven we should judge that they held a respectable rank for their enterprising character, their attention to the religious and moral wants of the population, their interest in the education of youth, and their habits of friendly and social intercourse. The men have the appearance one would expect from the nature of their employment. Almost every man you meet you may safely address as 'Captain,' and if he does not prove to be the doctor or minister, you will be likely to be right. Ask who owns this or that fine house, and you are sure to be told 'Captain' Somebody. Nor is this title a mere sham like that of the militia commander, but is really an indication that the holder of it has held a post of danger and peril as well as honor. It requires skill, judgement, courage and energy, and is calculated to give strength and firmness to the character. Hence we find in such a population so many men of strong physical power and determined will, such as are almost sure to succeed in the world.

This town is laid out very regular, the streets running at right angles, and although there are some very elegant mansions the houses are more generally of moderate size, tasteful in their design, and usually with sufficient room about them for a goodly sized garden. There is a freshness and newness about that part of the town farthest from the water, which shows it to be in a flourishing and advancing state of improvement. An enterprising firm have just set a Steam Cotton Factory in operation, the only one in the place.

There is a small fort at the entrance of the harbor on the Fairhaven side, which bears off a part of the British fleet in the last war. The bulwarks which then barked so loudly are now quietly sleeping in the trenches. By the kindness of our friends here, we were enabled to make an excursion about the town of New Bedford in their company, and notice some of its many attractions. Among these are its splendid mansions and elegant gardens. We went first through its business streets which exhibit a scene of busy activity so much unlike that of Salem, and then sought that part of the town where its wealthy citizens reside in their princely residences. Here again we could not but compare much to the disadvantage of the city of Pence, these mansions with the square red houses of Chesnut Street in Salem. Here are many superb structures in every variety of architecture from the many cornered cottage in the most florid gothic style, its grotesque carvings and painted gables, to the stately granite palace in all the grace and dignity of Grecian columns and entablatures. Scarcely any two are alike even in their general resemblance, and all are surrounded by ample grounds and splendid gardens. We visited one of these and may convey some idea of it to those of your readers who have seen the famous garden of Mr. Cushing in Watertown, when we say that for extent and variety and beauty of arrangement the latter will not compare at all with the one at New Bedford. Its winding paths, its rustic bowers and enclosures, its hedges and greenhouses, its famous grotto studded with sea shells, coral and pearl, its beds of flowers, its grapevines and fruit trees and forest trees—all together make it every thing to be desired by the most refined and cultivated taste. This, if the best, is only one of the many beautiful gardens which are attached to the elegant and princely dwellings in the upper part of the town.

New Bedford has a population of 16,000 inhabitants and is still a town. It ought to be a city but it votes against the alteration. There is here a great deal of immorality, and the low and vicious portion are opposed to a city form of government for the same reason that the better part are in favor of it—because it would possess more energy and power and provide a more vigilant police to bring offenders to justice. The whole business attracts hither the most abandoned men of all parts of the country. Jail birds and state prison candidates and graduates flock here to escape justice or seek a few years of oblivion for their past misdeeds. After the Philadelphia Bior the town was full of renegades from that scene of violence and blood. With such materials for a crew it often requires the most careful and energetic conduct on the part of the officers to keep the men under a proper subjection.

Every thing here, as I before stated, depends on the state of the market for oil. It holds a more important place here than leather in Danvers, and you cannot expect to overhear conversation in the street without hearing the words 'oil,' 'voyage' and 'ship.' And why should it not be so? It is oil that gives them their support. With it they ornament their houses and gardens. As we see one of their fine ladies superbly dressed tripping along the pavement, we involuntarily make an estimate of the quantity of oil she consumes and carries about with her. She probably carries two or three barrels of whale oil on her head and several hogshoads of pure sperm on her back—besides a large quantity of whale bone. A barrel of whale oil may suffice for a finger ring, and two barrels of sperm for a breast pin or bracelet. A four years voyage has built a house, and half another cargo may furnish it, while the remaining half adorns the bride who is to grace it.

It is estimated that each ship carries out 25

men, which would make more than 8,000 men about all the time from these two towns. Many of these are not residents here or anywhere else, and of the remainder many are without families, but it is said that more than a thousand married men are all the time absent on voyages of from two to four years. Some of them do not live on shore more than six months in a dozen years. Their disconsolate wives are here technically called *Cape Horn widows*. It is often the case that they do not hear for a long time from their husbands who are in the mean time exposed to great perils and they may be real widows many months before they are aware of their loss. It may therefore well be imagined with what anxiety every arrival of news from the Pacific is here received. The news is sought for with the greatest avidity by the whole population, women as well as men, who wish to know the prospect of their friends' return. They estimate the time of the voyage by the number of barrels of oil which they have taken, and the number that it will require to complete the cargo. It however unfortunately happens frequently that they are unable to fill up the ships within the longest period assigned for the voyage.

We noticed in our attendance at church that the ladies of the choir sat during the service with their heads uncovered. Although it was a novelty to us, we learn that it is a practice much observed in many places, and the effect is pleasing, but besides this there is a more substantial reason for the practice in the freedom it gives to the vocal organs.

The view of New Bedford from this side of the water is very fine as the town rises gradually from the harbor, and almost every building is in fair view. The streets of the town are well lighted so that in the evening the town appears to be illuminated, the bright lights shining in every part, the brilliant rows of lights in the streets that rise from the water, looking like a torch light procession only that they are stationary. In this lighting up their town the inhabitants are offering no example, which it followed in other places, would open a more extensive market for their oil.

More News From Mexico.

IMPORTANT BATTLE.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.

A slip was received in Washington on Sunday evening, from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, dated Sunday morning, October 4, giving an account of the arrival at that port of the steamer James M. Day, from Point Isabel, and the particulars of Gen. Taylor's proceedings from the 19th to the 14th ult. inclusive.

A great battle has been fought, and Monterey is in possession of the Americans, but we do not see that the victory is remarkable for anything except the obstacles overcome, or that it gives the Americans any great advantages. Although harder contested than the battles of May, the splendor of the result is far less than in those engagements, and we doubt not that the actual effect will be to raise confidence in the Mexicans. The story is quite too modestly told, indeed, for a great victory. Six days were spent before the place, from the 19th to the 24th inclusive. The action lasted during four days, the 21st, 22d, 23d, and part of the 24th, and as appears by the terms which Gen. Taylor allowed might have been continued much longer. Three Hundred Americans were killed, and two hundred wounded, and we shall likely enough find that five hundred were killed; the Mexican loss was LESS—as much as to say it was very trifling. The city was finally not carried by the Americans, but acquired by terms with the enemy, and what terms for a victor! Ampudia allowed to march out all his men with their arms even to a portion of their cannon and ammunition, and given seven days to occupy the stronger heights of Saltillo, improve his defenses and collect reinforcements! Gen. Taylor probably understands his own affairs, but it seems to us that it was a great fault to let Ampudia's force escape from Monterey, and that the result of the last encounter must be disadvantageous to our army. Further particulars may place the matter in a more favorable light; but not unless the news is reported in very different manner from that of the affairs in the commencement of the war.—Newburyport Courier.

Gen. Taylor with 6000 men arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and immediately commenced preparations to assault the town. Gen. Worth commanded the attack on the 21st, near the Bishop's palace, which was taken.

The town was found to be fortified almost beyond belief, and so desperate was the resistance that the battle continued for three days.

A portion of the enemy's works were first taken and then our cannon and what we had taken of theirs, were turned upon the town.

The whole number of Mexican troops at Monterey is stated at about 10,000—ours were only 6,000.

On the 23d, Ampudia, the Mexican commander, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, offering to surrender the town on condition that the Mexican army be permitted to march out in seven days.

Gen. Taylor at first refused the terms, but finally consented to them with a little modification.

The only alloy to this gallant exploit is the loss of about 300 brave fellows, killed, and 200 wounded on our side. The loss of Mexicans is stated to be much greater.

The greatest loss to our troops was in the gallant attack of the 21st, on the enemy's cavalry and artillery, who were strongly posted on an eminence near the Bishop's palace.

The later telegraph report, in the Times, furnishes the following particulars:

To the left of the town were the important operations of Gen. Worth, and the 10 inch mortars and two 24 pound howitzers had been put in battery on the night of the 30th, in advance of 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral Fort, or citadel, and were supported by the fourth Regiment of Infantry. At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, the order was given for the Battery to open upon the citadel and town.

Immediately after the First Division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, engineer, Capt Williams, topographical engineer,

and Maj. Binney of the Texas division. A fire was opened upon the advance but the troops soon turned it and engaged with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross-fire, from the citadel, and from infantry who lined the parapets and house-tops of the city. Our troops were unable from the they had sustained, to gain more advantage, heavy shower of rain also came up, and caused suspension of the howitzers. Before the close of the day 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position; under Col. Garland. Two 12 pounders and 1 howitzer, were captured in the fort; 3 officers and 20 or 30 men taken prisoners.

One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort, and defended it with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day by Col. Ridgely. The storming parties of General Worth division also captured two 9 pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successfully the heights at the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a band under Capt. Vinton of the Third Artillery. The company of Louisiana troops under Col. Blanchard, and a part of Capt. Vinton's command performed effective and gallant service by taking four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defenses in the city.

On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved, as the garrison of captured Forts, by Gen. Quitman; with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments and five companies of the Kentucky Regiments.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman from his position, discovered that the second third forts, and defenses east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, retired from all his defenses to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity.

A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops, were then thrust into the street to reconnoitre and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were supported by Col. Woods' Regiment of Texas Engineers, dismounted, by Briggs' Light Battery Third Infantry, who kept on the enemy's fire constant and uninterrupted fire from the strongholds, barricades, &c. &c. in the vicinity of the Plaza.

This engagement lasted the best of the day. Our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy and penetrated quite to the defense of the main Plaza, the advantage thus gained was not considered necessary to hold, as the city had been permanently abandoned by the enemy, and defenses, except the main Plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the cathedral fort or citadel.

Early in the afternoon of the same day General Worth assaulted from the Bishop's palace, the side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintained his position within a short distance of the main Plaza on that side of the city toward evening.

The mortar had also been planted in the cemetery inclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the Plaza. Thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from General Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, and asked more than the American commander would under any consideration grant.

At the same time a demand to surrender in reply made upon General Ampudia, and at 1 o'clock at noon was the hour at which the fortance or none acceptance was to be communicated to the American General.

At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent,

requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers on rank on either side accompanying their Generals.

After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city, made on either side and refused at half past 4 P. M. Gen. Taylor arose, and signing he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider, to accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers.

At the expiration of the hour the discharge of mortars was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities.

Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General that, to avoid further effusion of blood, the national honor be satisfied by the exertion of the Mexican troops, had after consultation with his general officer decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:—That the Mexican officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms; that the cavalry and infantry be allowed to march with their arms and accoutrements; that the artillery should be allowed to march out with battery of 6 pieces, and 24 rounds of ammunition that all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them; that the Mexican army should be allowed 7 days to evacuate the city; and that the American troops should occupy it until evacuated; that the cathedral fort or citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M. on day, 25th; the Mexicans then marching out, American garrison marching in; that the Mexicans should be allowed to salute their flag with eight volleys, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rancho through Linares and San Fernando. This lenient offer of the American General was dictated by the concurrence of his Generals, and by motives of good policy. This consideration was due to good defense of their city by the Mexican army.

Official Despatches have been received from Gen. Taylor which do not differ materially from the above account, while they give a less minute description.

For the Courier.

Senatorial Ticket.

If the people of Danvers expect to get a new Railroad to Boston, they must vote for men for the Senate who are in favor of it. Now I dislike 'as much as any one to vote for any of the regular members of the Whig party, but I cannot sacrifice principle to party. I believe that if the policy which will prevent the chartering of this road in the Senate of last winter, is carried out, it will have a most injurious effect upon the prosperity of the State—it will check all internal improvements and stop all enterprise—believing this I will not vote for men who will support such a policy.

DANVERS.

ELECTIONS.

ALL HAIL PENNSYLVANIA. VICTORY, VICTORY, VICTORY! COMMENTS OF THE OLD KEY STONE ON THE TARIFF OF '46.

The news received last evening, by the Long Island Mail, from the old Key Stone State, is glorious beyond the most sanguine expectations of any one. James M. Power, Whig, is without doubt elected Canal Commissioner, by a large majority, although the Locos have polled twenty thousand votes. The Legislature is without doubt, Whig, as we have carried Cumberland, Bucks and Schuylkill counties, all of which were Loco Foco last year.

In the present Congress, Pennsylvania has ten Whigs, two Natives, and twelve Loco Focos. Thus far the Whigs have gained FOUR and lost NONE. The Locos have lost four and gained one. The Natives have lost one.

L. C. Levin, Native, is re-elected in the 1st District by 452 majority.

Joseph R. Ingersoll is re-elected in the 2d, by two thousand majority.

In the 3d, Charles Brown, in place of John H. Campbell, Native, O. J. Ingersoll, re-elected.

In the 4th, composed of Montgomery and Delaware, Friedly, Whig, is elected in place of Jacob S. Yost, Loco. In 1844, this District gave Polk 481 majority.

In the 5th, Bucks and Lehigh, J. W. Hornbeck, Whig, in place of Jacob Erdman, Loco. In 1844 this District gave Polk 617 majority.

In the 6th, Lancaster, John Strohm, Whig, re-elected by a large majority.

In the 7th, S. W. Strong, by only 1000 majority. In 1844, the Polk majority was 4644.

In the 8th, Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, G. M. Eckert, Whig.

In the 9th, York and Adams, Henry Nes, Whig gain, in place of Moses McGeehan, Loco. In 1844, Polk had a majority of 144 in this District.

In the 10th, J. Brady, Whig, in place of James Black, Loco. In 1844 this District gave Polk 411 majority.

The Whigs of the Old Key Stone have done wonders.—*Host. Atlas.*

MARYLAND!

We have news from Maryland, of a most encouraging and unexpected Whig victory. The city of Baltimore is redeemed from lococoism, having elected the State Senator and two delegates to the General Assembly. In the Baltimore wards which compose the 4th Congressional district, the Whig majority is 581! This will give us Mr. Kennedy, or some other good Whig, in place of Mr. Giles, who now misrepresents the district. The triumph is general throughout the State. There is scarcely a foothold left for lococoism.

GEORGIA.

The election for eight members of Congress, took place in Georgia last Monday. We have as yet only incomplete returns, but they are most auspicious. Savannah, in which the Locos usually have a majority, has given Hon. Thomas Butler King a majority of 211.

Maine.—The House now stands 55 Whigs to 52 Locos. The next trial takes place on Monday next.

North Danvers Lyceum.

Fletcher Webster, Esq. of Boston, is engaged to deliver two lectures on China, the first of which will be given at Granite Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. W.'s connection with Mr. Cushing's Mission to China, gave him great opportunity for observing the manners and customs of this wonderful people. Other distinguished lecturers are expected to follow Mr. Webster, once a fortnight.

At the Loco Foco Convention on Wednesday last, Geo. W. Dike, of Stoneham, was nominated as a candidate for Representative for the 2d District.

Our readers will notice the call in another column for a Whig meeting at "Granite Hall."

Acceptance of Mr. King.

We take great pleasure in commending to the notice of our readers the subjoined admirable letter from Hon. DANIEL P. KING, in reply to that of the Committee appointed to notify him of his nomination.

DANVERS, Oct. 8, 1846.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter informing me that the Whig Delegates of the several towns in this District, assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress, have, with entire unanimity, selected me.

In signifying my acceptance of this nomination, I desire through you to express to the members of the Convention and to the Whigs whom they represent, my heartfelt gratitude for this distinguished mark of their confidence, and for the kind construction they have given to my official conduct. If re-elected, I promise them my zeal and fidelity; I wish my ability to serve their constituency so generous and confiding, was equal to my disposition.

In my opposition to the continuance and extension of the Slave power and the unnecessary and unholy war which has grown out of it, I have been strengthened and encouraged by the conviction that the people of this District love freedom and peace and national honor too dearly to make a sacrifice of them for political influence or for the acquisition of territory. In my attachment to the Union and my regard for the Constitution and the general welfare, I have never forgotten that I am a Northern man, and a Massachusetts man; while I have a seat in the Councils of the Nation, I can never forget that I am the free representative of a free people.

To me it is a matter of satisfaction, that by no act of mine has honest labor been robbed of its just and merited reward; by no act of mine have the rights of the people been trampled upon, or executive usurpations encouraged; by no vote of my representative have the people of this District been made partakers in the guilt and shame of a barbarous war—for, at the best, all war is barbarous—upon a feeble and distracted sister republic. Your letter, gentlemen, and the Resolutions adopted by the Convention of which you are the organ, assure me that I have the approbation of my constituents—their approbation is a precious reward, and it shall by my earnest endeavor to deserve its continuance.

With assurances of respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL P. KING.

To Hon. R. S. Daniels,
F. B. Fay,
and Abel Newhall, Esq.
Committee.

We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, or serofulous humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Puncture, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It embraces in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column.

MR. EDITOR,—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.
oct 10
W. M. SHUTE.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. HENRY J. READ to Miss ELIZA ANN MOUTON, Mr. GEORGE W. WRIGHT, of Norwich, Ct., to Miss SOPHOMIA T., daughter of Dea. Joshua Upham. Mr. MICHAEL D. BARNES to Miss HANNAH LEACH, in Manchester, Mr. SEWARD DODGE, of Charlestown, to Miss SARAH E. COLE, of B. In Beverly, Mr. SEWARD DODGE, of Charlestown, to Miss SARAH E. COLE, of B. In Manchester, Mr. MOSES P. GREENLEAF of West Newton, to Miss SUSAN M. ALLEN, of Manchester. Mr. CHARLES R. STORV, of Salem, to Miss AMY C. HOOPER, of Manchester. In South Reading, OLIVER H. BROWN, Esq., to Miss AUGUSTA WILBY, daughter of Mr. Ira Wiley, of S. Reading. In New York, Mr. DEBRAUX DENNIS to Miss LOUISA BEARY, both of Salem.

DEATHS.

In this town, Sept. 1st, SARAH LAVINA, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Very, aged 8 months. In Salem, Mrs. SUSANNA, widow of the late Joseph Le- In Salem, aged 82 years, 8 mos. Mrs. ANGEL, widow of the late John Lohavoy, 2d, formerly of Taunton, aged 95—a Revolutionary pensioner. Miss MARY CARROLL, formerly of Marblehead, aged 53. LUCY NICHOLS, widow of the late Jonathan Nichols, aged 84 years, 9 mos. Mr. BENJAMIN MILLER, aged 55. On Monday, ESTHER, (widow of the late John Ashby, a soldier of the Revolution), aged 58 years, 5 months. She was the mother of 11 children, (eight of whom deceased living) and grand-parent of more than 150 children. Of the second, third and fourth generations. She was the last of a family remarkable for their longevity, and at the time of her decease was a communicant for the Tabernacle. During this unusually protracted church relation, she ever maintained a consistent christian character and disposition. Her mind retained its wonted strength and sensibility until the last ray of life had departed, and she employed her last moments in imparting to her children sweet yet faithful counsel, and those who stood by her bedside until her spirit had taken its flight, felt within them the cheering consolation and assurance that the sun of her existence had set, only to rise and shine eternally, with brighter rays in that better world.—*Com.* In Beverly, BENJAMIN, son of Mr. Benj. Bryant, aged 20 years. In Manchester, Capt. JAMES KENTON, aged 52.

A Meeting of the Whigs of Danvers.

will be held at GRANITE HALL, on MONDAY Evening next, at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates to represent the town in the next General Court, and to adopt such other measures as may be thought expedient in reference to the approaching election of State Officers and Representative to Congress. A general attendance is requested. Danvers, Oct. 17, 1846. Salem Register copy.

D. M. Institute.

THE members of the Institute are requested to meet at the Library Room, THIS EVENING, to consider the expediency of having a course of Lyceum Lectures the present season. A full attendance is requested. oct 17
F. BAKER, Sec.

Vocal Music.

W. M. R. HUBBARD respectfully gives notice that he will open a School for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the elements of VOCAL MUSIC, in the Vestry of the First Unitarian Church, in Danvers, on TUESDAY Evening next, Oct. 13th, at 7 o'clock. Terms—Ladies 100c. Gentlemen 1 50c. oct 10

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—I. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent will hereafter be held on TUESDAY Evening, at 7 1/4 o'clock, at the Hall No. 11 Park St. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend. J. H. TEAGUE C. R. may 4
F. I. BOYD, Sec.

UNITY DIVISION No. 21. S. T.

Their regular Meetings will be held on FRIDAY Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Unity Hall, Washington street, South Danvers. JOHN MURPHY, R. S. apr 19

School House for Sale.

THE School House recently occupied for the Primary School, in District No. 11. The house is situated to accommodate 60 scholars, has been built about five years and is in good repair. For further particulars apply to
DANVERS, Oct. 16, 1846. LEWIS ALLEN.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

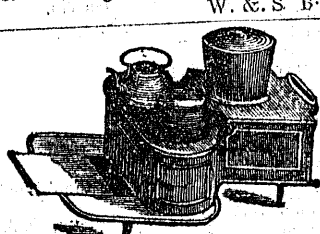
THE third meeting of the creditors of FRANKLIN A. NOYES, of Danvers, shoe manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the Office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where creditors may prove claims and the Assignee will present his account. oct 17
A. A. ABBOTT, Assignee.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

A most beautiful assortment, plain and with colored and silver borders, the very articles for Weddings and Parties. Just opened at
oct 16
W. & S. B. IVES'S Book store.

BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES.

Two Elegant Landscapes, painted in water colors, by Nicholas; Views in Switzerland, in gull, highly ornamented Frames. Price \$25 each. For sale at the Book store of
W. & S. B. IVES.



C. A. DEARBORN, NO. 120 BOSTON ST., SALEM.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares. Also a variety of STOVES.

Of the most improved patterns, viz:—Stuart's Hathaway. Also, Moss and Moss's Patent American Air Tight and Warming Stoves, of every description. Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c. oct 14

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE third meeting of the creditors of GEORGE DAWSON, of Ipswich in the county of Essex, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of John G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., when creditors may prove claims. oct 14
W. D. NORTHEED, Assignee.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

THE subscribers have been appointed by the Messrs. Fairbanks, agents for the sale of their celebrated Scales, and are prepared to furnish them of any size from 37 to 4000 lbs. at the manufacturer's price. Scales for weighing Hay or Coal, furnished at short notice, and set without expense to the purchaser. ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 07 Essex st. aug 15

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Trains leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.
For Salem, 7 1/4, 9 A. M., 12 1/4, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, and 6 P. M.
Newburyport, 7 1/4 A. M., 2 1/2, and 4 1/2 P. M.
Portsmouth, 7 1/4 A. M., 2 1/2, 4 1/2 P. M.
Great Falls, 7 1/4 A. M., 2 1/2 P. M.
Portland, 7 1/4 A. M., and 2 1/2 P. M.
And for Boston,
From Portland 7 1/2 A. M., 3 P. M.
Great Falls N. B., 9 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M.
Portsmouth 7 1/4, 10 A. M., 5 1/2 P. M.
Newburyport 8 10 3/4 A. M. and 6 1/4 P. M.
Salem, 7 3/4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4, 11 3/4, A. M., 2 1/4, 3, 7 P. M.
*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2, A. M.; 2 1/4, 4 3/4, 6 1/2, P. M.
Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3/4, 10 1/4 A. M., 1 1/4, 4 1/4, and 6 3/4 P. M.
oct 17
JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours:
Leave Danvers at 7 1/4 A. M. Leave Salem at 8 A. M.
" " 8 3/4 " " " 9 1/2
" " 9 3/4 " " " 11
" " 11 1/4 " " " 1
" " 1 3/4 P. M. " " 3 P. M.
" " 2 3/4 " " " 4
" " 4 1/2 " " " 5
" " 5 1/2 " " " 6 1/2
" " 6 1/2 " " " 8
For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shed's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.
oct 17
SYMONDS & TEEL.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers. THE subscribers have on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas; Mahogany, Case and Common Chairs; Windsor and Common Benches; Crisps, Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; gentles; card and Work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Feather; Palm Leaf and encaustic Mattresses. They have manufactured a new style of SHOWER BATHS, which will be sold cheap. Also—REFRIGERATORS, a superior article. Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. MANNING & SARGENT. oct 10

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large addition to his former stock of Goods adapted to the FALL and WINTER TRADE, among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Dressing Vestings, Shawls, Country and Cashmeres, Dressing, and Work cloths and colors, Cashmeres; Ottomans, Mous de Laine, Oregon Plaids, and other styles of DRESS GOODS, Silk and cotton warp Alpaccas, Tweeds for coats, Prints and Patches from 6 1/4 to 20 cts., Lindsey Plaids, Bleached and Brown Cottons from 6 1/4 to 25 cts., Colored Cambrics, Bleached and Brown Cotton Flannels, Cotton Damasks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes; Blue, Mixed, White and Drab Woolen Yarn, Woolen Socks, Tied Cotton, Table Covers, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods and Embroideries, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery and Gloves, Batting, Wadding, Cords, Buttons, Threads, Needles, Pins and many other articles too numerous to specify. N. B. The above Goods are new and worthy the attention of purchasers, as they will be offered at unusually low prices. Please call and examine. M. T. DOLLE, oct 3
Main Street, near the Post Office.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

A fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c. Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glia," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors. Call and see. S. DODGE. oct 26

CUSHMAN REVIEWED.

Review of Rev Mr Cushman's "Call Review of the Measures employed in the Religious Awakening in Boston in 1842," by Christopher, just recd at the Bookstore of J. P. J. WET & CO. sept 26

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers a vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the expectations of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the (one of the oldest of the kind in the country, most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been for remarkably successful. The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of things thus far) \$89,000 besides guarantee capital. Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from formation, 1843. Directors—Willard Phillips; Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Dexter, R. B. Forbes, Peter Vainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Ois Tufis. President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year, in order to secure one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for one year, to begin business, the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.12. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$51.20. A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life. One, while he is solvent, though he may die insolvent, family on his decease is better appreciated by the community. Life insurance is better secured by its benefits with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now. Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to W. D. NORTHEED. Danvers May 23, 1846.

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. CHAILES SYMONDS. oct 3

POCKET BOOKS.

An assortment of Calf Wallets and Pocket Books, just received and for sale at 222 Essex street. WM. ARCHER, Jr. oct 4

WIRE DISH COVERS.

for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 237 Essex st. oct 15

COAL COAL—PEACH MOUNTAIN.

Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal; Lehigh and Black Heath White Ash Coal, for Grates Furnaces and Stoves, of various qualities. The above Coals are of the first quality for smiths' use—Snyder Coal, for Grates, &c. WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water St. June 27

AMERICAN SHOVELS AND TONGS.

low priced article just received and for sale by J. & H. HALE. sept 12

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE delivered before the above Association, the ensuing Fall and Winter, at CITIZEN'S HALL, commencing Oct. 13th, with an Introductory Lecture, by Geo. S. HILLARD, Esq. of Boston. Oct. 27th, Lecture by J. BATCHELDER, Esq. of Lynn, on the subject of the Magnetic Telegraph; illustrated with an apparatus. Nov. 10th, Lecture by CHARLES T. SUMNER, Esq. of Boston. Nov. 24th, Lecture by HENRY N. HUDSON, Esq. of Boston. Lectures during the course are expected from Hon HORACE MANN; Rev. THEODORE PARKER; Dr. J. V. C. SMITH; and other distinguished Lecturers. Tickets for the Course, 50 cents; single tickets, 12 1/2 cts. Per order of the Committee, A. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Danvers, Oct. 1st, 1846. Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised. The late Post Office Law requires two cents additional postage on all letters advertised. Hanson Harriet J. Kerson Benjamin Mansfield Joseph Moore Joseph Rice Miss Matilda N. Allen George Noyes John W. Norris Orlena Otis Alfred J. Osborn Hannah F. Peasey Abigail P. Peasey Chas. S. Riddin Jos. W. Reed Mrs. Betsey Sweetser Leighton Southwick Mr. Taylor Elizalet. Tavis Isaac Thatcher Charles L. Unity Division Woodcock Daniel F. Woodcock Miss Melittable West James Woodbury Miss E. N. Young John Henry S. DODGE, P. M. oct 3

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, North Danvers, Oct. 1st, 1846. Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised. Anns Joseph E Barker George W Black W & M Jr Bedell Susan F Brown Mrs Sarah F Bradstreet John Couch Francis A Cole Mrs Hannah Coffran A P Colby Mrs Laura Danforth Aaron Dow Charles Deniet Miss Abigail Fowler Augustus Fowler Samuel Flint Samuel Fox John W Fisher Charles R Furush Nahum M Fisher George D Rowles Wm Gargan Loughlan Gerry Miss Abigail Haskell Franklin Hayes Francis Holmes John Holmes Miss Mary F Hart Michael Holt James Johnson Samuel Legro Mrs Sally G Martin Thomas Martin Miss Sarah Munroe Harris oct 3
LEVI MERILL P. M.

For Sale or to Let.

THE subscriber offers for sale or to let, his House on Main st. Also, two Houses on Fulton street. These houses are in good repair, and terms of sale will be reasonable. He will let them to tenants at a low rent if applied for immediately. J. W. CARY. Danvers, Sept. 24.

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A fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c. Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glia," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors. Call and see. S. DODGE. oct 26

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Auction Notice.

The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Family Goods of all kinds. Any business in his line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to Messrs. ELIAS PUTNAM & Co., N. Danvers. Dr. B. HUNT, New Mills. W. L. WESTON, Village Bank. DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Main street, North Danvers. July 18

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD.

Auction and Commission Store, No. 31 LAWRENCE PLACE, FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

To Let.

A Tenement in Park street. Apply to J. ELLIOTT. may 6

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847. Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Acorn Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual prices demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that *current* work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the checks and lips to their natural and unifying form. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of curved work, and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are molded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the curved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office, which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and ver-

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,

June 1st, 1844

Sir:—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith, whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obdt. servt.,

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 10th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,

April 20th 1844.

Sir:—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No. 10

Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson

North Parish—M. Haley Plains.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,

Beverly—Stephen Baker

Middlehead—B. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Cas-
simeres, Woolinets, Gous de Laines, Ging
hams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's
wear. Just received by

M. T. DOLE.

may 30

WILLIAM D. NORTON D,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK

Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet
Blacking, an American article of superior quality
said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand

for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex St. Salem.

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE GOODS AND

CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY

GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs

Plough Castings, Friction Rollers and Cranks,

Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,

WINDOW GLASS,

CAMP LAMP,

CAMP LAMP, HANGING, SIDE AND

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,

BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,

Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails

Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street SALEM, Mass.

March 15

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved
Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 254)
Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston
where he has been for the last ten years—and his resi-
dence and business being both in the same building, he
can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or
evening. He has more room and better conveniences for
the Truss business than any other person engaged in it
in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses,
for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back
Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired
at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well
as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25
years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels con-
fident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.
Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly
sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal, that will
not rust, having wooden and copper pads. Read's Spiral
Truss; Russell's, Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sher-
man's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single;
Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes;
Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss.
Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Tubes
and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse
easily with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses,
waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who
has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons af-
flicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want
of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the pecu-
liarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform
myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply
the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath.
After some months of observation of his work, I am sat-
isfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manu-
facture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodat-
ing them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel my-
self called upon to recommend him to my professional
brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to
their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and
Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has un-
iformly given full satisfaction in their application.
The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse-
quence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect
in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit
of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing
that he will give them a good article, and see that they are
well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in
preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F.
Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F.
Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of
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fully believes that the character of his work will favorably
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J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS powerful compound combines MED-
ICAL POWERS, over all other preparations ever
formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is re-
commended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise,
in the Head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness
in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia,
fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn,
jaundice costiveness, determination of blood to the head,
piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and
joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous hu-
mors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin,
general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly
recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and
DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing
symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of ap-
petite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness
&c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism,

and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely fast-
er and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as
all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is com-
pounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the sea-
sons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints
are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual
remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,

because it cleanses and causes the stomach to discharge
into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regu-
lates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long stand-
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have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the im-
pure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine
should be constantly used. The Panacea is wonderful
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Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin
and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion
of

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from the most exhausted constitutions.

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WOULD respectfully give notice that he has

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His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on' plate

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Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render

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SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CERE BAS-

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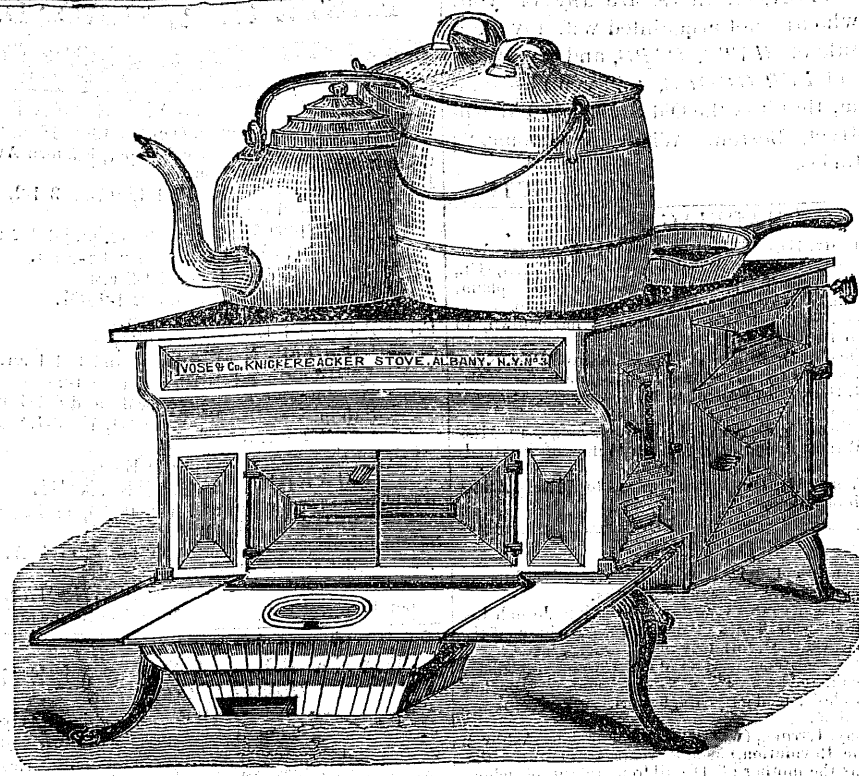
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AND the subscriber has therefore supplied

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Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency

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This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-
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The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which
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The New England Stove—a new pattern;

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We have also for sale, a good variety of

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Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

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WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

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CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass; Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany

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J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the

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Live Geese and common, a great variety.

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Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

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POETRY.

The Indian Summer.

It comes, it comes with golden sheaf,
In the time of the year and yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the bended tree,
And scatters it round in its reckless glee.
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts, with its fingers, her raven hair.

It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's wing
O'er the glassy lake is quivering,
With music soft as the mellow strain
Of zephyrs o'er the swelling main.
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,
And stream and mountain re-echo the song.

It comes, it comes, like a fairy sprite,
Arrayed in robes of gossamer white,
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread,
And the flowers yield 'neath its conquering tread,
For it strides along in its kindly way,
Like shadows that flit at the close of day.

It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain
Is wreathing crowns for its golden rain,
And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light,
Like the star enshrined on the brow of night,
And the teeming fields their offerings bring,
At the sainted shrine of the Autumn King.

To a Rose.

BY WALLER.

Go, lovely rose!
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her spruce spied,
That hadst thou sprung
In deserts where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired;
Bid her come forth—
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired!

Then die! that she
The common fate of all things rare
May reach in thee,
How small a part of Time they share,
That are so wondrous sweet and fair!

A Poor Scholar's Song.

'Oh! I'm a poor scholar,
And scarce worth a dollar,
But my heart is as light as my purse;
And the more I feel
From my oft-cobbed heel
Is my landed estate—and no worse.

But oh! I'm a roamer
Of Plato and Homer,
Not a slave that for earthly dross delves;
Intellectual ore
Is the vein I explore,
And the mines are you worm eaten shelves.

I pity, not curse,
Him of surfeited purse,
Who deems my worn slippers a sin;
Like my books, I will be found,
That, though scudily bound,
Still I'm illumined within.

For the brow in its sweet
Ever earthward is set,
Till the soul is in the clay;
But the soul of the brain
Weans that soul from its chain
Till it soars, like a falcon, away!

MISCELLANY.

[From the Berkshire Courier.]

ALICE IRVING.

CHAPTER I.

The long, oaken table was spread with its
snowy cloth in the high, broad hall of General
Irving, and choice but substantial luxuries that
always composed the dinner of the hospitable
owner, had been carefully arranged in their re-
spective places.

The General, a noble looking middle aged man,
was seated at the head, his wife, a delicate, sweet
faced woman at his right hand, and on his left,
Alice, their only daughter, a bright sunny child of
fifteen summers, just bursting into girlhood,
with an eye of soft brown, a wealth of widely
luxuriant curls, and complexion of pearly purity,
deepening into a dazzling rose-bloom on her cheek
and melting into damask on her lip. Opposite
was her brother Charles, and a fac-simile of Alice,
save that his eye had a deeper fire, and his cheek
was discolored with a darker glow. At his side sat
a young American officer, one Captain Forrest,
whose daring bravery and unequalled grace had
won the highest commendation from Washington
himself, he was but twenty, though the quiet dig-
nity of his manner, and the shadow of deep-thought
upon his forehead, might have led one to sup-
pose him much older.

And now that we have introduced each person
assembled round that hospitable board, we would
ask particular attention to Alice Irving herself, as
one who claims a permanent place in this simple
story. She was a wild, impulsive creature, and
might be seen from her flashing glance, and the
starry smiles that danced amid the dimples of her
face, and the thoughtfulness, that the next moment
chastened her brilliant brow, followed as quickly
by a ringing laugh, and a gaze so startlingly
bright, you would wonder how a shadow had ever
rested there. By her friends, however, she
was well understood, and the occasional outbreaks
of the frolicsome spirit it seemed impossible to
repress, was amply compensated for, by the giv-
ing gentleness and warm affection of her nature.
From time to time, during that pleasant dinner
hour, the calm dark eye of Captain Forrest would
rest reproving upon the fair girl, whenever her
light laugh rang thrillingly clear through the long
hall, and her wild mirth provoked a gentle
primness from the grave indulgent father at her
side. And when she met that quiet gaze, she
would pause, as if in serious surprise, and then,
tossing back her curls, send across the table such
a bewitching smile and a glance so full of an ir-
repressible glee, Captain Forrest was fain to turn
away his head, lest the witchery of that look,
should prove contagious. But he had known
Alice for some time, and was becoming accus-
tomed to her wildness, he was beginning, too, to feel
the influence of her sunny temper, though he often
tried to persuade himself, that she was a sad
romp, and undeniably rude.

During the war, he had frequently shared the
hospitality of General Irving's mansion, and from
being an intimate companion of Charles, was often
while his troops lay inactive, an inmate of
the dwelling. As such he had not been exempt
from the merry pranks of Alice, or her sometimes
inexhaustible love of fun. More than once, had
he found his coat firmly fastened to the chair on
which he sat, or the plumes of his cap affixed to
the Venetian blinds of the window he might
chance to be near, so that when he attempted to
rise the cap forsook his head, and remained danc-
ing above the casement. More than once had he
received a shower of rose leaves into his face from
an invisible hand, when he was sitting at twilight
out upon the balcony of the house, or in taking
down his sash that hung in the hall, and that
constituted a part of his uniform, found it tied
and twisted into twenty love knots, that it might
puzzle a philosopher to unravel.

CHAPTER II.

'Alice, my darling,' said Mrs. Irving, as that
little personage came flying into the room where
the family were sitting, 'her face all in a glow,
and her apron filled with wild flowers, 'Alice, I
would not wonder every day so far for those roses.
You have sweet ones in your own garden, and it
is not safe to go at a great distance from home a-
lone.'

'Yes, Sis,' exclaimed Charles Irving, 'Mother is
right. The roses are prowling about the neigh-
borhood, and next news, will capture you in your
wild wood rambles.'

'Oh! I am not afraid,' said Alice lightly, 'but
dear mamma! these flowers are so much lovelier
than my garden ones, and sweeter too! I see!'
she added, displaying her fragrant bouquet, 'are they
not darlings! let me fix this rose in your hair,
O! how lovely,' and she kissed her mother's cheek
warmly as she spoke.

'I think your flowers would hardly compensate,
Alice,' said General Irving; 'your mother's cau-
tion is, I regret to say, far from unnecessary. I
have wondered myself at the long lonely walks you
take, while so many lawless plunderers are cruising
round. I think we must interdict them.' Alice
had gazed wonderingly at her father while he was
speaking, and wider large wild eyes had grown
larger and wilder till she opened to meet the
smile of young Forrest, then her sweet laugh
rang through the room.

'And if I am captured, papa,' she said, 'there is
brave Captain Forrest, who will run after the red
coats and rescue me. Would you not, Captain?'
she added, as she danced towards the sofa where
he sat, scattering half a dozen bright flowers over
the carpet, and nestling at his side. The young
man laid his hand caressingly upon her soft, dis-
heveled curls, and gazed with affectionate feeling
into the dimpled face upraised to his.

'Certainly, Miss Irving, and esteem it my high-
est honor, unless,' he added playfully, 'I should
find my coat fastened to a chair, so as to impede
my progress.'

A shout from Charles, who had frequently him-
self suffered from his sister's depredations, arrest-
ed the gay riot, that rose to Alice's lips, and
turning suddenly round, 'you need not laugh so
wickedly Charlie,' she exclaimed, 'for I am sure
you would be second, if not first in my defence,
even if your coat was fastened to twenty chairs,
say I, confess now! would you not?'
Charles Irving caught his sister in his arms, and
half smothered her with kisses, before he answer-
ed. 'You are right, Alice! and so I pledge my-
self a true soldier in your cause, and destruction
to tories.'

As the blushing girl ran from the room, shak-
ing her finger at her impetuous brother, one might
have fancied, from the glance Forrest sent after
her, that he had a slight inclination to seal his
pledge in the like manner. And it would be hid-
ding too glaring a fault in his noble nature, to con-
tend that he was wicked enough for one moment
to wish for the capture of Alice Irving by the 'to-
ries' you would be second, if not first in my defence,
even if your coat was fastened to twenty chairs,
say I, confess now! would you not?'
Charles Irving caught his sister in his arms, and
half smothered her with kisses, before he answer-
ed. 'You are right, Alice! and so I pledge my-
self a true soldier in your cause, and destruction
to tories.'

CHAPTER III.

'Where is your sister?' asked Forrest of Charles
one morning, as he entered the breakfast room
where the latter stood, 'my cap and plume is mis-
sing and she must give an account of it.'
Here! here!' exclaimed Charles Irving, turning
from the window, 'for pity's sake, do not look
upon the lawn. There she goes on our grey dobbie!'
And sure enough, Alice was mounted upon an
old, lame, horse belonging to her father, and

guileless of saddle and bridle, with Forrest's cap
set jauntily over her curls, its too liberal circum-
ference rendering the support of one hand neces-
sary to sustain an equilibrium.

Forrest could scarce restrain a smile, as his eye
fell upon the gipsy-looking rider, but the smile
vanished in an instant, when Charles added, 'She
is going out into the road, Forrest! and may be
mistaken for an American regiment by the red
coats prowling the bushes yonder, I must go after
her.'

'I will accompany you then,' said Forrest
eagerly, 'though I must go hatless.'

They crossed the lawn, and had nearly reached
the gate, when a sharp rifle echo fell upon their
ears, succeeded by a shrill scream. The next mo-
ment the old grey horse rushed furiously past
them, without his rider. 'Heavens!' exclaimed
Charles Irving, 'some harm has happened to her!'
A turn in the road brought them in sight of
Alice herself, but not lifeless as they feared. She
was sitting on the ground, and a red stain oozing
from her arm, dyeing her snowy muslin sleeve.

As Charles bent over her, with an exclamation of
alarm she laughed faintly, 'Here I am!' she said,
'the tories have sent a bit of lead through my arm,
and old dobbie has forsaken me; then discovering
Forrest, you, I suppose, are after your cap, but
you shall not have it yet a while, snatching as she
spoke, the plumed cap from the ground where it
had fallen, and retaining it when Charles lifted
her to her feet.

'Are you hurt badly, Alice?' he added, 'can you
walk home?'

'Yes!' she answered, 'if you will carry my
arm.'

Captain Forrest was at her side in an instant,
and resting upon his and her brother's arms she
walked slowly between them to the house. Scarce
had they crossed the threshold, however, before
she sank back upon Charles's bosom in a death-
like swoon. For several days she remained
quite ill, until the wound in her arm gradually
healed, she recovered strength and spirits.

It was a bright morning sometime after Alice's
recovery, that the family of General Irving were
assembled out upon the piazza before the house.

Captain Forrest in complete uniform, by whom
taking leave of the friendly little group, by whom
he had been so kindly cherished. 'It may be two
or three years,' he said clasping General Irving's
or three years, 'before I shall see you all again.'
When he turned towards Alice, her bright eyes
were full of tears, they were the first Forrest had
ever seen there, and his heart grew sadder, as he
noticed them. Drawing her gently forward from
behind the cluster of jessamines were she stood
half concealed, he bent to kiss her sweet forehead,
and murmuring a 'God bless you,' turned hastily
away.

CHAPTER IV.

Nearly three years flew by, and the war had
drawn nearly to a close, though the retreat of the van-
quished British, was marked by unusual outrage
and rapacity.

Captain Forrest, returning with his regiment
from the western frontier, directed his march
through the neighborhood of General Irving's
dwelling, intending to allow the troops a halt of
several days, while he went forward to call on his
friend. He sent a message to apprise the General
of his intended arrival, and an answer was re-
turned of warm welcome.

Early in the morning of a cloudless June day,
Captain Forrest set out upon his visit, with a
pleasant feeling at his heart, and thoughts of Alice
Irving uppermost. At the close of the afternoon,
as he was approaching the lawn before the dwell-
ing, he discovered in the distance several horse-
men dashing towards him at full speed.

Upon obtaining a nearer view, he recognized
Charles Irving in the foremost, but there was a
strange wildness in his looks and bearing the
cause of which puzzled Forrest to divine. As
he neared him, he reined up his plunging steed,
and without one word of greeting, or token of re-
cognition, exclaimed, 'Forrest! God has sent you
to us! Alice! our Alice is gone, has been taken
from us before our eyes, scarce ten minutes ago.
I am in pursuit of the dastardly scoundrels. I
will have their heart's blood or her!' and he was
about to rush forward, when Forrest opposed him,
'Be calm, Charles,' he said, 'be calm, and ex-
plain yourself. What of Alice? who has taken
her?'

'The British, Forrest,' answered Charles Irving
by an effort controlling his wild haste, 'a party of
skirmishers, five or six in number. I saw them
disappear with her over the hill yonder but a mo-
ment ago, for she was out on the road-side when
they seized her. And she is at their mercy de-
fenceless and alone!' Forrest, he added, with a
dash of the spur that made the noble animal he
rode spring forward and tremble all over, 'For-
rest! you know the honor of these British maraud-
ers! A worse fate than death awaits her unless
succor speedily arrive. On then, if you love me
or care for her.' He whirled furiously around,
and answered only by a similar movement from
Forrest, dashed onward, followed by four of the
retainers of General Irving's household.

The horses flew over the smooth dusty road,
requiring neither whip nor spur to propel them
forward. So a mile or two was passed in perfect
silence, until Charles, who was a little ahead of
Forrest, rose in his saddle, and looking keenly for-
ward shouted for the rest to hasten on.

'I see them!' he exclaimed, 'they are just as-
cending that hill,' and the noble horses again
strained every nerve, each moment bringing them
nearer the pursued.

The skirmishers were not aware of the ap-
proaching enemy behind, until the thundering of
the steeds' hoofs fell on their ears; then, on look-
ing back, and divining the object of the cavalry
so furiously approaching, they started on a
quicker pace. Their evident intention to escape,
gave new energy to the pursuers who were rapid-
ly gaining, and Forrest discovered, with an ir-
repressible thrill, the fluttering of female garments
on the foremost horse.

The crisis was near, and Charles Irving, with

a frantic cry, dashed into the small band of tories,
denying terrible blows on every side. He was
followed by Forrest and the attendants, the former,
whose attention had been so painfully arrested by
the fluttering of female garments, plunged through
the midst, and opposed, face to face, a dark, fiend-
ish-looking man, upon whose arm lay the appar-
ently lifeless form of Alice Irving.

'Yield her or die!' was his only exclamation, as
he aimed repeated thrusts at his adversary, who,
buried by the lovely girl upon his shoulder,
made an ineffectual resistance, and Forrest received
his captive upon his own bosom.

No sooner was Alice once more safe, than the
remaining tories were suffered to escape, leaving
two of their number wounded by the road side,
in the extreme haste with which they dispersed.

'My sister! my sweet sister!' exclaimed Charles,
riding up to his gallant friend, and taking his
lifeless burden from the rescued, as she lay up-
on her brother's bosom, fair, pale and still as
death, the long, dark brown curls streaming wild-
ly from the sweet marble face, and the lashes of
her closed eyes lying heavily, like jetty fringing
upon her cheek. Her features were much the
same, but the child-like limbs, and slight waist
had become fuller, and more faultlessly graceful
within three years, while the flowing muslin of
her robe displayed to perfection the exquisite
roundness, and fairy delicacy of form, that might
have served as a model for a sculptor.

Charles bent only to kiss the fair small lips and
then turned toward Forrest with his grateful
thanks. They reached the dwelling of General
Irving, just as the anxious father had started from
the lawn to aid in the search for his captured
daughter, and still no signs of her were evinced
in Alice. It was not until her mother folded her
in a warm embrace, that she unclosed her eyes
and spoke. A happy family party were assembled
that evening in General Irving's parlor, and Cap-
tain Forrest found it impossible to withdraw his
eyes from one fair form, that seemed suddenly to
have engrossed his whole attention. And Alice,
when she met his dark eloquent gaze, strove in
vain to restrain the glow that rose to her cheek,
and the indefinable sensations that thronged her
heart.

When the adieus were being exchanged for the
night, Forrest felt the same hand he ventured to
press to his lips, shrink from his touch, and those
brown eyes that once looked so laughingly into
his, droop beneath his gaze.

'She has changed,' he thought, 'but her present
sweet reserve has a far greater charm than the
frank glaze of her childhood.'

Captain Forrest is much altered, mused Alice
to herself, that same night, there is a strange fas-
cination about him, that makes me tremble. How
deep and brilliant his eyes are! I never noticed
it before.

It was a year, and a little more, from the time
of Alice Irving's capture by the tories. A brilliant
wedding had taken place the preceding day, at
the hospitable mansion, and in the twilight, near
the window, were sitting all alone, Captain For-
rest and Alice. She looked as though she had
been coaxing back to her sweet face, the wild
mirth and dancing dimples of her childhood, so
mirth and dancing dimples of her childhood, so
radiantly happy it was just then, and Captain
Forrest's eyes were darker, and more eloquent
than ever, as resting his cheek upon the bright
head pillowed against his shoulder, he whispered,
'My own little wife.'

They had been married but the day before.

A Backwoods Jury.

My dear Sir:—One of your correspondents,
a few weeks ago, gave an amusing description of
an Arkansas Court scene, where a certain pig-
stealer was summoned to answer for 'coveting his
neighbor's hogs.' It reminded me of a case de-
scribed to me by a legal gentleman some years
since, as having occurred in the same State, in-
dicative of the intelligence of a Backwoods Jury.

It appears that a character of those parts, nu-
merous not for the most 'savable and rigid sys-
tem of morals, was indicted, imprisoned, and about to
be tried for stealing certain smoked hog—better
known as 'bacon,' Judge B., eminent as a law-
yer, (since a Senator in Congress,) happened at
the same time to have business in the same court,
and at the urgent request of the unfortunate vic-
tim of the law, he was induced to visit him in the
jail.

After a short dialogue, the Judge was requested
to act as his counsel—a fee of \$50 at the same
time being proffered. Judge B., upon question-
ing the man, found that—1st, He had stolen the
bacon. 2d, That several witnesses had seen him
in the act, who were summoned to give their tes-
timony against him; and 3d, That a portion of
the bacon was found in his actual possession. Under
these circumstances, Judge B. declined
taking the fee, saying that he could do nothing for
him, and that his conviction was certain.

Prisoner—But, Judge, I want you to get up and
talk to 'em.

Judge B.—It would do you no good, my man
—the testimony cannot fail to convict you. I
cannot, conscientiously, take your money.

Prisoner—That's my look out, Judge; all I
want of you is to get up and talk to 'em.

The Judge being thus pressed, told the man that
he would undertake his defence, but that it would
be entirely futile.

The case came on next day. The witnesses
swore point blank to the identity of the bacon. Judge
B., his stealing and possession of the bacon. Judge
B., according to promise, got up and addressed
the Jury, 'talking to them' in a way, anything
rather than to the purpose, for about fifteen min-
utes; and the case went to the Jury. What was
his astonishment when they—without leaving the
box—brought in the prisoner—'not guilty!' He
was, of course, immediately liberated.

Judge B., taking him aside, said, 'Well, my
man, what could have induced the Jury to bring
in such a verdict, is entirely beyond my com-
prehension—how, with such testimony, they could
bring you in not guilty, is utterly unaccountable
to me.'

'Judge,' said the released culprit, with a know-
ing wink, 'right on 'em had some of the bacon!'

The rascal knew perfectly well that the em-
panelling of the counsel would shelter the Jury in
bringing in a verdict for the party for whom he
might act.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Queen Victoria's Empire.

The Queen of England is now Sovereign over
one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hun-
dred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thou-
sand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves
her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors
march to battle, and at the signal a thousand ships of
war and a hundred thousand sailors perform her
bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth
and one hundred and twenty millions of human
beings feel the slightest pressure of her footstep.
Come, all conquerors, and kneel before the Queen
of England, and acknowledge the superior extent
of her dependent provinces, her subjugated king-
doms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian
Empire was not so populous. The Persian Em-
pire was not so extensive. The Arabian Empire
was not so powerful. The Carthaginian Empire
was not so dreaded. The Spanish Empire was
not so widely diffused. We have overrun a great-
er extent of country than Attila ever ruled. We
have subdued more kings than Alexander of Mac-
edon. We have conquered more nations than Na-
poleon, in the plenitude of his power, ever sub-
dued. We have acquired a larger extent of terri-
tory than Tamerlane, the Tartar, ever spurred his
horse's heels across. [Finch, boundaries of Em-
pires.

Superior Mode of Curing Hams.

Agreeable to your request, I herewith send you
the process of curing the hams. I sent you in
March, which recently called forth the admiration
of the American Agricultural Association and the
Farmers' Club at New York.

I make a pickle of two quarts of salt, to which
I added one ounce of summer savory, one ditto of
sweet marjoram, one ditto allspice, half ditto salt
pepper, and one pound brown sugar; boiled the
whole together and applied the mixture boiling
hot, to one hundred pounds of ham, and keep it in
the pickle three or four weeks.

My process of smoking was not the most ex-
pensive, but may not be the less available on that
account. I smoked the hams in a seed case, with
one head in, with a small hole for the smoke to
pass out, hung my hams to the head and used as
bout a peck of mahogany saw dust for fuel, which
I happened to have on hand for packing goods.
I smoked them but one week.—Am. Agricultur-
ist.

Good Advice.—Dow, Jr., in his sermon of last
week gives the following very excellent advice to
the young ladies of his flock:—

'The buxom, bright eyed, rosy cheeked, full
breasted, bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking
mend rammers, make her own frocks, command
a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop
wood, milk cows, wrestle with the boys, and nev-
er fall under, and a lady without in company, is
just the sort of girl for me, and for any worthy
man to marry; but you, ye pining, moping, lol-
ling, screwed up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, putty-
faced, consumption-moribund, music-murdering,
novel devouring daughters of Fashion and Idleness—
you are no more fit for matrimony, than a
pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chick-
ens.'

The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally
speaking, more liberty, and less fashionable re-
straint—more kitchen and less parlor—more leg
exercise and less sofa, more corned beef and less
corsets, more pudding and less piano, more frank-
ness and less mock modesty, more breakfast and
less bishop. Loosen yourselves a little; enjoy
more liberty and less restraint by fashion; breathe
the pure atmosphere of freedom, and become
something nearly as lovely as the God of nature
designed.

Dow, Jr.

Winter is Coming.

'We are admonished by the lowering sky—the
chilling winds—the frosty nights—the pattering
rain—the mud—cold fingers, and sundry other
unmistakable signs, that winter is at hand—and
we should prepare to give him a warm reception.
Brush up your old stoves—look up the pipes—ex-
amine your flues—and order a wood pile. Put on
thick boots to keep your feet dry—Annuets to keep
the cold out—and never leave home without an
umbrella. Winter is coming with his hail, sleet
and snow. Call for the glazier—have every broken
pane made whole, or the hole will let in the
cold. Calk up every crevice and cranny, for old
December blows terribly cold, and is ever in search
of some forgotten seam through which to puff his
frosty breath. He'll nip the budding plants that
have been reared with so much tender care, to
break the gloom of winter by their foliage and
flowers, unless he is kept without the casement.
Prepare for winter before it comes upon you, and
then the mastery is surely yours.'

Making Preserves.

To preserve Quinces whole.—Select the largest
and fairest quinces, (as the poorer ones will an-
swer for jelly.) Take out the cores and pare
them. Boil the quinces in water till tender.
Take them out separately on a platter. To each
pound of quince allow a pound of sugar. Make
the syrup, then boil the quinces in the syrup till
clear.

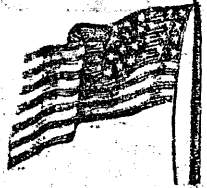
To preserve Apples.—Take only tart and well
flavored apples, peel and take out the cores
without dividing them, and then parboil them.
Make the syrup with the apple water, allowing
three quarters of a pound of white sugar to every
pound of apples, and boil some lemon peel and
juice in the syrup. Pour the syrup, while boiling,
on to the Apples, turn them gently while cooking

and only let the syrup simmer, as hard boiling breaks the fruit. Take it out when the apple is tender through. At the end of a week, boil them once more in the syrup.

DANVERS COURIER.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1846.

Whig Nominations.
ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1846.



FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMOUTH.

For Representative to Congress, from 2d District,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

For Senators from Essex County,
DENNIS CONDRY, of Newburyport.
GEORGE HODGES, of Andover.
JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead.
JONA. C. PERKINS, of Salem.
JOHN P. ALLEN, of Manchester.

The War.

There appears to be no present prospect of the termination of the war in which we are now engaged with Mexico. Even the brilliant success of Gen. Taylor in the capture of Monterey, only shows how stubborn are the Mexicans in their determination to defend their country. So much is the old Spanish pride of the race aroused at what they regard as the unjust invasion of their territory, that they seem disposed to dispute every inch of ground. The government, if we may judge from their official organ, seem to regret that Gen. Taylor did not push on with his success and whip the scoundrelly retreating Mexicans. But Gen. Taylor knows better what is the prudent course than his superiors at Washington. He knew the sacrifice of life it had cost him, and the probability of greater sacrifice had he continued the conflict. He had found a foe whom it would not do to despise. He was in the enemy's territory and dependent on them for his supplies. His army was weakened by the carnage in the battle. The troops behind him from whom he might expect reinforcements were suffering from sickness. If he went further he must leave a large part of his force to garrison Monterey, or abandon it. In a word he evidently has a different opinion of the courage and disposition of his opponents, and of the difficulties in conquering the Mexicans, than have the Cabinet at Washington.

The volunteers who started with such alacrity at the first call to cover themselves with 'glory,' are returning disgraced with the service. They come back sick, broken down and poor, and have wholly abandoned the idea of present 'revelling in the halls of the Montezumas.' As the war continues it will grow more unpopular with the people. To reach the city of Mexico, will require an army of at least 50,000 men, including the forces required to keep open a communication in the rear. Where are these men to be obtained? Volunteers cannot be found and the regular army is but a handful. The pay of the soldier must be raised to secure his services; and the expense, now so great, will soon be enormous. It will astonish the people and frighten those who originated the war. A heavy war debt will press upon the nation and all will join in condemnation of the rulers who caused it. Thousands of widows and tens of thousands of orphans who have been made such by this war, will join in their maledictions on those who have brought them to this condition.

We are compelled to ask, why all this stirring up of evil passions, this blood and carnage? Is territory wanted? Then buy it. We verily believe that half the cost of this war would have bought half the Mexican territory without the loss of a drop of human blood. But it is not territory alone, it is Slave territory that was needed. The fair lands now free were coveted to blacken with the curse of Slavery, and the sons of Africa were to be pastured on a larger domain. More Senators were needed to help crush down the free labor of the North, and we were required to assist in this war in aid in the extension of Southern peculiar institutions and the overthrow of our own.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

By the arrival of the last steamer we learn that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had been directed by the Queen to draw up a form of Prayer to be used in the Churches in view of the alarming prospect of Famine in the British Islands. This is the same Archbishop of Canterbury who a few months since framed a form of Prayer in acknowledgement of the success of the British arms in destroying the lives of some thousands of human beings in India—a calamity quite as great as that which threatened ravages the prayers of the British nation are now called for to avert. In the prospect of such a calamity as that which the inhabitants of the British Isles is threatened, it seems very appropriate that all who acknowledge the divine hand in conducting the events of life, should devoutly pray that its approach may be averted and its evils lessened by sending aid to the destitute from those who have

been blessed with means with which they can afford food and comfort to the afflicted. If the wealthy members of the English Church, Establishment—holders of office in the kingdom as well as almost all the possession of great individual wealth—if these should all with devout sincerity pray for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and needy in Ireland and England—it would be done. The very act of praying in sincerity for an object, supposes a desire in the petitioner to use his own endeavors to secure the good prayed for, and the very act of prayer should have the effect to produce acts in accordance with the words uttered. If the prayer furnished by the Archbishop of Canterbury to lead the devotions of the British people should have this effect on the hearts of the petitioners, it will bring down showers of mercy, blessing those who give and those who receive.

Essex Railroad.

This road has so far progressed that the rails are laid from Carltonville almost to the Southwick Tannery, with the exception of the short cut through the Safford estate, which will probably be finished in about a week. Besides this the piles have been driven about half the remaining distance to the Wallis mill dam, and the grading has been continued across Central St. into the pond, a part of which we are glad to see is to be filled up for a Depot. A more convenient and central situation for such a purpose could not have been selected. It is to be hoped that this opportunity will not be allowed to pass without making such other important improvements in that location as the place is susceptible of, and such as the welfare of the town as well as the interests of that immediate neighborhood seem to require.

The arch under the street at Carltonville, is turned and it is understood that as soon as the remaining portion of the grading is completed to the cut at Crowninshield's, the filling up in the North River will be done with the aid of a locomotive and train of gravel cars. Two of these cars are now on the road conveying gravel from the cut at Safford's point towards the Wallis mill dam. It is said that the portion of the road between North Bridge and the entrance to the Tunnel, is to be built on piles; if so, the road will be sooner ready for the public travel.

The work is also progressing at Waters' river, between the south and north parishes. We feel somewhat anxious to see some movement towards constructing the remaining part of the road to join the Boston and Maine Railroad. In view of the advantages this work promises to Salem, it seems surprising that its inhabitants do not take hold of it with the utmost vigor. The first spadeful of earth moved in the determination to carry the work forward to completion, will increase the value of real estate in Salem more than the whole cost of the road; and by the time the whole is completed, it will increase it more than four times its cost. This may at first view seem extravagant, but when we consider the aggregate value of all the real estate in Salem, a very slight increase will cover the cost of such a road. Let them take hold of it then in good earnest.

Lycium Lectures.

We learn that at a Meeting of the Institute on Saturday evening last a committee of which Mr W. D. Northend was Chairman, was chosen to make arrangements for a Course of Lectures the coming season. We also learn that some progress has been made in the required preparation, and that a popular course of Lectures may be expected.

We would suggest to the committee whether it may not be well to try the experiment of fixing the price of tickets at 50 cents, to extend as far as possible the benefits of the Lycium and ensure a full hall. The very flourishing condition of the New Mills Lycium which has adopted this plan, augurs well for the success of such a scheme. In case the above plan should be adopted it will be necessary to have the lectures every other week, which would be more satisfactory to the public than to have them oftener and the course proportionably shortened.

Eight Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by J. Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, Danvers. The above is the title of a work lately published, a copy of which has been presented to us by the author. It bears evidence of deep research and successful labor in its collection of historical facts, and the several and widely varying views of distinguished commentators, concerning the mode of interpretation and authenticity of certain portions of the biblical writings. There is also an ingenuity displayed in many of the arguments of the author, which is too often wanting in some of the religious publications, the vacancy being supplied by positive assertions, which of course can never convince the mind of the thinking reader.

The above work is for sale at the bookstore of S. Dodge, Allen's building.

The Latest Case of Absent-mindedness.—The editor of the Salem Advertiser after reading the late election news from Pennsylvania, and consulting his mirror, imagining he saw a 'beast foaming and raving like a mad bull.' We hope the editor doesn't show signs of hydrophobia.

Accident at Salem.—Hqn. George Wheatland of Salem, was considerably injured in that city on Tuesday morning, in an attempt to stop a runaway horse. The horse, attached to a butcher's cart, was running furiously up Essex street, and Mr. Wheatland kindly attempted to stop him; but failing in the attempt was thrown and run over. He was a good deal bruised; but no bones were broken, and as is hoped, no internal injury sustained.

There will be a Baptist State Convention on Wednesday next, at the First Baptist Church in Salem.

ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA—BETTER AND BETTER!

The Political Revolution in Pennsylvania is so overwhelming and entirely unexpected, that the reported results seem almost incredible. Every succeeding day has bettered the aspect of affairs, and now the grand result is stated as follows:—

Whig Canal Commissioner elected by several thousand majority—voted for throughout the State.

Senate. 19 Whigs—13 Locos—1 Native.

House. 59 Whigs—41 Locos. Whig majority in Joint Ballot, TWENTY-FOUR!

Congressional Delegation. SEVENTEEN WHIGS, 22 Locos, one Native. Among other important consequences, this secures the vote of Pennsylvania for the Whig Presidential Candidate, in case there is no election by the people.

The Locos have met with a Waterloo defeat, and no mistake.

OHIO ALL RIGHT! THE WHIGS VICTORIOUS!!

We have the gratification of adding to the Pennsylvania victory another brilliant triumph in Ohio.

We have a Whig Governor,

A Whig Legislature,

Twelve Whig Members of Congress, and an independent tariff man,—against eight Loco members.

In 1844, Clay carried the State by 5940,—but the present Whig Governor, Bartley, was elected one month before by 1277 only.

The Whig Governor has now from 3500 to 4000 majority.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

1. *James J. Farn, L. F.
2. David Fisher, Whig gain.
3. *Robert C. Schenck, Whig.
4. Richard S. Canby, whig.
5. *William Sawyer, L. F. prob.
6. Rodolphus Dickenson, L. F.
7. Thomas L. Hamer, L. F.
8. J. L. Taylor, Whig, gain.
9. Thomas O. Edwards, Whig, gain.
10. Daniel Duncan, Whig.
11. John K. Miller, L. F.
12. *Samuel E. Vinton, Whig, prob.
13. Perley B. Johnson, Whig, gain.
14. Samuel Evans, Whig.
15. William Kennon, Jr. L. F. prob.
16. *John D. Cummins, L. F.
17. *George Fries, L. F.
18. Samuel Lakin, Ind. Tariff L. F.
19. John Crowell, Whig.
20. *Joshua R. Giddens, Whig.
21. *Joseph M. Root, Whig.

*Re-elected.

Total as above, 12 Whigs, 8 Locos, 1 Independent. Whig gain 4, including Lakin, the Independent, in the 18th district; 3 districts marked prob., to be heard from. The last representation from Ohio stood 8 Whigs to 13 Locos.

SENATE.—The Senate consists of 36 members—one elected annually. 9 Whigs and 9 Locos hold over. Already chosen, 10 Whigs and 7 Locos—one to be heard from, probably Whig, which will make the Senate stand 20 Whigs, 16 Locos.

HOUSE.—The House consists of 72 members who last year, divided thus: Whigs 44, Locos 28. So far we have heard of the election of 39 Whig members, and 26 Locos: leaving 7 to be heard from, which last year divided 4 Whigs and 3 Locos. This ensures a Whig majority in each House and on joint ballot.

Florida.—The Journal of Commerce gives the vote of seven counties in Florida, where Cabell (Whig) in the contest for congress, has gained 62 votes, compared with the former election, when Brockenbrough's (loco) majority in the State was 50. This looks encouraging, as, likewise, does the election for members of the Legislature.

At the meeting of Whigs of this town, held at Granite Hall, on Monday evening last, Kendall Osborn and Albert G. Bradstreet, Esqrs., were nominated as candidates for Representatives.

New Hampshire Democracy.

A grand Mass Convention of the untitled democracy of the regenerated State, was held at Concord, on the 15th inst., at which it was expected such a united and harmonious demonstration would be made as to result in the overthrow of the 'allied army' in the next election. But it seems that the Grand Schemers of the party counted without their host—only about 600 delegates could be secured up, notwithstanding the most untiring efforts; and upon the declaration of principles to be put forth, George Barstow, Esq., (whom some of our readers will recollect as one of the Loco orators in our own State, in 1840,) endeavored to secure a declaration in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. This effort of Mr. Barstow stirred up a perfect Lococo hurricane, which would have done no discredit to Tammany Hall even. Isaac Hill, Frank Pierce and Harry Hibbard, aided most appropriately by C. G. Atherton, made a violent onslaught upon Barstow and his resolutions, gagging him from, and interrupting his defence, and affording yet another illustration of that 'Democracy' which extends the 'area of freedom' to strengthen the influence of slavery, and gags the liberty of speech while professing the doctrine of freedom and equal rights. The Lococoism of Massachusetts was most appropriately represented by two of its sovereign beauties, B. F. Hallitt and J. H. Wright, who are both fairly entitled to the designation of 'Soldiers of Fortune.' The Independent Democrats held a Convention at Concord on the same day, and were addressed by Hon. John P. Hale, from which good results are anticipated, although much greater good is expected to follow from the manifest divisions in the old Loco party, especially if Mr. Barstow should become an ally of John P. Hale and his roadjammers, as is predicted.—Salem Reg.

The Treasury.—We learn from our Washington correspondent under date of the 20th, that the cabinet were in session, and among other business before them was that of raising additional means for carrying on the war with Mexico, and obtaining the necessary means for the support of the general government. The Treasury department is not only embarrassed, but begins to offer from its embarrassments. How could it be otherwise with such a war as we have, and such innuendoes as those who have originated the Sub-Treasury law?—N. Y. Express.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston last Tuesday night, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, from Liverpool the 4th instant, via Halifax, with 110 passengers.

The steamship Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, left Liverpool on the 22d ult., for New York, with 155 passengers, and on the same night she went ashore at Rathmullin, in Dundrum Bay, coast of Ireland. The passengers were all safely landed. At the latest accounts she had not been got off.—Her cargo had been discharged.

The royal marriages in Spain form the prominent points of discussion in the European journals. The London Times and the Morning Chronicle protest in strong terms against the Montpensier union with the infant.

The European Times says:—"The Government seems disposed to do all that it can to meet the evil in Ireland. Every means is being taken to find the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them with food, and large stocks of provisions are forthcoming from America and elsewhere. Nevertheless, there have been some famine riots in various parts of Ireland."

A Circular says—There are now unloading on the Dublin quays two American vessels, freighted with potatoes from the United States. They are of excellent quality, and selling at the rate of ten pence per stone. We understand this is but the commencement of an extensive import trade of the once staple commodity of Ireland.

The first number of a new novel by Dickens, called 'Dombey and his Son,' has appeared in London. The sale has been immense. The work is to be completed in twenty parts. The tale, it is said, is based on a foundation sufficiently ample to develop all Mr. Dickens's powers. It promises to embrace the commercial life of London, and all kinds of Cockney life, from the driving merchant down to the humblest costermonger.

Thomas Clarkson, Esq., of Playford Hall, Suffolk, died on the 16th ult., aged 86.

There had been large sales of Cotton, and prices, if anything, were a shade higher.

The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant and at rapidly advancing prices.

The news from the continent is not important.

LETTER FROM MR. PALFREY TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

The Bunker Hill Aurora publishes the following letter which was written by Mr. Palfrey in reply to a circular addressed to him by a committee of the Native American party. The letter was written by Mr. Palfrey at a time when it was altogether improbable that he would now be the candidate of the Whig party for Representative to Congress.

Boston, Secretary's Office, July 30, 1846.
Sir,—your note of the 27th instant, mailed for me to Cambridge, has been forwarded and reached me here.

I entirely agree with you respecting the infinite importance of protecting our institutions, and the ballot box which sustains them, against aliens without intelligence or sympathy with our republican system. But, sir, there is going on, under the present government, a sudden importation of dangerous foreigners, to an extent vastly greater than that which enters through the Atlantic ports. Sixty thousand such, more or less, with their slaves to swell their vote, has just been entered, by Act of Congress, at the South West; and naturalized without further form or delay; and if the signs of the times do not deceive, the government is about to conquer and annex, no one knows how many provinces of Mexico, with their foreign habits, and their nameless Indian and mongrel breeds. And, if the Slave Power continues to be strong enough, they will be admitted into the Union with constitutions, forced on them by artifice and intimidation, and recognizing and perpetuating slavery and giving to every vagabond, who may own five human chattels, as much power through the ballot box as any fair free citizens of the North.

Let the Native Americans and all patriotic men look to this. This morning's mail has brought the news of the passage of a bill, which takes the bread from the mouths of the free and intelligent working men of Massachusetts. It was carried through the Senate by the votes of two persons from Texas, who had no more right by the constitution which our fathers framed, to act on your affairs and mine, than any two persons in the heart of Ireland and France.

In the views which I understand you to entertain respecting the organization of a new party, I do not concur. The times call for a cordial and efficient union of the free. They want all their strength, and cannot afford to lose any part of it, by divisions among themselves. I am not without strong hopes, that, under the auspices of the purified and regenerated Whig party, we are before long to see the beneficent principles of the Constitution once more recognized and operative, and the country once more happy and safe. Heaven speed that consummation! Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN G. PALFREY.

FIRES.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, fire was discovered in a brick building, occupied as a barn, and standing a few inches from the lower end of the Almshouse, on the Neck. The Fire Department were soon on hand; with an abundant supply of water, and little or no damage was done to the main building, but the interior and contents of the barn were consumed—the damage amounting, probably, to a few hundred dollars. The Master of the House, Mr. Stevens, who is very feeble from protracted and severe illness, left his sick bed, to meet the emergency, and several of the inmates of the house are quite ill; but fortunately there was no occasion for removing any of them.

Beverly. About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the India Rubber Factory, owned by Standley and Larabee, near the bridge, in Beverly. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of some bundles of laths which were laid upon the furnace to dry; it spread with great rapidity, and the building was consumed. The loss amounts to about three thousand dollars in stock, besides the building, which belonged to Dr. Manning, of Ipswich, and was valued at about \$800. No insurance. The shoemaker's shop of Mr. William Putnam, adjoining, was torn down, to check the spread of the fire.—Salem Gazette.

Death of Thomas Clarkson.—The Caledonia brings us tidings of the death of the venerable Philanthropist, Thomas Clarkson, whose labors for the abolition of the slave-trade and of slavery

for more than half a century, have rendered his name immortal. The anti-slavery movement of the present century—directed first against the slave-trade, and subsequently against slavery itself—received its first impulse from the early cooperation of his noble powers to the great work. His death took place at his residence, near Ipswich, at 4 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, Sept. 26. The Ipswich Express says: "His spirit burned brightly to the last, and while he ceased not to rect his thoughts to the great question of the emancipation of the human race, he calmly looked forward to the 'crown of life' laid up in Heaven for the faithful followers of the Cross. He was born at Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, on Mar. 28th, 1760."—N. Y. Tribune.

NOTICE.

To the Essex County Whig Committee:

You are requested to meet at Whig Headquarters, Mechanic Hall Building, Salem, Monday, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of selecting some person to be supported as Senator for Essex County, in the place of John P. Allen, Esq., of Manchester, who declines the nomination made by the Convention Ipswich, the 8th of October.

By a vote of said Convention, the Chairman of the several Whig Town Committees, are ex-officio members of the County Committee, and are requested to be present at the meeting, now called.

Per order,
WM. PIERCE, Chairman Co. Com.
Andover, Oct. 19, 1846.

[Magnetic Telegraph Report to New York.]
STEAMER NEPTUNE SAFE—RUMORED BATTLE.

Baltimore, Wednesday Evening.
The steamer Neptune, for whose safety great fears were entertained, has arrived safe at New Orleans. We learn from the 'Delta,' of that city of the 14th inst., that there is a rumor of another attack on the American Army by the Mexican. The Mexicans have been again defeated. The Western Mail contains no news of importance. We have no local news worth mentioning. Our merchants are waiting with great anxiety for news from the steamers; meanwhile all operations in Flour and Grain are at a stand.

Coroners Inquest.—Yesterday morning, a barrel, containing the trunks of two human bodies, three heads, four legs and three arms, was found floating in the upper basin of the Mill Dam. The barrel was got ashore by several persons, who supposed it to be a barrel of beef or pork, and it was then unheeded, and the mangled remains of two human bodies were exposed to view. The contents of the barrel were conveyed to the District House, by the order of Coroner Pratt, who summoned a jury of inquest over the bodies, who, this evening returned a verdict "that the said persons came to their death from some cause to the jury unknown; and the jurors afore said further said that the bodies of the said persons have been used for anatomical purposes, and wherever had said bodies, after having used them for the purposes aforesaid, packed them into a barrel, and caused them to be thrown overboard, thereby neglecting to bury the remains decently, as required by law."—Boston Atlas.

The new constitution of New York proposes that naturalized foreigners should not be permitted to vote until at least two days after their naturalization. This would be a considerable effect in preventing the fraudulent votes which have excited such general and well-founded indignation throughout the country; but the period is not long enough. It ought to be at least a year. By the new constitution of Louisiana, no person is authorized to vote, who has not lived in the country at least two years subsequent to his naturalization. Such a provision could be as well established by statute as by the constitution, and combined with such a Registration law as we have in Massachusetts, would almost entirely prevent the possibility of fraud at the ballot box.—Salem Gaz.

Cure for the Dropsy.—We are requested by correspondence (says the N. Y. Sun) to give insertion to the following, which we are assured has been repeatedly tested, and found an unfailing specific for a very troublesome malady. The prescription for water on the chest is as follows:

"Take a quarter pound of dried milk-weed, small, pour on it a pint of boiling water, simmer to one pint when cool add a point of the Holland gin, pour both liquor and roots into a canter, cork it tight, and let it stand twelve hours. Dose for an adult. Half a wine glass every three hours, day and night. If it nauseate too, much the dose may be varied. Effect seen in three or four days."

Death of Mr. Fox, late British Minister.—Hon. Henry S. Fox, late Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, died at his residence in Washington on Tuesday last.

Another immense steamer, said to be the largest in the world, has just been completed at New York. She is called the Isaac Newton, and is run between New York and Albany. Her length is 340 feet by 40 feet wide. Her engine is 137 horse power, and has a 12 foot stroke. The shafts and cranks each weigh 32,000 pounds. Twelve tons of white lead, and twenty tons of paint were used in painting her 2344 yards of carpeting were used, with 500 mattresses, 500 pillows and other bed fixings to match.

Mr. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, of the Fashionable Clothing Emporium in Front street, has gone into the Fall business with an earnestness not to be mistaken. His shop is well fitted with every thing that can adorn the outer man. His prices are fair, customers many, and he will spare no pains to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.—Salem Advertiser.

Amiable and Sensible Women.—There is nothing which I have through life profited more, than by the just observations, the good opinions, the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women.—Sir Samuel Romilly.

A Strong Position. Gentlemen of the Jury. There are four points to this case. In the first place we contend that we never had the plaintiff horse; second that we paid him for the use of the horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for his keeping, without any charge; and fourth that his horse is a jackass.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS RS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 365 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suspenders, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, made in the shape of a spiral, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's du; Salmson's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss; Dr. Hall's Truss; Thompson's Kachet Truss, made in the shape of a Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trampets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful treatment in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THE wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, General debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the most distressing cases of Rheumatism.

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LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and verity.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me.
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844
Sir, In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAD.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head.
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
LOWELL, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not do the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Poppsfield—B. P. Adams

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Gingham, Woolenets, Mous de Laines, Gas hams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's wear. Just received by
M. T. DOLE.
may 30

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
April 4

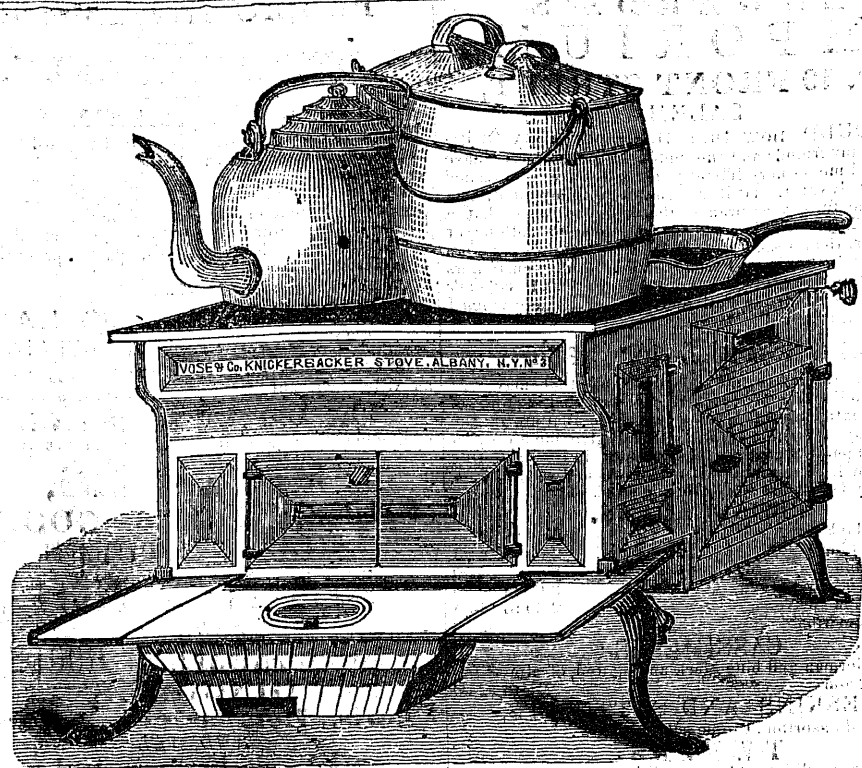
FENCE CHAIN—500 yards twisted and straight Links, Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
J. & H. HALE,
215 Essex street.
Sept 12

Grass Cloth Skirts.
A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns, and a very desirable article. For sale by
M. T. DOLE.
July 1

LEHIGH COAL.
JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by
JOHN DIKE,
27 Water street, Salem.
aug 29

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience, and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.
His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of fastness and articulation.
Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
Jan 31.



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of
STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale, or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
Barrow, The New England Stove—a new pattern;
Economy's Friend, Sizer, Lewis Improved;
Hathaway, The celebrated Hathaway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 15 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found:
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables; Mahogany Canes, common Chairs; Mahogany, Canebank and common Rocking Chairs; Children's Toys, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Fine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE
Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.
may 30

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE
ROOMS, [Near the Museum]
159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabourets, Windsor Seats, Fire Screens, Transparencies and French Shades, Gimpes, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in elegant and durable frames, &c.
Carpet of every description made up.
Essex street, April 25, 1846.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.
Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palming off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of either stock or business.
may 9

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN,
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 29

NEW CASH STORE.
D. H. TOWNSEND, begs leave to announce that he has taken the shop on Main St. A few doors South of Park Street, where he will be kept a good assortment of
WEST INDIA GOODS,
Butter, Cheese, Oil, Soap, Candles, Wooden and Stone Ware, Nuts, Candies, Jams, Jelly, Pickles, Essences, &c which will be sold at the lowest cash price.
A share of patronage is solicited.
Danvers, Oct 25

SHEET LEAD.—A new supply just received.—Dimension Lead furnished to order.
ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex street, Salem.
aug 1

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.
Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.
Call and examine for yourselves.
He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,
sept 26 Lowell Street.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—
Graham's Monthly Magazine
Godey's Lady's Book
Columbian
Arthur's Monthly Magazine
New York Illustrated
Democratic Review
Whig
Eclectic Magazine
Lady's National Magazine
The Friend of America, 25 cents per No.
Littell's Living Age
Knickerbocker, New York
New England Family Magazine
Robert Merry's Museum
Family Circle
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine
Lamb's Garland
The Friend of America, 25 cents per No.
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's
Christian Parlor Magazine
Law Reporter
New Library of Law and Equity
Mother's Magazine
Assistant
New Englander, Quarterly
Hunts Merchants' Magazine
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Star, er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly World, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Philanthropic, Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to any order for Binding BOOKS, and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

DIXON'S WARE.—Just opened, an invoice of English Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, of superior quality and finish, comprising a complete assortment of all the latest patterns, and for sale low at 222 Essex St. Salem.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.

GRAIN CRADLES.
Of superior quality, and Cradle Scythes, selected, just received at
J. & H. HALE'S,
July 4, 215 Essex street, Salem.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in Farnham's (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

SOMETHING NEW AT
Bowdoin's Daguerreotype Rooms.

289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.
MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has furnished his rooms with the new improved German Daguerreotype apparatus, and has made other valuable improvements in the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improvements now making, and the convenience of his rooms (having them built for the express purpose), he hopes to merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts be spared to give satisfaction.
Minutemen taken, large or small, and sold in every way of Frames, Lockets, Cases, &c., Gold, Lookers, kept for sale.
Exhibition Rooms open to visitors, during the week, Salem, May 2.

ASHLAND HALL.
This hall may be obtained by the term, a single evening, on application to
J. H. CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon.
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted).

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole's cobs' store, Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN,
April 19, 1845, 1 ly

IMPROVED PERISCOPE SPECTACLE.
The Subscriber has been appointed, Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of
Grover & Bolles's Superior Periscope or Improved Periscope Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and polish of these glasses, render them superior to now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles either on account of age or weakness of sight. Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing they will answer the expectations of all, and fully maintain the high reputation which they bear.

Arrangements have been completed with the factories by which an extensive assortment in Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand in all want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
Essex Co., Salem.

Dyeing and Cleansing.
The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap as any other dye House in the county. Styles can be done in any other dye House in the county. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Gravates, Skirts, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Veils, Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, &c., at Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the color or texture.
Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from two to six days.
Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL, A. & J. C. BATCHELDER.
Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

Periscope Spectacles.
Always on hand an extensive assortment of Silver and Steel Bowed English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.
WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.,
Essex Co., Salem, oct 25

DANVERS DYE HOUSE.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers that he has established himself at Danvers, near Maple street, where he will attend to dyeing and cleansing all kinds of

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.
His former experience in England, added to his knowledge of the drugs and dyes in use in this country, will enable him to produce colors, which for cheapness and brilliancy cannot be excelled by any other establishment.
Goods left at Mrs. Gould's, Main street, South Danvers, or at the Dye House, will meet with prompt attention.
WILLIAM ROWBOTHAM,
Danvers Plains, June 7, 1845.

JUST received a lot of Corded Ropes. Prices 6 1/2 to 1 1/2.
M. T. DOLE.

COAL. COAL.
PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from Delaware Coal Company, a well known superior article, of the various sizes.

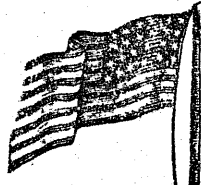
White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.
LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.
MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.
Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and other articles.
JOHN DIKE,
July 12, 27 Water street.

one would trust him. He therefore one day resorted to his appetite. He took two case bottles, put a quart of water into one of them, put one of them in each pocket, and started for the store. "I'll take a quart of your rum," said Uncle Eb, as he placed the empty bottle on the counter. The rum was put up, and the bottle replaced in his pocket, when Uncle Eb pulled from his purse what at a distance might seem a dollar. "This is nothing but tin, Uncle Eb," said the trader. "It's tin," said the trader, "I shant take it." "It's all I've got," said Uncle Eb, without much demurring, pulled from his pocket the quart of water. The trader took it poured it into his rum barrel, and off walked Uncle Eb chuckling.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1846.

Whig Nominations.
ELECTION MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1846.



FOR GOVERNOR
GEORGE N. BRIGGS
OF PITTSFIELD.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JOHN REED
OF YARMO UTH.

For Representative to Congress, from 2d District,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

For Senators from Essex County,
DENNIS CONDRI, of Newburyport.
GEORGE HODGES, of Andover.
JAMES GREGORY, of Marblehead.
JONA. C. PERKINS, of Salem.
JOHN W. LOWE, of Gloucester.

A Disciple of Judge Kane.

Mr. Dike, the locofoco candidate for Congress, from this District, in reply to the letter of a Committee informing him of his nomination by the Lynnfield Convention, says:—

"Believing as I do, that the existence of Slavery in a Republican government like ours, is a serious and lamentable evil, if elected to the office to which I am nominated, I should never give my vote for the admission of new slave territory into our Union."

Such language from the mouth of one, "in whom," the official organ of the locos, says, "the Democracy place the utmost confidence, without fear of betrayal; all their interests will be safe in his hands," sounds discordant with the notes the party have all along been singing. We query whether he approves of the annexation of the slave-territory of Texas. Would he, if he could have an opportunity, vote against the formation of new Slave States in Texas? Does he approve of the present war with Mexico—the consequence of "the admission of new slave territory into our Union,"—and the object of which is to acquire more slave-territory? Would he sanction its continuance and recommend its prosecution with vigor, until the American flag shall float over the city of Mexico, and the conquerors shall revel in the halls of the Montezumas?

What is the essential difference between his professions and the course adopted by the independent and patriotic champion of Liberty from New Hampshire—John P. Hale,—as regards this single question of annexation of slave territory? Was it not because the latter gentleman dared to act independent, and as Mr. Dike he will, if he gets the chance, that he was tried by a party-tribunal and condemned by his short-sighted misguided zealots to political death, and has not the Salem Advertiser and kindred prints used towards him ever since, none but the most bitter and denunciatory epithets? Where can be found a shadow of consistency in all this course? Why does not the favorite journal of the Lynnfield Convention administer to its candidate a severe rebuke for this departure from the true democratic policy, and commence immediately the pleasing task of initiating him into the hidden mysteries of their party principles, as laid down by their leaders?

We were really much surprised on reading the letter of the honored candidate in the Advertiser, that that paper instead of throwing him overboard at once, and recommending a Convention for the nomination of a genuine democrat, should devote a considerable space in extravagant enumeration of his unequalled qualifications and worth, among which is the fact, that when there were but two foolish voters in Stoneham he was one of them and voted for Andrew Jackson, and through his influence mainly the great town of Stoneham now boasts of a majority of loco-focos.

After all we are inclined to the belief that it has its parallel in the famous letter of Judge Kane, and is merely a tempting bait, covering a barbed hook, which the wire-pullers are endeavoring to fasten in the gills of those repentant democrats who have been awakened to a sense of their duty by the severity of the recent Hale-storm.

Mr. Clay's Paper Stopped.—The True American of Wednesday last announces that that will be the last issue of that paper. The reason given is, that Mr. Clay's attorney is unwilling longer to take the responsibility of continuing it. The editor, however, says he is not without hope another will soon be started in its place.

The Loss of the Two Tongues.

We have been favored by a venerable friend, with the following lines, which were written more than thirty years ago, at the time of the twice repeated loss of the tongue of the "little bell" which formerly swung in the steeple of the "old" South meeting house in this village. They were probably written by one who was then,—as since, considered the Poet Laureate of the village, and besides their genuine merit as ballad stanzas of the John Gilpin school, they will recall many a familiar scene connected with that ancient and time-honored edifice. There are many who will remember the consternation which was caused by the discovery of the loss of the first tongue, and the deeper horror which was depicted on all countenances when the second sacrifice was committed. It was a great and important event in this, then quiet village. Rewards were offered and the depredators most upbraidingly denounced, but who they were remains a mystery to the present day. True it is, that some young mad-caps of the place were suspected of the sacrilege, and it is now shrewdly guessed that the two tongues are still sleeping side by side in that part of the Wallis mill pond nearest Gardner's bridge. It is hardly necessary to say that the object of the perpetrators was accomplished in causing a subscription to be raised to buy a bigger bell, which was in due time duly installed in the tower, in place of its tongueless predecessor. But we are keeping from our readers the verses, which are dated Danvers, Nov., 1813.

Lines on the Repeated Loss of the Tongue of the Bell.

Our fathers, rather meek than proud,
Procured a little Bell;
And thought tho' 'twould not ring so loud,
'Twould answer just as well—

To call the minister to prayer,
(For he lived very near)
And if themselves were later there,
The less they had to hear.

One generation passed away,
Another took its place;
"Our fathers bought this Bell," said they,
'Twill not be their sons disgrace."

"Besides, a heavy Bell would shake
This aged steeple down;
It would our peaceful slumbers break,
Should fire break out in town."

"And who this heavy tax would pay?
(Almost two hundred pounds)
Fools only throw their cash away
To purchase empty sounds."

Time passed on: this little Bell
Told many to their graves;
It still the "meeting time" could tell
Until some "Rogues or Knaves"—

Who long had scorned the small shrill voice,
Tore out its tuneful tongue!
And though the multitude rejoiced,
No merry peal is rung.

Some sober-minded men there are
Who curse'd the "theft profane;"
Some hoped—dear reader, do not stare,
'Twould never ring again.

But hark! the blacksmith's anvil rings,
His bellows swell with pride,
"Another Tongue" the Sexton brings,
Our wants are well supplied.

Too soon, alas! ill-fated Tongue,
Thou too must silent be!
No peal or knell by thee was rung,
Nor will there ever be!

Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, at the dedication of a Normal School at Westfield, over the ceremonies of which, as the Chief Magistrate of the State he presided; wiping away a tear from his eye, said, "I can recall the case of a poor boy who sat upon the hard plank seat of one of these schools, in one of the poorest districts of this State, while his father was toiling at the anvil for his daily bread, who, under the smiles of a kind Providence, has since been honored by his fellow citizens infinitely beyond his deserts, and who, as Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, is now addressing you."

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. HON. DANIEL P. KING, the candidate for Congress from this District is widely and well known by the people in all parts of the district. And wherever he is known, he is honored and respected for his ability sound principles, energy of character and purity of life. The moral and religious portion of the public, recognise in Mr. King a candidate of their choice. He has always been among the foremost to advance the cause of Education, Temperance, and other moral enterprises of the day. His whole course in Congress has merited unreserved approbation, and in regard to the Mexican War and the aggressions of the Slave Power, the highest honor and lasting remembrance. He has long and closely observed the course of public affairs and is, in every sense, eminently qualified to represent this district with honor to himself and benefit to his constituents. There should be a generous and whole hearted enthusiasm for his election by the whole people he would represent, and especially by all the true hearted friends of the Whig party and measures.—Salem Gazette.

Hardened Indifference.—Hollohan, who was hung on the 4th inst., in Florida, rode to the gallows, dressed in his shroud, and smoked a cigar as he went. The procession passed his house where he saw his wife and children weeping, but with no concern on his part.

We learn that JOHN G. WHITTIER, of Amesbury, Mass. the Quaker poet, narrowly escaped serious injury, a few days since, from a gun carelessly discharged by some boys at play. A portion of the charge passing through his cheek and came out under the ear. (Granite Freeman.)

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

The project for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden, will be resumed the coming winter, and new petitions in its favor will be circulated among the citizens of the county. We regard, as we have from the commencement regarded it, as a project of great interest and importance. It is one in which our citizens without regard to party have ever been warmly interested, and the perseverance with which they have pressed their application for a charter, and the assiduity with which they have labored in its behalf, show that they do not undervalue its importance. That the road is a feasible one, and that if a charter is granted it will be built, needs no stronger evidence than the fact that the Eastern Railroad Company have from the commencement opposed it with such power and vehemence. That Company well know the importance of this road, and that if it is built it will receive a very generous share of the patronage which is now given to that road. If they supposed the road would not be built, they would not have expended such large sums of money as they have the two last years to oppose a charter for it.

But aside from this, the business of the town of Danvers, upon a very moderate calculation, will support six miles of Railroad. The business of Lynn will support as much more, and the business of Saugus and of the other towns near the route cannot be estimated at much less, and we believe that although the road should not at present enter Salem, yet that it will receive a great amount of business from that city. The immense superiority in the location of the road, would be felt, and it would not be one year before the people of Salem would be as anxious to connect with it, as the people of Danvers are now to obtain a charter for the road.

We hope, then, that our people will this winter make a stronger effort even than they have heretofore. That feeling the importance of the road to the drooping interests of the town, and recognizing the great principles which are involved in its success, they will not be intimidated by the power of monopolizing corporations which are opposed to all new internal improvements. There is much to cheer the friends of the road in the fact that strong friends of the road from other counties, who advocated it in the House the last winter, are this year candidates for the Senate, and will probably be elected. They have also much to cheer them in the fact that similar applications are to be made from different portions of the State, and that the people are in all quarters determined to defend themselves from the oppression of monopolies. A strong and united effort the coming winter, will, we are confident, insure the charter. Shall it be made?

Railroad Meeting.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting was held at Lynnfield Hotel, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 26, of those in favor of renewing the application to the Legislature, for a Railroad from Salem to Lowell and the interior, through Danvers, Lynnfield, South Reading, &c.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Asa T. Newhall, of Lynnfield, Chairman, and Edward Mansfield, of South Reading, Secretary.

The subject was freely discussed, and much interest manifested, and hope of success entertained by those present.

The following are among the votes passed on the occasion:

Voted, That a Committee of five be chosen to draft and circulate a petition to be presented to the next Legislature.

Chosen: H. E. Perkins, Danvers; Hon. Lilley Eaton, So. Reading; Gen. Josiah Newhall, and Edward Union, Lynnfield; Capt. Aaron Foster, So. Reading.

Voted, That a Committee of seven be chosen to confer with friends in Lowell and other places, for the furtherance of our object.

The following gentlemen constitute that Committee: Gen. James Jaques, Wilmington; Asa T. Newhall; H. E. Perkins; Daniel Norcross, So. Reading; Lilley Eaton; John W. Proctor, Esq., Danvers; and Josiah Newhall.

Voted, That the Secretary cause the doings of this meeting to be published in the Salem Advertiser, Boston Atlas, Boston Post, Danvers Courier, and Lowell Journal.

Adjourned to meet at the Hotel in South Reading, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All interested in the above measure are invited to attend.

ASA T. NEWHALL, Chairman.
EDWARD MANSFIELD, Secretary.
So. Reading, Oct. 27.

Our everlasting gratitude is due the Salem Advertiser, for its very flattering notice of our humble, though not Convention-approved sheet, and we would gladly, should opportunity occur, return their kindness ten-fold; ay, we would even exert ourselves in quieting those turbulent, narrow-sighted members of its party, who recently suggested in some of their meetings, the necessity of establishing a democratic paper in Salem, by informing them that the late Convention at Lynnfield, resolved, unanimously, that the improved appearance of the present speaking-trumpet of the office-holders and seekers in Salem, gave them much pleasure, that they approved its course, and recommended it to the tender mercy of the democrats of the District and County; and furthermore, even consented to let them publish the proceedings of the Convention. All this would we do, Mr. Advertiser, and even then we should feel ourselves greatly indebted for your witty notice, which evinces a most pleasant and healthy state of your mind.

Tall Chimneys.

The Salem Register recently gave an account of the height of the chimney at the Naumkeag Cotton Mill as compared with one at Lowell, by which it appears that the Salem chimney is 138 feet high and 12 feet square at the base. This is truly a tall chimney but compared with one in the vicinity of Glasgow at the St. Rollox chemical works, it diminishes to a dwarfish size. The reason assigned for constructing a chimney of such enormous height, is to avoid the deleterious effect of the poisonous gasses generated by the manufacture of chemical substances.

The great Chimney at Glasgow is a structure four hundred and fifty feet high!—being 150 feet higher than the Steeple of the new Trinity Church in New York, and 90 feet higher than the cross on the top of St. Paul's in London. It is within a few feet as high as St. Peter's at Rome or of the largest Pyramid in Egypt. It is more than three times as high as the Naumkeag Chimney in Salem.

Nearly two millions of bricks were used in the construction of this chimney, and it cost Forty Thousand Dollars!—Perhaps the best idea of its immense height could be gained by supposing three such steeples as that of the South Church in this town, (which is 150 feet high) one above the other which would be just the height of the Chimney at the Chemical Works at Glasgow.

The breadth of this chimney at its base, is 40 feet or equal to the space occupied by a large sized house and it gradually contracts to 11 feet at the top. Within this chimney is another 106 feet higher than the Naumkeag Chimney.

The Vote in Pennsylvania. The official return of the votes, at the late election in Pennsylvania, shows that the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner leads the Loco candidate 8,899 votes.

The Congressional election stands 16 Whigs, 7 Locos, and 1 Native American. The State Senate 18 Whigs, 14 Locos, 1 Native. The House of Assembly 56 Whigs, 44 Locos.

Ohio. The Senate stands 18 to 13; the House 39 Whigs to 32 Locos, and 1 Independent, chosen by Whigs. Whig majority in joint ballot, 8 over all others.

Bebb's majority for Governor will be more than 2,000.

The Columbus State Journal says that the returns ensure the election of Mr. Vinton to Congress in the 12th district. His majority over Case is about 250. The Ohio Delegation will stand, therefore, in the next Congress, 11 Whigs, 9 Locofocos, and 1 Independent. The Ohio Press consigns Mr. Lahm, the Independent, to the Whigs. On the issues lately forced upon the country, he will undoubtedly vote with us.

THE TRIAL OF ALBERT J. TIRRELL.—The trial of Tirrell, for arson, in the house of Mr. Lawrence at the time Mrs. Bickford was murdered, will not take place until the first week of January next.

Maine Elections.—So far as heard from since the last trial to elect Representatives, the House now stands—Whigs 61; Democrats 53.

Our readers will notice in another column the call of the Town Committee for a meeting to nominate candidates for Representatives to the next Legislature.

The Lowell Courier says:—We commend to the Locofoco papers, who are charging the whigs with seeking the dissolution of the Union, the following extract from Mr. Benton's speech in U. S. Senate, June 15th, 1844:—

"I have often intimated it before, but now proclaim it, DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS LONG CONCEALED TEXAS MACHINATION. Intrigue and speculation co-operate, but DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM; and I denounce it to the American people."

Mr. Myers connected with the late tragedy at Richmond, is worth \$500,000. Precious little prospect then of his being punished.

At the meeting of the Whig County Committee, on Monday, JOHN W. LOWE, Esq., of Gloucester, was nominated as a candidate for the Senate, in place of John P. Allen, of Manchester.

The Charlestown Murder.—ANOTHER RUM TRAGEDY. We mentioned in our second edition, yesterday a case of murder which occurred in Charlestown, on Sunday night. An examination of the parties has since been made, and following are the leading facts: The name of the murdered man was Alexander McIntosh, of Pennsylvania; and that of the murderer, Alexander Roy, a Scotchman. The two boarded and roomed together, at the house of James Potts, in Perrin street, Charlestown. They appear to have been men of temperate habits, and to have spent the day (Sunday) in roaming about and drinking and smoking together. They retired to their room between 9 and 10 o'clock. Another man by the name of Sinent occupied the same room with them. Roy went last to the room, and as it appears, did not go to bed. In the morning when the men were called to breakfast, McIntosh was found dead in his bed, Sinent asleep, and Roy, sitting on a chest. Roy confessed that he had killed McIntosh, in revenge for some personal injuries he had attempted to inflict on him. An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned for a verdict:

"That Alexander McIntosh was killed by Alexander Roy, of Charlestown, marble worker, between the hours of 9 P. M. of October 25th, 1846, and 7 A. M. of October 26th, 1846, with a jack-knife, with which he the said Alexander Roy then and there had, and with which he did stab the said Alexander McIntosh twice in the abdomen, while sleeping in the bed where he is now found." Roy has been arrested and committed on the charge of murder.—Boston Times.

Enormous Taxation!

\$2,212,389!

A Bitter Pill for old Massachusetts. The portion of the expenses of the War for the present year, which will fall on Massachusetts to pay, allowing the whole amount to be only fifteen millions of dollars, will be MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE DOLLARS, if assessed by direct taxation, but, as the revenue is collected mostly imports upon merchandise, and as the people of Massachusetts consume far more of imported articles according to her representation, than the Southern and Western States, her share cannot be more than THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, much for upholding slavery in a single year, is equal to over four dollars on each person in the State, and for a family of six persons amount to twenty five dollars!

What think you, men of Massachusetts of taxation as this? Do you recollect the amount made by the loco focos when our State government assessed a tax of only seventy five thousand dollars? A tax too, that was necessary for support of a sound and able judiciary, for suitable asylums for those afflicted classes of the community the deaf and dumb, the blind, and insane, and to carry out that splendid system of internal improvements which with the institutions already named has made your State the pride and boast of the whole land. Do you not recollect eloquent their orators were upon this subject and what distress they betrayed in anticipation of your from this cause?

Let these same men now tax you nearly a hundred times as much, and for the support of slavery too—to say nothing of the men enslaved, the families made desolate, and all the wickedness perpetrated in consequence of the war, then coolly turn to you and ask you to give your votes again! Will you not give them a rebuke for this, as it becomes Massachusetts men to administer.—Massachusetts Spy.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. The beautiful young girl, apparently not twenty old, says the N. Y. Globe was found, strangled, on the dock, at the foot of Clinton st. She had been but a short time in the water, seemed nearly as fresh and blooming as if wrapped in a calm and gentle slumber, instead of the never breathing sleep of death. She was fashionably attired—had long, luxuriant hair, eyes, and exquisitely white and regular features and form of almost perfect beauty. There appeared no clue to her name or rank—her pockets containing only a few small of some kind of foreign money, either Swedish or German, together with a trunk key and brush. On the bosom of her chemise were letters "R. T.," which initials may, perhaps, to her being identified. The appearance of the body was singular—the physician on the coroner's inquest testifying that the cheeks were still ruddy although otherwise the appearance indicated by drowning.

The Whig loss in Pennsylvania since 1840, sixty-three thousand two hundred and forty-five.—Boston Post.

The Locofoco loss, by the same rule, is FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE VOTES!! Put in your pipe, Mr. Post.—Salem Reg.

Acquittal of Myers and others.—Intelligence Richmond announces the acquittal of Messrs Myers and Mr. Burr, on the indictment found against them for the murder of H. Hoyt.

The Compiler and Times say:—"The room was crowded almost to suffocation, spectators who lingered through the long night, full of anxiety for the result. When it was ascertained, such a burst of applause as we never heard, in a Court of Justice. It was an irresistible impulse of public opinion, which has just been concluded. This entire community rejoices in the result."

The Boston Traveller says:—"The groans of their discharge, as we understand it, was the innocence of the accused, but that public opinion justified the murder."

It seems impossible for the Locofoco to keep itself free from inconsistency and but the address of the Middlesex Convention great deal to say against "railroad monopoly and with characteristic inconsistency none Benjamin Muzzey, the President of a Railroad Corporation, as one of their candidates for Senate.

In Essex County, the party have preserved some beautiful consistency. At their Convention in Ipswich, they made a Railroad man President and nominated another Railroad man as a date for the Senate, and then passed resolutions vehemently denouncing Railroads.—Salem Reg.

The New Orleans Bulletin says: But for 'Honest John Davis,' the heart of Mexico would probably now have exchanged two millions of dollars of the money of the United States, with which to raise, arm, uniform, and equip and provision the regiments to rally forth to shed the patriotic Americans. Thanks to honest John Davis for talking down the two millions appropriation!

Wonderful Preservation. About thirty years ago a man named Blake, with his wife and a young child, were overtaken by a heavy snow storm, in New Hampshire, and when buried in the snow, their infant child was found in its mother's arms, having been carefully wrapped up in the cloak, of which the mother had taken herself for the sake of the child. That child is now a prosperous merchant in one of our villages, and an excellent member of society.

New Movement. The 'Liberty Party' are to establish a newspaper at Washington, to be edited on a great scale, John Q. Adams, Mr. Quincy and all the great spirits are to be interested. The plan is to raise a fund by subscription, \$20,000 a year for three years, which is to be sufficient. A considerable portion of a large sum, we are told is already pledged. Com.

Runaway Slaves. A Black fellow was found New York, on Thursday (22d) on board the Alabama, from Savannah. He was not discovered until several bales of cotton had been started, and was lodged in the Tombs, to be sent back to his master.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

Lyons, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you, please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them has any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. S. McKEV.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir,—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully,
JAMES GIBSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

Respectfully,
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not write the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Simson
North Parish—M. Haley Platts.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Berry—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. F. Adams

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Cas- simeres, Woolens, Mous de Laines, Ging- ham, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children's wear. Just received by
M. T. DOLE.

may 30

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BAS- KETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.
April 1

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and

plated Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
J. & H. HALE,
sept 12 215 Essex street.

Grass Cloth Skirts.

A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns, and a very desirable article. For sale by
M. T. DOLE.
July 1

LEHIGH COAL.

JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by
JOHN DIKE,
aug 29 27 Water street, Salem.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets furnish- ing by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MED- ICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, nausea, in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn jaundice costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism,

and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicines

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health

from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 205 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convey Spiral Trusses, Dr. Charles Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hulse's Truss, Thompson's Spiral Truss, and the Knickerbocker Truss; see, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath.

After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

WILLIAM D. NORTON D.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices.

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex st. Salem.

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE GOODS AND

CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs

Plough Castings, Friction Rollers and CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipes,

WINDOW GLASS,

CAMPBENE,

CAMPBENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.

Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamp.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs.

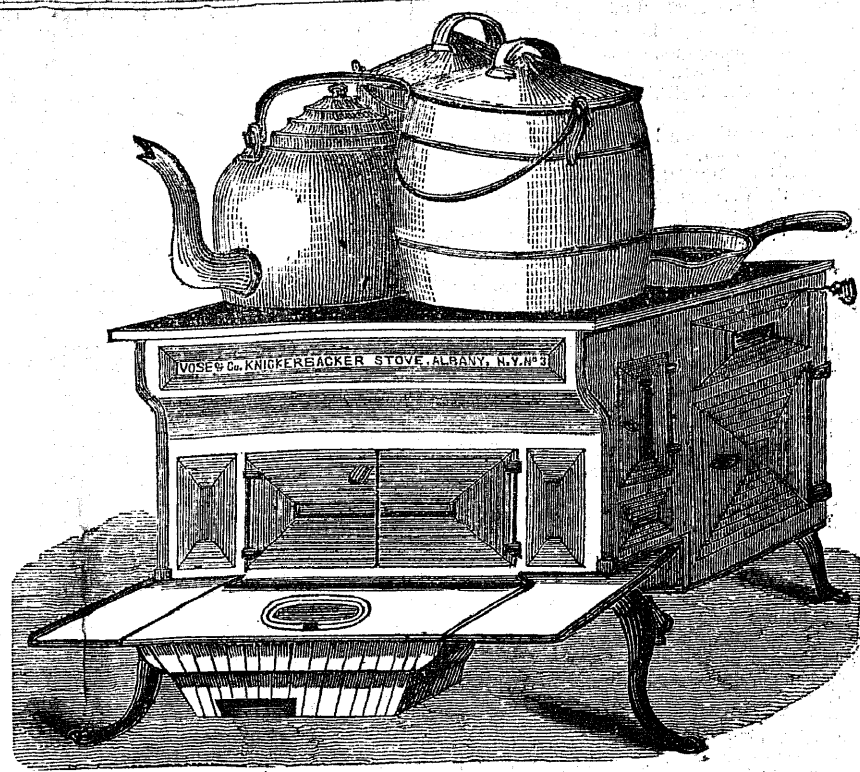
BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,

Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails

Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

march 15



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex County will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Bar one; The NEW ENGLAND STOVE—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Size; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of.

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat an common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Crisps; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W., grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 30

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

ing Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions.

scrip- tions.

Godey's Monthly Magazine 3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00

Columbian 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 5 00

Whig Magazine 5 00

Eclectic Magazine 2 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 2 00

Littell's Living Age 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00

New England Family Magazine 1 00

Robert Henry's Museum 1 00

Family Circle 2 00

Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 1 00

Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 3 00

Christian Parlor Magazine 3 00

Law Library of Law and Equity 7 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

Assistant 1 00

New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00

Hunt's Merchant Magazine 5 00

Family Circle 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following

and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE

ROOMS, [Near the Museum]

159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimps, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c.

Carpets of every description made up.

Essex street, April 25, 1846.

CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS. The School- ar, the Jurist, the Artist, the Philanthropist. An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, Aug 27, 1866; just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES.

sept 25

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, the

leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue

Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, am. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, and 6 p.m.

Newburyport 7 1-4 a.m., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 p.m.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 a.m.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 p.m.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 a.m. 2 1-2 p.m.

visage; and 'How are you, my dear, delightful fellow?' is the exclamation with which he is every where greeted. Beware of a man who cannot laugh. Of none such comes good. He is cross as a scolded bear, and five times more dangerous. He looks sourly on his best friend, growls at the blessed sun in heaven, and as for his enemy, he can hardly keep his hands from his throat. [Yankee Blade.]

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1846.

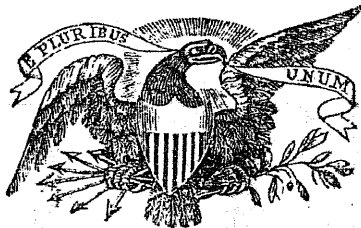
Terrible Earthquakes:

Great consternation has been excited in consequence of a succession of violent earthquakes, attended with loud reports and causing great destruction of life as well as property. Accounts are continually reaching us of their effects in all parts of the country, although it appears that they are much more destructive in some places than in others. In New York, for instance, the shocks have been very violent and destructive. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, and even the granite hills of New Hampshire have also experienced their ravages. We hear of their effects in the most remote sections of the Union, —in Florida and Georgia as well as Maine and Vermont, and now we have accounts of a terrible shock in Iowa. In Massachusetts, we experienced a frightful explosion last Monday, which has been attended with rumbling sounds ever since. It is impossible at this time to estimate the destruction which it has occasioned. Among its lamentable effects we hear of the loss of no less than three Governor candidates and as many Lt. Governors, besides many other distinguished characters. These have been buried so deep in the earth that it must be a long time before their remains can be dug from the ruins. We may be able to give farther particulars in a future paper. It is said that all these shocks were distinctly heard at Washington, where they caused great alarm. At the White House, it is reported that the explosions were absolutely terrific. Its inmates have been frequently awakened by a series of reports loud enough to appal the stoutest hearts. Mr. Polk has grown exceedingly nervous, and frequently has to turn out of bed and call his cabinet about him from excessive fear. It is related of one of his cabinet ministers, that when the reports of the destructive shocks at New York were heard, in his haste to condole with the President, he absolutely caused an awkward rent in his pantaloons. This we do not believe, and even if it were true, it can be of no sort of consequence, as his native state will willingly bear the expense of the necessary repairs. It is said also that Mr. Polk is troubled with imaginary fears about the stability of the White House itself. He is continually hearing strange noises, and often fancies that he feels its foundations move, which is only the effect produced by his own trembling limbs. He is also much excited by a report which some mischievous persons have put in circulation that he and his cabinet, like Korah and his company, are to be swallowed up by an earthquake in the year 1848.

These calamities have caused more sensation at Washington than any where else. Accounts are sent reaching the capital, of the extent of the destruction occasioned by the earthquake, and it is already ascertained that more than thirty members of the present Congress have been swallowed up! It is reported that the vaults and iron chests of the Sub Treasury have been sadly shattered by the series of explosions, and fears begin to be entertained that they will never answer the purposes for which they were intended—even if under the new Tariff bill anything will be found to put into them. All sorts of speculations are indulged in us to the cause of these calamities. Some think they are owing to subterranean fires in the iron region in Pennsylvania, and others to the great Hale storm in New Hampshire. Others again think they had their origin in our present connection with that country of earthquakes—Mexico, and some learned geologists have connected the events with the Clay region of Kentucky. Whatever may have been the causes, the effects of these terrible earthquakes are seen all over the country, and the greatest apprehensions are entertained that they will continue until the worst fears of the unhappy gentleman at the head of our government, are realized.

ROBBERY.

On Sunday night last the store of Mr. Joseph Morrison, on Walnut street, was broken open and robbed of several pieces of cloth, some boots, hdkfs etc. to the value of about \$500. A horse and wagon was seen about twelve o'clock on said night in the vicinity of Mr. Morrison's shop, whitherwards, containing two men and a horse, and a wagon of the one above mentioned, and of Ferley's Hotel in Lynn, on the same evening, and while there, the men committed sundry depredations, and took from the house a lamp. On Monday two young men, named Sayward and Twiss, the former the keeper of the Dye-House hotel, in Lynn, and the latter a youth of some eighteen years of age, were arrested on suspicion. The examination was postponed until Thursday, at which time sufficient evidence not having been produced to identify them as the persons seen in the wagon, they were discharged. A reward of \$100 has been offered by Mr. Morrison for the detection of the thieves or thief, and the recovery of the property, or one half that amount for the recovery of the goods, and it is to be hoped that active measures will be taken to arrest the rogues, as this is the second robbery of the kind in this town, within a few weeks.



Briggs elected by the People, by a majority of more than 7000!

A WHIG GOVERNOR.

A Whig Lieutenant Governor.

A WHIG SENATE.

A Whig House of Representatives.

SEVEN WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A WHIG U. S. SENATOR.

Clear Whig Majority in 295 towns,

7,127!

Whig Plurality over Locofocoism!

20,600!!

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NO. 2.

	King.	Dike.	Gott.	Brown.	Seat.
Beverly,	353	115	79	10	1
Chelsea and No. Chelsea	315	111	89	29	
Danvers,	490	104	169	15	
Essex,	60	72	22	3	
Gloucester,	186	104	70	191	
Hamilton,	59	27	15	29	
Ipswich,	166	88	72	1	
Lynn,	529	559	63	12	
Lynnfield,	30	37	27	4	
Marblehead,	178	385	10	139	
Malden,	162	152			38
Manchester,	80	43	130		42
Medford,	159	156			
Middleton,	37	38	18		
Rockport,	103	119	100	13	
Reading,	220	47	70	29	2
Saugus,	32	125			3
S. Reading,	162	77	69		
Stoneham,	93	143			40
Salem,	1058	208	124	95	3
Topsfield,	112	20	4		
Wenham,	52	18	24	1	8
Total,	4641	2748	1173	577	139

Mr. King's vote, 4641

All others, 4637

King's majority, 4

If these returns are correct, Mr. King is elected by a majority of four. The vote is so close, however, that the official count alone can determine the result.

This is the statement of the Register. The Atlas claims a majority of 14 for Mr. King. But from the best information we can get, Mr. King's vote in Lynnfield should be 30, instead of 36, as reported above, while Mr. Gott's vote should be 25, instead of 27. The Scattering vote of 3, reported above as in Saugus, should be in Manchester. Thus leaving Mr. King 4635 votes, and all other persons precisely the same number. —Gaz.

ESSEX COUNTY SENATORS.

	Whig Ticket.	Locofoco Ticket.	Love
Amesbury,	178	180	180
Andover,	389	391	391
Beverly,	347	349	349
Boxford,	117	116	116
Bradford,	149	150	150
Danvers,	601	590	590
Essex,	73	73	73
Georgetown,	111	111	111
Gloucester,	182	182	182
Hamilton,	58	58	58
Haverhill,	354	354	354
Ipswich,	166	166	166
Lynn,	445	439	439
Manchester,	81	81	81
Marblehead,	170	172	172
Middleton,	38	38	38
Methuen,	214	214	214
Newbury,	333	333	333
Newburyport,	444	444	444
Rockport,	104	104	104
Roxbury,	102	101	101
Salem,	1032	1034	1034
Salisbury,	105	105	105
Saugus,	17	17	17
Topsfield,	110	110	110
Wenham,	63	63	63
W. Newbury,	111	111	111
Total,	5732	5529	5543

Messrs. Condy, Perkins and Lowe are elected.

In Essex County, Gov. Briggs's majority, over all other candidates, 353

Last year, the majority against him, in these towns, was 1220

Making the net Whig gain, in Essex County, 1573

The following is the vote for Governor, scattering, 13,472.

The clear Whig towns, are SEVEN THOUSAND ERS, IN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN. —The Whig Plurality, over the Locofoco vote is TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE!!!

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Salem—6 whigs, A. Perkins, H. Russell, Jr. J. S. Williams, E. M. Dalton, B. H. Silsbee, O. P. Lord.
Essex—No choice.
Chelsea—1 whig, Amos Nowell.
Wenham—voted not to send.
Rowley—1 whig, John Proctor.
Ipswich—1 whig, Silvanus Caldwell.
Gloucester—1 native and whig, B. Ring.
Manchester—1 Liberty Party, John Lee.
Rockport—no choice.
Amesbury—1 whig, William Osmond.
Beverly—2 whigs, Albert Thordike, John I. Baker.
Lynn—4 locos, Cyrus Washburn, Amos Moore, Harris O. Chadwell, George Hood.
Danvers—2 whigs, Henry Fowler, Elijah W. Upton.
Saugus—1 loco, Sewell Boardman.
Somerville—no choice.
Reading—1 whig, Dan'l Pratt.
S. Reading, 1 Liberty Party, Franklin Poole.

Malden—no choice.
Dorchester—2 whigs.
Braintree—1 whig.
Easton—1 whig.
Stoneham—voted not to send.
Brookline—no choice.
Georgetown—no choice.
Methuen—no choice.
Bradford—voted not to send.
Andover—2 whigs, William Stevens, H. P. Chandler.
Haverhill—no choice.
Boxford—1 whig, William Lowe.
Topsfield—1 whig, J. C. Batchelder.
Middleton—1 Democrat, Mr. White.
Marblehead—no choice. Two unsuccessful trials on Tuesday, and the meeting then dissolved.
Newburyport—E. Bradbury, whig, Caleb Cushing, doubtful.
Roxbury—2 whigs.
Cambridge—3 whigs.
Boston—35 whigs.
Charlestown—no choice.

RECAPITULATION.—REPRESENTATIVES.

	Whigs.	Locos.	Liberty.	Doubtful.
Suffolk	36	0	0	0
Essex	18	6	2	1
Middlesex	17	5	2	0
Worcester	19	3	0	0
Hampden	9	4	0	0
Hampshire	11	0	0	0
Franklin	5	3	0	0
Berkshire	8	4	0	0
Norfolk	11	0	0	0
Bristol	18	1	0	0
Plymouth	8	0	0	0
Dukes	2	0	0	0
Barnstable	5	3	0	0
Total	170	29	4	1

STATE SENATE.

SENATE.—Five Whig Senators have been elected in Suffolk, three in Essex, two in Hampshire, two in Franklin, three in Bristol, two in Plymouth, and probably five in Worcester, and two in Hampden and three in Norfolk, but the vote in these Counties is very close and the result doubtful. The Whig Senators are also, without doubt, elected in Barnstable, and Nantucket and Dukes. Probably no choice in Middlesex. Twenty Whigs elected, twelve in doubt, and eight no choice.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

District No. 1. Robert C. Winthrop chosen by a majority of 2,621 over all others.
No. 2. Daniel P. King. Probably elected—to be determined by official returns.
No. 3. Amos Abbott re-elected by a majority of 556.
No. 4. John G. Palfrey falls short of an election by 534 votes.
No. 5. Charles Hudson re-elected by a majority of over 1200.
No. 7. Julius Rockwell re-elected by about 750 majority.
No. 8. John Quincy Adams has over 1600 majority.
No. 9. Artemas Hale—probably elected. Must wait for official returns.
Total.—Seven Whigs certainly elected, two doubtful, and in 4th District no choice.

Vote of Danvers.

The following is the vote in this town for State officers and Representative to Congress, on Monday last:

For Governor—George N. Briggs had 484; Isaac Davis 98; Samuel E. Sewall 172; F. Baylies 11; scattering 7.

For Lieut. Governor—John Reed had 491; John M. Brewster 169; Geo. Hood 107; Charles W. Moore 11; scattering 4.

For Senators—Dennis Condry had 501; Geo. Hodges 256; J. C. Perkins 500; James Gregory 255; John W. Lowe 483; Geo. Osborn 330; Edwin Lawrence 328; B. F. Newhall 104; Edmund Kimball 95; E. H. Safford 95; Wm. Carey 168; Dan Weed 169; Daniel Perley 168; Benjamin S. Griffin 168; E. Hunt 160; scattering 30.

For Town Representatives—Whole number of votes 776. Necessary to a choice 389. Henry Fowler had 348; E. W. Upton 324; Wm. Walcott 177; Otis Mudge 171; Andrew Porter 101; Nath'l Bodge 101; Kendall Osborn 165; A. G. Bradstreet 140; scattering 14.

None of the candidates having the number requisite for an election, it was so declared by the chairman of the Selectmen, and the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the result of the balloting was as follows: Whole number of ballots 480. Necessary to a choice 241. Henry Fowler had 220; E. W. Upton 278; Otis Mudge 115; Wm. Walcott 127; Andrew Porter 38; Nath'l Bodge 39; Kendall Osborn 23; scattering 15. Henry Fowler and Elijah W. Upton were therefore declared duly elected.

For Representative to Congress—Daniel P. King had 490; L. Gott 169; George W. Dike 104; I. H. Brown 11; scattering 4.

The New Planet.

This celebrated luminary can now be seen any clear evening, with the help of a glass of very moderate power. It is seen in the North West near the constellations Ruckeye and Wolverine, and the learned savans have given it the name of IOWA. It has created great sensation at the observatory at Washington, and fears are entertained that its 'disturbing forces' will seriously affect the motions of the Jupiter of the White House, and the four Asteroids of the Cabinet. It is said that Vice President Dallas is nightly watching for the appearance of two satellites which are supposed to attend this planet, and he is very fearful that they may disturb the motions of the system of which he now holds the balancing power.

Charlestown has voted to apply for a City Charter by a majority of 23.

Great Yield of Indian Corn.

In a late paper we gave an account of a great crop of Indian corn on a piece of land in this town, cultivated by Mr. Daniel Osborn. We are now enabled to make a record of another extraordinary crop, raised the present year by one of our farmers on land situated in Salem on the line of the Eastern Railroad and near the Marblehead Depot. It is a piece of meadow, and had not previously yielded an income of a dollar per acre. The proprietor Mr. Nathan Peirson, after ditching and ploughing the land, with common manuring has harvested from 5 rods less than half an acre, as faithfully measured by Mr. Joshua Buxton, Ninety two and a half bushels of corn in the ear, equal to at least forty-six bushels of pure grain or at the rate of more than one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Surely, if land in New England can be made to yield at this rate by skillful tillage, there is little occasion to emigrate west. Mr. Peirson richly deserves a premium from the Agricultural Society for his success in the cultivation of this very important article of wholesome food.

MISSING!

Strayed away in the early part of this week from his anxious friends that aged and well known individual Mr. SUN. He took advantage of a thick fog and a shower of rain and went off bareheaded. He has always been very regular in his habits, is never seen out nights and has heretofore conducted himself with the greatest propriety. He is a fiery looking fellow and may be known by his ruddy countenance and the beams he is constant y carrying about with him.

Also, disappeared about the same time, Miss Moon and it is conjectured by some that they may have gone off together. She is known as a very capricious individual, quite subject to change and is a notorious night-walker. She is also addicted to casting reflections on all sorts of people. She may be known by her carrying her head very high and having a down look when spoken to.

He sometimes passes by the name of Sol and she has been known to take the name of Luna. Whoever will give information where the above fugitives may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

Dickens's New Work. Dealings with the firm of Dombey & Son. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Bradbury & Guild, Boston, the first number of this interesting work, by Roz. It is very neatly printed and at the price at which it is offered, only 12 1-2 cts. should be purchased by every lover of this inimitable writer.

We understand that General Cass has accepted an invitation to deliver an address, in the city of Boston, on the 25th instant, in Salem, on the 26th, and in Lowell on the 27th. —Dost Times.

The recent daring robberies in this town, illustrate conclusively the insecurity of personal property and real estate, during the night, from the lawless depredations of the midnight assassin, and we can but believe that two or three faithful and vigilant night-watches, would remove the attraction in a measure for store-breaking, and discourage any attempts at arson.

State Teachers' Association.

We have received the circular which we publish below, from the society of the "Massachusetts Teachers' Association." The association was formed about a year since at a very large convention of teachers from every part of the State. It is confined, as such an association should be, to practical teachers. It has always seemed to us singular that "teachers' associations" so called, should be guided and controlled by men of other professions, as they almost invariably are. Men are presumed to know their own profession better than those not engaged in it, and we hope and trust that this association of teachers strictly, will supply wants long felt and be productive of essential good to the great cause of education.

The "MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION," will hold its second Annual Meeting, at "Briarley Hall," in Worcester, on Monday and Tuesday, 23d and 24th inst.

The following exercises may be expected:—On Monday Evening, at 7 o'clock, Elbridge Smith, Principal of the Worcester High School, will give a Lecture on "The Claims of Teaching to the Rank of a Distinct and Independent Profession."

On Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., a Lecture on "The First Principles of School Government," by John P. Cowles, Principal of Ipswich Female Seminary.

At 11 o'clock, a Lecture on "Teaching Grammar," by Samuel S. Green, of the Phillips School, Boston.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., Ariel Parish, of the Springfield High School, will lecture on "The Management of the School Room."

At 7 o'clock, P. M., Joseph Hale, of the Johnson School, Boston, will give a Lecture on "Thorough Instruction."

Each Lecture will be followed by a Discussion. You are most earnestly and affectionately invited to be present and contribute to the interest of the occasion; and you will confer a favor by extending an invitation to Teachers in your vicinity.

Very Respectfully,
CHARLES NORTHERD, Cor. Sec'y.
SALEM, Nov. 4, 1846.

Expenses of the War. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Were the war to be brought to a close forthwith the best judges compute the aggregate of all its expenses, to say nothing of the thousands of our brave officers and soldiers who have been slain in battle, and thousands that have perished by sickness on the Rio Grande, at no less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! This sum in silver, it is computed, would load four-

teen hundred six-horse wagons, and would require a train of teams to draw it, more than twenty miles long!

All this expended in carrying on the Mexican war, thus long, under the management of this 'economic' self-styled 'Democratic' Administration, is generally believed that we could have obtained Peace, California and the Rio Grande for a sum not exceeding ten millions of dollars! —A Citizen.

Lyceum.

It will be seen by the advertisement of the Committee of the Institute that the Lyceum will commence next Monday evening, with a lecture from BLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq. (eldest son of Hon. Daniel Webster) on CHINA. Mr. Webster's lectures on the great Celestial Empire and the manners and customs of that strange people, have everywhere excited the greatest attention. He attended the embassy of Cushing, and his descriptions of events which he witnessed while among the Celestials, are exceedingly entertaining and instructive. We notice that the tickets this season are put at a low price of 50 cents each; but we hope a number to be sold will be limited to the capacity of the hall, or that one of the churches may be opened for the remainder of the course.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, says the N. Y. Express, owing to the reception of the news of the death of his brother, was compelled, it is said, to return from Chicago, immediately home. It may not be generally known, this gentleman has a quired by contract, (for the company of which is a principal member) the valuable mills and lumbering property at the falls of St. Croix, with the intention of carrying on a largely increased business. Mr. C. will be there again in the winter or spring. So says the Telegraph.

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

Mr. Editor—I have understood from reliable sources, that the Eastern Railroad Company have been to Mr. Russell, one of the counsel, for the Danvers and Malden road, the last winter, and endeavored to retain him to do nothing. Not only it appears, is the wealth of this overgrown Corporation to be lavished on the most able counsel to oppose the project openly, but large sums are spent to prevent able counsel from being employed by the Petitioners. They reminded Mr. Derby in the same manner winter before last, and last winter made a disgraceful attempt to suppress the publication of Mr. Choate's argument. What do the people think of such things? —A Citizen.

Danvers and Malden Railroad.

Mr. Editor—Every plan that can be devised brought forward to defeat the project for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden. Very strong efforts are being made to draw interest from the road to the project for a road from Danvers to Lowell, via Reading. This is merely a ruse to divide the friends to a new road to Boston. The Eastern Railroad are at the bottom of it. They are connected with it in the same manner that they were connected with the Andover road last winter. They have got that charter on their shoulders now, and to get rid of the clamor against them for not building it, they are turning public attention to the Reading road as one that will fill its place. We say, oppose it! Make the Eastern Railroad finish the road to Andover, which the say will be so profitable. It is to be hoped the time has gone by when that company could humbug the people as they please.

A new and direct avenue into Boston is required by the public. The Malden road is the most direct that can be constructed. It is the only one that can ever be built. Then if our citizens would go forward united there can be little doubt but that they will get a charter from the Legislature. —DANVERS.

FROM THE ARMY.

We have news from Monterey, to the 17th of October. The fever and ague were spreading rapidly through the army, where, also, the opinion was spreading that to conquer peace, a more decisive blow must be struck at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Commodore Conner was preparing for another attack on Alvarado.

Matamoros says that the Mexicans have actually evacuated the whole country this side of San Luis Potosi.

They have dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army.

Thus there is now nothing left for General Taylor to conquer, but a barren region of rugged mountains and thirty plains, afforded neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of man or beast, over a distance of 200 or 300 miles, to San Luis Potosi.

Letters from the city of Mexico, Sept. 28th, say that Santa Anna left that morning with 2000 cavalry and 1000 infantry for San Luis Potosi, where he will concentrate the whole Mexican force.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The intelligence from Michigan and Iowa is so clear as to large Whig gains, and the Whigs there have carried Iowa, and for 2 of the three members of Congress in Michigan. On the other hand, the democrats claim to have elected all three of the Michigan members, one by 150 majority, and the other by a close vote. These States have been overwhelmly democratic. Iowa seems to be all Whig.

The election in Delaware took place on Monday. Local causes have elected Thorp, Democrat, Governor, by about 150 majority. All Whigs are elected in Newcastle and Kent counties. Houston is reported to Congress by a decided majority. The election of a Whig Senator is secured in place of Thomas Clayton. —Boston Transcript.

Mr. JOSIAH SHAW (late of North Danvers, Ms.) having left his wife in a destitute condition, and without, as she thinks, any cause having been given on her part, she earnestly implores him to return. If this should meet the eye of any one who may know of the whereabouts of said Shaw, she asks, in the name of a distressed woman, that they will use their influence to persuade him to return, and that she shall be freely forgiven.

Will papers disposed to lend an unfortunate woman have the goodness to copy the above?

The Secretary of War has issued an order allowing a bounty of two dollars for each able-bodied man brought to the rendezvous, and accepted for public service.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquor of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will inevitably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, were great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not only to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; For extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, heartburn, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c. It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and relieves the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness recent or long standing. In cases of Costiveness, after all other remedies have failed

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept. 29, 1845.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex St. Salem.

Grass Cloth Skirts. A LOT of the above Goods, full patterns and a very desirable article. For sale by

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER S. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 605 (opposite No. 364) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spinal Trusses, Dr. Chace's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's; du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes, Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodation to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston. I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury. Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST, SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets of teeth by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to do so with ease and rapidity, and to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years; and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above; a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR. A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Gas simeres, Woolenings, Mous de laines, Ging hams, Calicoes, Plaids, &c. suitable for children, wear. Just received by

M. T. DOLE, may 30

PLATED BASKETS. SILVER PLATED FRUIT and CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st., opposite the First Church, Salem.

WM. ARCHER, Jr., april 4

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and Straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by

J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street, sept. 12

J. & H. HALE IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs, PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS and CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe, WINDOW GLASS, CAMPHENE, CAMPHENE LAMPS, HANGING SIDE AND

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, and Marble Lamps, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs, BOILER DOORS and OVEN MOUTHS, Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails, Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass. march 15

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWN 1 ly

APRIL 19, 1845.

CHARLESSUMNER'S ADDRESS. The Scholar, at the Junist, the Artist, the Philanthropist. An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, Aug. 27, 1845; just published and for sale by

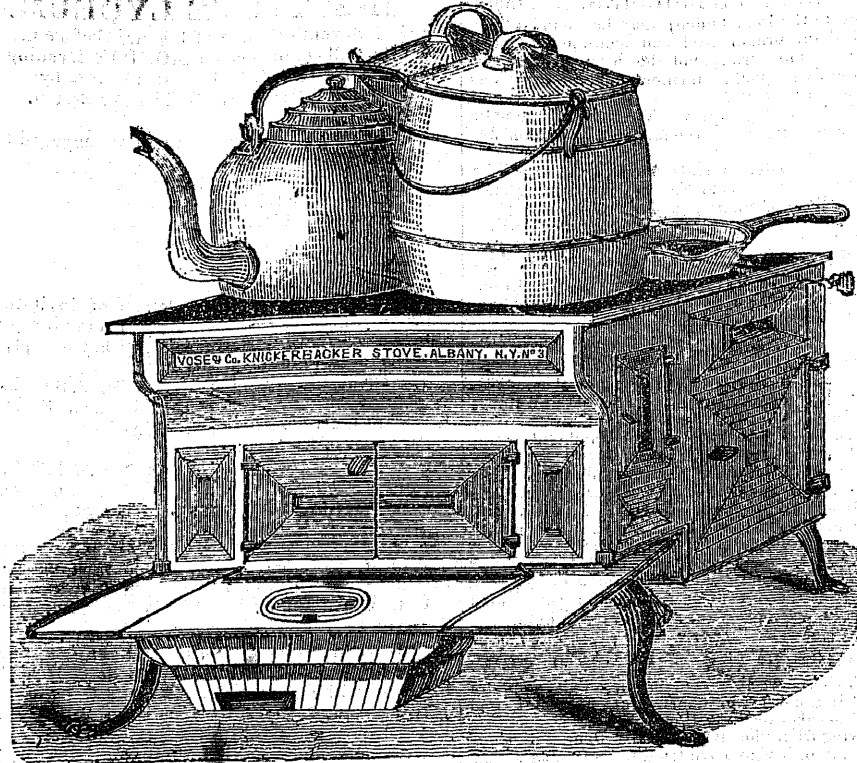
W. & S. B. IVES, sept 26

LEHIGH COAL. JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by

JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem, aug 29

ASHLAND HALL. This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to

CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St. jun 7



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has, therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES: Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove. Rathbun. The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Rathbun, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight Cook Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trunks and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Crisbs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy

Bedsteads, Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS. Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE. For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth;" a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see, S. DODGE, sept 26

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1845, has issued \$85 policies.

The amount from 200 to \$100,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the business) \$250,000 besides guarantee capital.

Supplies for 1845, 1846, and 1847, and every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy.—Jonathan Anory.

A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$22.50 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED, Danvers May 23, 1845.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 203 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. Brooks, Secy. J. C. PERKINS, Pres't, may 30

W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1845, Trains will leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M. Portsmouth, 7 1-4, 10, * A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M. Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston, From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and 1 4-4 P.M. Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, * A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.

Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M. Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, * A.M., 2 1-4, 4, 6, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.M., 2, 4, 4-3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M., 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will, in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours,

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.

" " 8 3-4 " " 9 1-2

" " 9 3-4 " " 10

" " 11 1-4 " " 12

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.

" " 2 3-4 " " 3-4

" " 4 1-2 " " 5

" " 5 1-2 " " 6

" " 6 1-2 " " 7

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shaker's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms. SYMONDS & TEELE, oct 17

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$2.00

Godey's Lady's Book 3.00

Columbian 2.00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 2.00

New York Illustrated 3.00

Democratic Review 3.00

Whig 3.00

Eclectic Magazine 5.00

Lady's National Magazine 2.00

Sears' Pictorial 2.00

Littell's Living Age 2.00

Knickerbocker, New York, 3.00

New England Family Magazine 1.00

Robert Merry's Museum 1.00

Family Circle 1.00

Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2.00

Lady's Garland 1.00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3.00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2.00

Christian Parlor Magazine 2.00

Law Reporter 3.00

New Library of Law and Equity 7.00

Mother's Magazine 1.00

Assistant 4.00

New Englander, Quarterly, 5.00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5.00

Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1.00

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Strawn's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial, Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN, Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING.

IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. ly

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

COURIER.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1846.

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1846.

New Dress.

It has for some time past been our intention to make some improvement in the appearance of our paper, in acknowledgement of the favor which has been extended to us by the public, in the gradual enlargement of our subscription list. We have at considerable expense supplied our office with a new type, and provided a new Vignette heading, and we hope to come out in the new dress on Thanksgiving week.

Representative from Second District. It is much to be regretted that our present able and faithful Representative—Hon. Daniel P. King—was not re-elected at the late election. As nearly as can be ascertained, without an official count, the vote of the district stands thus;—Mr. King 4,635; all others 14,648; making Mr. King fall short 13 votes. Should the official count confirm the above result, the district must be subjected to the expense and trouble of another trial, which might all have been avoided had the score of whigs in this and every other town in the district, who would have voted for Mr. King, had they voted at all, only been possessed with patriotism and energy sufficient to have carried them to the polls. We trust and confidently believe that another trial will re-elect him by a handsome majority, and may we not hope that our friends of the Liberty Party will lend their assistance and deposit their votes for the man whom the loco-foco papers have stigmatized as the enemy of his country and a traitor, because he voted against the ten-million Appropriation, War bill. Read the following from the Salem Advertiser and then say if they shall again have occasion to draw such an inference, which is in itself sufficient to make a thousand slaveholders rejoice:—

"Daniel P. King who voted against it (the Mexican War) has in all probability been defeated before the people of this district. What a striking evidence this, of the UNPOPULARITY of the War!"

Rev. Chas. C. Sewall.

We are glad to see by the election returns that this gentleman has been chosen to the Legislature from the town of Medford. It is highly honorable to the citizens of that town and must be very gratifying to Mr. Sewall that he was elected by the union of those of opposite political parties, who were only desirous of selecting the best man as their Representative. It is also a source of gratification to the numerous personal friends of Mr. Sewall in this place, to see that wherever he may be, he wins the respect and confidence of the people among whom he makes his residence. His excellence and purity of his character, his tender sympathies and conscientious devotion to the good of others, for which he has been so distinguished in his chosen profession, will recommend him in the discharge of the new and important duties devolving upon him as a legislator.

KEEPING A SECRET.

Some people find it the hardest thing in the world to keep a secret. The troublesome thing worries them so much that they feel obliged to call in three or four friends to help them keep it, until at last it is in possession of so many that it is not considered worth keeping and the tremendous secret becomes common property. We have heard it related of Washington, that he once had in view an important expedition the direction of which he thought it prudent to be kept private, but he was teased very hard by one of his general officers to be told the particulars. At last Washington, becoming tired of his importunity, said to him in a confiding tone—"can you keep a secret?" "Yes," said the officer. "So can I," was the reply of Washington.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Several of the Whig papers in this county have suggested for speaker of the next House of Representatives, Hon. EBENEZER BRADBURY, of Newburyport. Mr. Bradbury is every way well qualified for the duties of the office; as a presiding officer he has no superior. He is a very prompt, efficient and impartial man, and we doubt if any one can be selected who will be so universally popular.

Railroad Disasters. On Monday last, at the Boston and Lowell Station, a man fell under the wheels, in attempting to enter the cars while in motion, and was frightfully mutilated. On Tuesday a man named Gustavus Follen was run over and killed on the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad, between Boston and Roxbury, by the Dedham train, coming in. He stepped from the track to avoid the steamboat train, which was just going out, and it is supposed, did not see the Dedham train, which was going the other way, by which he was struck and run over, cutting his body in two.

Accident.—Yesterday forenoon, as we understand, Mr. George Bancroft of this town, a very industrious mechanic, who was employed at the wind sawing-mill, of Mr. Jefferson Taylor, had the three first fingers of his hand badly cut, the middle finger being split from the nail through the second joint, and nearly to the third, by coming in contact with a circular saw while in motion. The numerous accidents of a similar nature, which are chronicled almost every day, should serve to warn those whose occupation obliges them to use or be constantly near these saws, to exercise the utmost caution.

From the Seat of War.

We have been permitted to take a copy of the following letter from a citizen of this town, now a U. S. soldier in the regular army, addressed to his friends in this place. It will be interesting to our community, as it comes from one well known here, who bore a part in the scenes which he describes. The writer of the letter, partook of the dangers of the Florida war, was in Fort Brown at the time of the severe bombardment during the absence of Gen. Taylor at Pt. Isabel, and survived the perils of the siege of Monterey. Among the minor evils of war, the manner in which the services of the humble private soldier are overlooked, while those of the officers are trumpeted forth to the world, strongly exhibits the injustice of the system. The writer of the following is a private in the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and has served several years in the army. We believe he first enlisted at Charlestown, as a marine.

Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 8th, '46. MY DEAR MOTHER,—I improve the first opportunity of dropping you a letter, to let you know that I am alive and well—hope, this will find you and my sisters the same. I have received no letter, nor heard from home in any way, since you wrote me May 12th. If you have written any letters since then, they have probably been detained in the Post Office at Metamoros. I have written home four times since that date, but know not whether you have received any of the letters. If I do not get an answer to this, I shall begin to think, either that you are all dead, or that you have forgotten me.

I suppose before you receive this, you will see an account of the great battle we fought with the Mexicans in taking this place, in the public prints. We arrived in sight of the town, on the 19th of September. The Mexicans commenced firing upon our advanced guard, and the first shot—a twelve pound cannon ball—struck within three feet of Gen. Taylor. We fell back and encamped in a beautiful grove of live oaks, about three miles from their Batteries,—for having marched fifteen miles that forenoon, we needed some rest before commencing the *Fandango* which came off Sunday morning.

Our division, under Gen. Worth, was ordered to march to the rear of the town and take a position on the Saltillo road, where we should be able to attack the Mexicans on that side, at the same time the other two divisions gave them pell-mell in front. We started off, and came to a halt that night at the base of a high mountain, on the top of which was a Castle and two Batteries, from whence those who were stationed there, kept up a continual discharge of bomb-shells and rockets, blazing away at us all night. The next morning we commenced the attack, but the enemy at first had all the advantage. Being above us, they could look down from the top of the mountain, and survey all our movements, and point their artillery where it would tell with the most deadly effect; while we were obliged to charge upwards in the very mouth of their cannon, almost blinded with smoke.

Our Yankee boys rushed up the hill, firing and yelling like so many fiends broke loose from the pit; while the Mexicans, not fancying the sharp points of our bayonets, began to break their ranks and retreat in confusion, and before night we had taken the two Batteries and driven them back to the Castle.

The next day we stormed and took possession of the Castle, and the Mexicans fell back into the town. On the third day, they fought us in the streets and from the tops of the houses, but on the fourth, finding it in vain to contend any longer with Uncle Sam's boys, they laid down their arms and surrendered.

It was a terrible spectacle to behold after the fight was over, I assure you. The hills were covered, and every street and lane and alley was filled with the mangled bodies of the dead and wounded. Groans and cries were heard on every side. At the commencement of the battle, the Mexicans had 20,000 men under arms, while Gen. Taylor's force was only 7000. Our loss in killed and wounded, was about 500; that of the Mexicans 1200.

But I have not time to write any more now; you will probably see all the particulars of the battle published in the papers, better than I can write them out. So good-bye for the present. Yours affectionately, B. V.

*The writer probably includes in this estimate the inhabitants of the city of Monterey, capable of bearing arms.

Bound to put it through.—Since the decision of the Myers case, murderers in Virginia are in high glee. At the Superior Court of Richmond, William King, charged with the murder of his wife was put on trial on Monday. The case was submitted without argument to the jury who promptly rendered a verdict of *acquittal*. On Tuesday, Pedro Antonio, charged with maliciously stabbing Mr. Jordan, the jury could not agree. On Wednesday, John P. Dentler, charged with maliciously shooting Charles Nevins, was *acquitted*.

MILITARY.—Captain John C. Park having tendered his resignation of the office of Captain of the Boston Light Infantry, and it having been accepted, he has been honorably discharged. The corps is now under the command of Lieut. Boyd.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, was on Wednesday evening last, installed as pastor of the Maverick Congregational Church and Society in East Boston.—Sermon by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, of Boston.

Thomas, the New York murderer, was to have been hung yesterday. Gov. Wright refused to pardon him.

J. P. Francis Woodberry, Esq. of Upper Beverly, has been appointed by the Governor and Council a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex.

MILITARY.—At a meeting of Company A. (Salem Light Infantry) on the 17th inst., Col. Andrews presiding—George H. Devereux, Esq., was elected Captain. Third Lieut. S. E. Peabody, 1st Lieut. and Joseph Peabody, 2d Lieut.

Pennsylvania receives over \$10,000,000 per annum for her coal.

Essex Rail Road.

This undertaking has been prosecuted with more than common vigor since the locomotive has been on the track. The rails are now laid all the distance from the foot of Andover St. in Salem, to Southwick's tannery in Danvers, and at the rate the work now goes on, we may expect the iron horse will be near the site of the Depot at Wallis Mill dam in another week. The only part then remaining to be done, will be the short distance from the Aqueduct point in North river to the bridge. At the portion of the road between the bridge and the tunnel, the piles are all driven and ready for the superstructure. In connecting with the Eastern Railroad, it will be necessary to remove a portion of the wall on the western side of the tunnel. From the progress already made, we are inclined to adhere to the opinion formerly given, that the passenger cars will pass over the road to the principal Depot in Danvers, before the commencement of the new year.

Marriage by two Clergymen.

A notice is going the rounds of the papers, that a certain couple has recently been married by two clergymen. If any such marriage has taken place, the same couple has been married twice over. Marriage is a civil contract, the parties assenting to the union before a minister or magistrate. The religious services on the occasion are, therefore, no part of the legal solemnization of the marriage, and there may be twenty clergymen present who may engage in these services, but only one can solemnize the contract.

We have heard of a learned and eccentric magistrate in a neighboring city, to whom a couple applied to be joined in matrimony, while he was busily engaged in writing. The groom handed his certificate to the magistrate, who asked them if they wished to be married to each other? They of course answered 'Yes.' 'Well then, you are married,' said the magistrate, resuming his writing. This was a legal marriage.

At a town meeting in Brighton, the Selectmen were instructed, by a vote of six to one, to prosecute all violations of the license law, and in South Reading a similar vote was passed, only one person voting against it.

An interesting fact was, as we learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, elicited in this city a few days since, in the decision of a bet between two gentlemen, in reference to the day set apart by the Constitution for the inauguration of the President of the United States, viz: the 4th of March. It was supposed by some that that day might come on a Sunday, and therefore the ceremony should be postponed till the following day. By referring to the debates of the Convention that formed the Constitution, it was found that the 4th of March in every fourth year, would not fall on Sunday for the period of three hundred years, and it was on that account selected by that body as the inauguration day. [Ex. paper.]

There must be some mistake in the above. It will be well recollected that the inauguration of President Monroe took place on Monday, the 5th of March, as the day preceding was Sunday.—The question was then mooted, whether—as the preceding term of office expired on the 3rd of March, and the oaths of office were not taken until the 5th—the United States was not without a President on the intervening day. As, however, no serious practical difficulty arose from the want of a President on that day, the discussion of the subject was not thought to be of much importance, and it was stopped.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

It is announced from Washington that several thousand more of volunteers are called for to carry on the Mexican War. The Telegraph reports that the War Department has made requisitions calling into service eight additional regiments of volunteers. One from each of the following states: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and one of Mounted men from Texas.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.—The following are the places of rendezvous for the nine regiments called for in yesterday's orders by the Secretary of War:—

States.	Rendezvous.
One regiment from Louisiana,	New Orleans.
" " Mississippi,	Vicksburg.
" " South Carolina,	Charleston.
" " North Carolina,	Wilmington.
" " Virginia,	Gayandotte.
" " Pennsylvania,	Pittsburgh.
" " New York,	N. York City.
" " Massachusetts,	Boston.
" " Texas.	The Governor is authorized to designate the place of rendezvous, and to report the same to Gen. Taylor.

The troops are to serve during the war, and are estimated to amount to from 6,500 to 7000.—Union.

ALL FOR LOVE.—On Saturday night two barns and other outbuildings on Magazine street, Cambridgeport, Mass., belonging to Mrs. Tafts, were burnt, with hay and a horse and cow.—Loss about \$2500, insured in Concord. The Boston Post states that a person who had been employed about the premises was arrested soon after the fire, and at once confessed that he had set it, and that he was paid \$18 for doing the deed by an individual who wished to marry Mrs. Taft's daughter, but whose suit had been rejected.

We learn that since the stranding of the Great Britain, Capt Hosken has had the misfortune to lose his most estimable wife, and that with his public and private griefs, his mind is truly in a distressed condition.

Hon. William Findlay, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg on Sunday, in his 79th year. He was the father-in-law of Gov. Shunk.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York, on Monday night at 12 o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 31st of October—bringing eleven days later intelligence from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, from Liverpool, the 4th inst. via Halifax, having accomplished the passage in 12 3/4 days, including the detention at Halifax. The dates are from London to the evening of the 3d inst., and from Liverpool to the morning of the 4th.

The Cotton Market was depressed, and a slight decline in prices had been submitted to.

The Produce markets had also declined considerably.

Indian Corn still commands extreme rates.

The London Sun says it is notorious that the wheat season has been plentiful, and the supply is more than the average; it is notorious, also, that the farmers are keeping back their grain, to raise it to starvation prices—and that the government is fully justified in not listening to the clamor for opening the ports.

A considerable decrease is taking place in the price of our home produce. Flour, at Mark Lane, on Monday, receded in the better description as much as 4s. a sack; and at the Liverpool market, Tuesday, there was a decline of 4s 6d. per barrel on United States and Canadian flour. All descriptions of Wheat declined from 3d to 4d per 70 lbs. Trade in the manufacturing districts continues dull, and many of the manufacturers are working short time.

It is stated by the London journals, that money continues abundant in the discount markets, and capitalists have a difficulty in employing it.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th day of January.

Another formidable revolutionary movement has commenced in Portugal, which threatens to be very serious in its results.

Two mails from India have arrived in London, but the news they bring is unimportant.

The Times of the 3d inst. states that the relations between the French and British governments were becoming hourly less friendly, on account of the Montpensier marriage question.

The Royal mail steamer Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 29th ult. at an early hour. Her news was looked for with the greatest anxiety, by the merchants and speculators in cotton and breadstuffs. The latter were somewhat disappointed at the more favorable accounts respecting the cotton crop, and the abundance and low prices of all kinds of breadstuffs in the American markets.

Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States, arrived at Long's Hotel in London, with his lady and family, Oct. 31. Mr. B. went out in the Great Western, which left New York Oct. 3.

The unfortunate steamer Great Britain still remains on the sands in Dundrum Bay. Mr. Mackintosh, an American, has concluded an agreement with her owners to get her off, and this gentleman is now making arrangements with Capt. Hosken for that purpose. They both proceeded to Dundrum Bay on the 2d inst.

BOSTON WATER WORKS.

The Water Commissioners have closed contracts for 4500 tons of iron pipe, of different dimensions, to be delivered in equal monthly instalments during the next summer, from March to October inclusive.

These contracts are made with five highly respectable and substantial houses, on the following terms, viz: for the 30 inch, 24 inch and 20 inch pipes, with Messrs. Cyrus Alger & Co. of Boston, and the West Point Foundry, in equal quantities, at \$47 50 per ton. For the 16 and 12 inch pipe, with Mr. Leonard Fuller of Boston, at \$47 per ton; and for the 6 inch and 4 inch pipe, with Messrs. A. M. & B. W. Jones and Messrs. Colwell & Co. both of Philadelphia, in equal quantities, at \$45 per ton—each contract to include the required proportions of curved and branch pipe, and the whole to be delivered in Boston. There were 22 offers, including 2 from Great Britain.

The Water Commissioners have purchased several millions of bricks, a part of which are already delivered along the line of the aqueduct, and they are daily making purchases from kilns made in the vicinity, and of bricks brought from the eastward.

We understand it is their intention to procure a sufficient quantity during the present autumn, to ensure the regular prosecution of the work on the whole line, from the earliest period at which it can commence in the spring, until further supplies can be furnished, of the manufacture of the next season.

Before the opening of the season, proposals will be invited by public advertisement, for the masonry, in sections. A single contract has been made, on which the work is commenced, by way of specimen. This commencement is in West Needham. The work will probably be soon suspended by the cold weather.—[Boston Advertiser.]

A letter from Monterey, from James A. Jackson, a Washington volunteer in the Baltimore 'billion, describing the late battle, says:—

I was almost thirsted to death; and upon casting a disconsolate look around me, I saw a poor fellow lying dead close by; I stooped down to see if there was any water in his canteen, and it was full; I took a drink, and swung the prize to my side. I soon passed another poor fellow, with both legs carried away; he had been thus wounded ever since morning, and was groaning and calling in a very feeble manner for water. I stooped to give him a draught, and he emptied my canteen. I had not got one yard from him, before a grape shot came and cut him in two—throwing little pieces of flesh and blood all over me.

I. O. F.—A new Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in this city on Wednesday evening last, entitled "FRATERNITY LODGE—No. 118." The ceremonies took place at the Hall of Essex Lodge in Lynde Place. The officers were installed as follows:—James Kimball, N. G.; Stephen Whitmore, Jr., V. G.; J. F. Worcester, Secretary; Thomas H. Lefavour, Treasurer. It appears that there are now 118 Lodges in Massachusetts. The number of members of the order in the United States is about age hundred thousand.—Gaz.

We are informed, (and fear it may be true,) that Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had an attack of paralysis yesterday forenoon, in the street, in Boston.—Gaz.

Principles.

Our fathers branded him as a traitor, who sacrificed his principles to his interest. And if there is a living to-day, who perpetrated that deed in '76, score years and ten' has not proved a sufficient time to wipe the stain from his polluted brow. Yonder Monument tells you at what a festival Whig principles were adhered to and sustained in days of our fathers; and those very stones which weep blood, should the fellow citizens of the ever here prove recreant. Perhaps some spirit of sign, growth might be found to do the deed, and tempt to lead others astray; but, for a son of the to be found so far fallen from the high-souled principles of his sires, would give him an Arnold name consign his name to oblivion. What mean those ures cut in deep gashes on yon Monument's side? They are the names of Men. They are *Statesmen*. Not only sentinels of liberty, but sentinels of principles which won that liberty. They point you to deep wounds of the living men—to that trickling crimson current, which was their life-blood, and price paid by them to establish that liberty, and gain those principles. Should those principles, as I have said, such a cost, ever waver here, those names would take the form of life—their eyes shining from Corner to Corner, demanding, Whence is this defection in duty? what selfish, sordid soul dared thus to blast the reputation of the place of nativity?

Can it be that it is no longer a problem, with multitude of the Whigs of Danvers, when principle and self-interest come in contact, which of the shall receive their homage? The election is over. The results are passing through the minds of the people, leaving on them all, its pitiable record. Whig is the friendly hand broad enough to place over a blundered, blotted, shameful page of our history, hide it from posterity.

Let us not despair. Although there is chaff amongst the wheat, still there is much wheat remaining. The original stalks are not yet all dead. 1846, at the polls on that day, several old men: one, a very aged man, whose hoary steps, on that trying day, the sad events of which have been so patriotically recorded by their fellow citizens, led him to the battle of Lexington; there his comrades fell; he still survives, to attest to the value of Whig principles, striving by his example to perpetuate the bonds of brotherhood, in his long cherished home, among the generations away down the lane of life, that they might be persuaded to suffer even more than to sacrifice principle. It was not him, I trust, was no son or descendant of his, who should be to waver for a moment, under these circumstances. Let principle triumph, though self-interest suffer. For the sixty-ninth time that old veteran deposited his vote in the ballot box of his native town, for Whig Governor. He says, 'Let us have Whigs to govern glorious old Massachusetts and her laws, while I live, and ever after if you wish prosper.'

Let not the holy trust that he and the like of are so sacredly delivering to our hands, be thus trampled upon. Their warning voices will die upon our ears. Their tottering steps will cease to bear them to the polls, and their ready pen will soon fail of their persuasive eloquence, word and in deed, to keep them back from their career of rashness and ruin. Ponder, friends! See if Whig principles are worth preserving. They supported our fathers under the most trying circumstances. They raised old Massachusetts to her elevated position among her sister States, and if not abused, they will, under God, protect and shelter all who put their trust in them.

UNION AND STRENGTH.

For the Country.

Salem and Andover Railroad. Mr. Editor,—I see by the papers that the Eastern Railroad has various projects for accommodating country trade. One is through North Danvers to town direct—another is through Topsfield and Boxen to Methuen—another through Topsfield, Boxen and Georgetown to Methuen—another through North Reading to Lowell—another through South Reading to Lowell. We suspect, from appearances that South Reading is their favorite project, as they have stop work between the North and South Parishes of Danvers.

We are inclined to think that the country people are not quite so verdant as to be sucked in by the movements. The project for a road through South Reading, and from thence to Lowell, will of course be opposed by the Boston and Lowell road, with its power; as it gives a parallel road from Lowell to Boston, against the privileges given that road in charter. A LOOKER ON.

A COLD WINTER COMING. Christmas day being on a Friday this year, says the Mirror, and we are to have faith in an ancient ballad hard winter is expected. The ballad runs thus;

"Yf Crysmas day on the Fryday be,
The fyrste of winter harde shall be,
With froste and snowe and with flode,
But the laste ends thereof ye goods."

Professor Schenkein, the reputed inventor of the "Gun Cotton," has transmitted a specimen of that article to the President of the U. S. in sealed packet, with an admonition that it opened only in his presence. It is said that the packet also contains some hints in relation to the mode of preparing the death dealing article. And it is estimated that 200,000 bales cotton will be required for this purpose. The will tend to enhance the price of cotton somewhat.

SANTA ANNA.—As Santa Anna did not succeed in obtaining the two millions from Mr. Polk, he was supplied himself by seizing a *coche* on the way to the coast with that amount, and we really think that the Administration owe a deep debt of gratitude to Senator Davis for killing the bill, as otherwise Mr. Polk would have had the whole world laughing at him, and having given Santa Anna the money to arm and equip his army to fight against us, which would have been the application of it, had been paid over to him.—N. O. Bulletin.

The great Webster dinner, in Philadelphia, comes off early in December, at the Museum.

TIT FOR TAT. The editor of the Albany Herald says that he once knew a widow who cut out her own daughter in the graces of a lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this mean, unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's father (of whom he was the only heir), and accordingly married him, and had children; to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onondaga county.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS. The Whig successes in the recent State elections, have resulted in the election of 74 Whigs to 59 Democrats to the next Congress, in the place of 47 Whigs and 76 Democrats who represent the same districts in the present Congress.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.
Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
 Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases, of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary; for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work, especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work, and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquids of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, which are known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets, and a variety of cases of similar magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not far from perfect in execution from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.
 Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
 S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
 Aug. 15.

Hints for the Warm Season.
 THE wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, and taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, General debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of the

Rheumatism.
 and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine
 now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints
 are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.
 It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,
 because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.
 In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
 and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a new cure should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
 BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
 Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence where he has been both in the same building. He can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Supernumerary Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer a Truss himself 25 cents. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Dr. Sweeney and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's; Dr. Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Sinker's Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.
 From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
 Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.
 From Dr. Greene, Boston.
 I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
 Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston. The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus with great skill, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
 Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
DR. J. A. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
 SALEM.
 WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior establishment. He is so rendered His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
 A GOOD assortment of Gambroons, checked Casimeres, Woolenets, Mou de Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Flannels, &c. suitable for children wear. Just received by
 M. T. DOLE.
 may 30

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.
 WM. ARCHER, Jr.
 April 4.

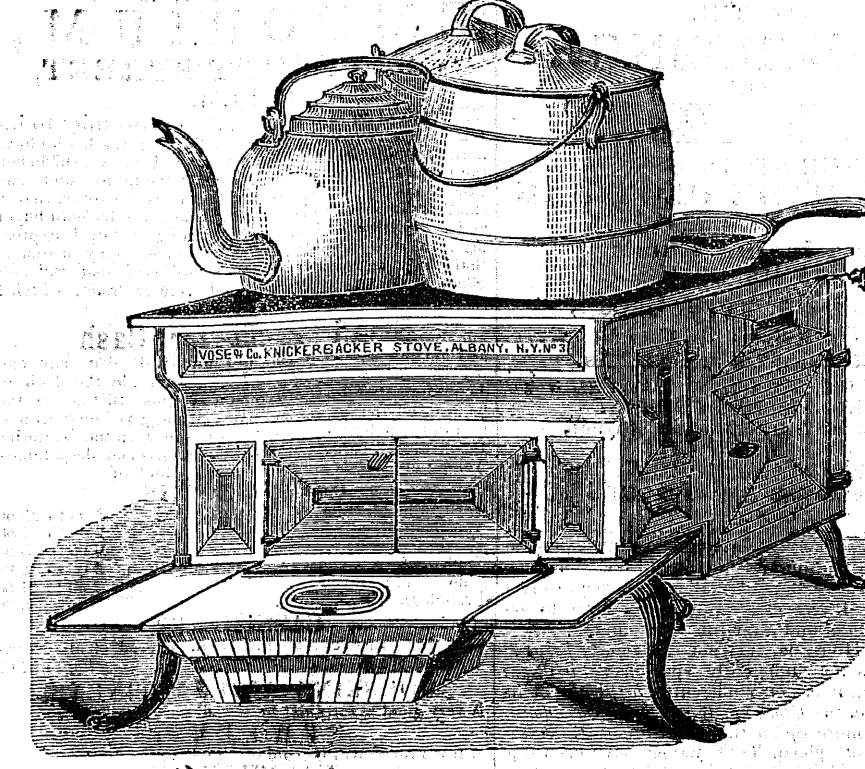
FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
 J. & H. HALE,
 215 Essex street.
 Sept. 12

LEIGH COAL.
 JUST received a Cargo of excellent quality suitable for Furnaces, or Stoves, for sale by
 JOHN DIKE,
 27 Water street, Salem.
 aug 29

ASHLAND HALL.
 This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to
 CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.
Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
 LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)
 All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.
 Goods handled with care.
 S. F. TOWN
 April 19, 1845.

CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS. The Scholar, the Jurist, the Artist; the Philanthropist. An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, Aug 27, 1846; just published and for sale by
 W. & S. B. IVES.
 Sept 26

J. & H. HALE
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
 HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,
Agricultural Tools and Ploughs,
 PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICITION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,
 Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
 WINDOW GLASS,
 CAMP FURNACE,
 CAMP LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
 Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
 HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
 Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
 BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
 Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails,
 Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
 No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
 march 15



WINTER IS COMING
 AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of
STOVES,
 of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:
 Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
 The NEW ENGLAND Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Halfway. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
 We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,
 among which are the following:
 Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
 (Second Door East from the Market.)
 SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS
 WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable **CABINET FURNITURE,** which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses; Fancy Boxes, a great variety, Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
 J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
 Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
 For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.
 Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set.
 Furniture repaired and re varnished.
 J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.
 may 30

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.
 The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the soundest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best experience of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful. Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 956 policies. The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital. Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843. Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, William Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts. President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$22 50 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 21th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15.00. A creditor may frequently give himself additional security by his debt by insuring his debtor's life. One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent. Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now. Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
 W. D. NORTHEED.
 Danvers May 28, 1846.

Watch and Clock Repairing.
 THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at
 No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
 for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.
 N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.
 South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

SHEET LEAD.—A new supply just received.—Dimension Lead furnished to order.
 ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
 207 Essex street, Salem
 aug 1

SOMETHING NEW AT
Bowdoin's Daguerrotype Rooms
 289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.
 M^r. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has recently disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has furnished his rooms with the new improved German Instruments, in connection with other valuable improvements in the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for public exhibition. M^r. B.'s long experience in the business, the improvement, means now making, and the convenience of his rooms (having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will be spared to give satisfaction. Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every variety of Frames, Lockets, Cases, etc. Gold Lockets kept for sale. Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day
 Salem, may 2

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
 Office No. 208 Essex St.
 THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.
 J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
 A. Brooks, Sec'y.
 may 20 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.



THOMAS TRASK,
 Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,
 KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of
SADDLES AND HARNESSSES.
 of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice. T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as be found at any other establishment. A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
 Danvers, June 7, 1845.

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
 ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Trains leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.
 For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 P.M.
 Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.
 Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
 Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.
 Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.
 And for Boston,
 From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
 Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and 1 4-4 P.M.
 Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
 Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.
 Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, 12 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.
 *Or on their arrival from the East.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
 Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.M. 2, 4, 13-4, 6 1-2 P.M.
 Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M. 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.
JOHN KINSMAN,
 oct 17 Master of Transportation

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, will leave Danvers, in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:
 Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.
 " " 8 3-4 " " " 9 1-2
 " " 9 3-4 " " " 11
 " " 11 1-4 " " " 1
 " " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3
 " " 2 3-4 " " " 4
 " " 4 1-2 " " " 5
 " " 5 1-2 " " " 6 1-2
 " " 6 1-2 " " " 8
 For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shattuck's store in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.
 Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.
 Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on request.
 SYMONDS & TEELE,
 oct 17

PERIODICALS.

M^r. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Periodicals, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—
 Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
 Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
 Columbian 3 00
 Artisan's Monthly Magazine 3 00
 New York Illustrated 3 00
 Democratic Review 3 00
 Whig 5 00
 Eclectic Magazine 5 00
 Lady's National Magazine 2 00
 Sears' Pictorial 2 00
 Little's Living Age 6 00
 Knickerbocker, New York 5 00
 New England Family Magazine 1 50
 Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
 Family Circle 1 00
 Symbol, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00
 Lady's Garland 1 00
 The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
 Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
 Christian Parlor Magazine 3 00
 Law Reporter 7 00
 New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
 Mother's Magazine 1 00
 Assistant 1 00
 New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
 Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00
 Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50
 He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
 Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Striker's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Messenger, Emporium, Monitor, National Era, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine. M^r. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,
 NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
 IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
 melch 29

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,
 No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.
MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, &c. all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Stone on reasonable terms.
 Persons in want of any of the above articles GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than they can from those who go prowling through the country, paying off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge either stock or business.
 may 5

POOLE & STEDMAN,
 MAKERS OF
TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.
 For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward.
 No. 24 St. Peter Street.
 SALEM.
 Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is solicited.
 S. A. POOLE,
 G. B. STEDMAN

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WAR
ROOMS, [Near the Museum]
 159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.
ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the war house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where he will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and Fringed Shades, Cushions, Corals, Tassels, Fringed Window Curtains, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestries of ladies, in elastic and elegant frames, &c. Carpets of every description made up.
 Essex street, April 25, 1846.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
 Office in Feltzer's (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Excellence, Lengths just imported and for sale by
 oct 21 J. & H. HALE

DANVERS COURIER:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1846.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

The official return of votes given in the Second District, for Representative to Congress, is as follows:

Whole number,	9282
Daniel P. King has	4536
George W. Dike has	2773
Lemuel Gott	1261
Increase H. Brown,	563
All others have	51

The Majority against Mr. King is eleven, and there is no choice.

Thus the Whigs of this Congressional District, have failed to elect their Representative, by the remissness of twelve of their number, who neglected to go to the polls. How many are there in this very town, who call themselves good Whigs, but who now have to reproach themselves for not attending to their high political duties on the day of the election? We think they must by this time have felt the responsibility of their position, and that they will not again put the voters of the District to the trouble and inconvenience of a third trial. There is no need of this. We are strong in our numbers, in the popularity of our candidate, and the soundness of our principles. It has been our fault that we have felt too strong, and depended too much upon the prevalence of Whig principles in the District, as if they could be sustained without strong and continued effort. It must be recollected that there are four Richmonds in the field—and Mr. King has had unlike any of his colleagues who have been candidates, the opposition of three parties. It is true there is no possible chance of success with two either of the opposing candidates, and their only hope is to defeat an election and put the people to the trouble of repeated trials, when they know their own cause is a desperate one. This state of things calls loudly upon all true Whigs to redouble their efforts, and show at the coming trial that they can carry in their candidate by an overwhelming majority. The Governor has assigned Monday, the 28th of December next for a second trial in this and the Fourth Districts.

THANKSGIVING.

"We are all here;
Father, mother,
Sister, brother,

All who hold each other dear:
Each chair is filled—we're all at home,
To-night let no cold stranger come.
It is not often thus, around
Our old, familiar hearth, we're found.
Bless, then, the meeting and the spot;
For once be every care forgot.
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour.
We're all—all here."

The recurrence of another of these New England Festivals so gladdening to the hearts of many thousands of families, whose scattered members at this anniversary seek to meet again around the family board, ought to awaken in all, those feelings of gratitude and charity so appropriate to the season. What a blessing to the poor, who are at this time relieved, temporarily at least, from want and privation from the bounty of their more fortunate neighbors and how doubly blessed to those whom Providence has so provided with the good things of life, that they can act as almoners of this bounty, in making the hearts of the widow and orphan to leap with joy. It is by such acts of attachment to our suffering brethren whom we have seen, that we can best shew our love to God whom we have not seen. Alas—how many there are who do not sufficiently regard their wealth as a gift from God, as means of doing good and not to be hugged and hoarded for selfish uses.

How pure and holy ought to be the feelings with which we should cluster around the family hearth, and more especially so when one who formerly graced that circle is missed from the social board! How sad to miss that countenance which was wont to shed its gentle radiance on the bright scenes of this joyful holiday. The voice whose kindly tones fell like music on our ears, is hushed, the hand we grasped is still and in many, very many family circles, its members may say, in the words of the gifted poet whose lines we have quoted above—

"We're not all here!
Some are away—the dead ones dear,
Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour to guileless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
Looked in, and thinned our little band:
Some, like a night-flash, passed away,
And some sat lingering, day by day.
The quiet grave-yard—none lie there;
And cruel ocean has its share—
We're not all here."

The Lyceum.

It will be seen by the Notice in our advertising columns that Hon. CALVIN CUSHING, is to lecture on Mexico. The high standing and reputation of the Lecturer, the interesting nature of the subject at the present moment, and the fact that Mr. Cushing travelled through the Mexican territory on his return from his mission to China, will combine to make this Lecture worthy the attention of all who would wish to be informed in relation to that people with whom our country is now at war. There are to be no evening tickets sold, yet we think the seats will be well filled by the holders of season tickets which may be obtained at the usual places. We hope the audience will be at the hall at an early hour.

Our new Dress.

We are unable to appear to-day with our new type and head, as was announced last week, having been disappointed by the engraver, who did not perform his part of the work until it was too late to obtain a stereotype plate for use this week. We have however made such arrangements as will enable us next week to fulfil our engagements.

School District No 1.

On Friday evening of last week, an exhibition at the principal school in this district, took place under the direction of its teacher, H. P. Andrews. The school room on this occasion was tastefully decorated with evergreen and appropriate mottoes. At an early hour the large room was densely thronged, and we are sorry to learn that numbers were obliged to go away, not being able to gain admittance. Probably not half of those in the room were able to obtain seats, yet under these unfavorable circumstances the exercises were listened to with much attention and apparent interest.

The exercises consisted of dialogues and recitations of single pieces, both original and select, by the pupils of the higher classes, who all acquitted themselves exceedingly well, especially if we consider that they had but a little more than a week to make preparation. The Introductory exercise was an appropriate original piece, spoken with much distinctness and grace by one of the younger girls. Another original piece, entitled "Pocahontas," was recited with fine effect, and elicited the warmest commendation. The same may be said of the recitation of that beautiful poem of Charles Sprague, "We are all here," which had on this occasion an echo accompaniment. Also the "Missionary," and the "Old Clock," whose measured dicking hushed the audience to a profound silence. Of the dialogues, the two original ones of "Novel Reading" and the "Indian Doctor," were well sustained in all their parts, the latter by boys and the former by two of the larger girls. There were also several other dialogues spoken by younger pupils in a creditable manner, and single pieces among which we might name "The Hours" and a beautiful original poem entitled, "And such is life."

We might go on and particularize until we had enumerated all the exercises, but suffice it to say that the whole evening's performances were highly creditable to the pupils and their gifted and accomplished teacher. At the close of the exercises, J. W. Proctor, Esq. at the request of those near him, expressed in behalf of the auditors, the high gratification that had been experienced at the appearance of the school and their appreciation of the efforts of the instructor.

Thus ended this exhibition of pupils in a common district school, and if such occasions are considered necessary at the close of every term in an Academy, why cannot they be useful here? Besides the more obvious benefit to the scholars, it is well to entice the parents occasionally into the school room to witness the attainments of their children. We wish that such exhibitions might take place in all our schools, especially if they are so conducted, like the one we are speaking of, as to convey and impress a sound moral influence on the auditors.

It is to be regretted that owing to want of time the audience could not be gratified with an exhibition of the Philosophical and School Apparatus which has been furnished by the liberality of some individuals in the District, and which has been found highly useful in illustrating various subjects of study to the scholars. We hope some opportunity will soon supply this omission.

Temperance.

During the last few months, a series of Lectures has been delivered in this village, at the request of the officers of the "Danvers Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society," commencing with an Address by Asahel Huntington, Esq., which was delivered in Upton's Hall—and followed by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. I. Alden Putnam, Rev. Mr. Field, and on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Appleton, at the Unitarian Church. The interest in this subject appears to increase, if we may judge from the increase of numbers at each successive lecture; the two last have been delivered to very large audiences. The different speakers from first to last, seem to have had different and sometimes opposite views in relation to the great subject, both in regard to the causes which hinder its advancement and the means of promoting its progress.

The Boston Post publishes a list of disasters which have happened to the vessels engaged in the Marblehead fisheries, during the past season, by which it appears that ten or eleven schooners have been wrecked, and sixty-five men and boys have lost their lives. The number made widows by this calamity, is forty-three, and 151 children fatherless.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Marblehead, says:—"This community is at present in the midst of painful, boding suspense—I might say deep grief—hope has almost sickened into despair, on account of the number of fishing schooners belonging to this place, which have been sent out on the Grand Banks since May last, and which should have been in about this time, with 'good freights'. It is known that many of these were dreadfully torn and scattered in the late September gale."

CONSECRATION.—The new Episcopal Church, at the new city of Essex, was on Thursday last, consecrated by Bishop Eastburn.

Gloucester Rail Road.

We understand that this public improvement is going on with its usual rapid progress and that the Engineers think it probable if the Directors of the E. R. Road think it advisable and the Gloucester people think it desirable, and if nothing happens to prevent, that sometime next year an additional wheelbarrow will be put on the route. If this should take place and if rail road iron in the market is not too hard and locomotives are sufficiently buoyant, we may have reason to expect that the railroad will be finished as soon as it is completed.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal has been visited by a boy named Stephen Bennett, from Wells, Me, who is 9 years old, and weighs 152 lbs. 8 ounces. He has a brother 13 years old, who weighs 134 pounds, and a sister 6 years old, who weighs 51 pounds.

It is rumored that Col. Benton is coming out strongly in favor of Mr. Polk's measures, and the reason given, is the appointment of his son-in-law (as it has leaked out) Lieut. Col. Fremont, to be Governor of California.

SMOKING.—According to the Worcester Transcript, the ladies in that town are getting along very fast. One of them was seen lately promenading the streets in company with a gentleman, puffing away at a cigar, just as though she loved it and 'nothing else.'

'Taking in the Flats.' We see by the published proceedings of the City government of Salem that they have given to the Essex Railroad Corporation all the 'Flats' on the line of their route within the limits of the city. This act of the city of Salem not only shews the immense power and influence of Railroad Corporations but is calculated to arouse the indignation of all true lovers of liberty who deem it to be sinful to hold property in man.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. The Salem Observer learns that the friends of this fugitive slave in England have raised the sum of \$750 which has been brought to this country in the Acadia, to be sent to his former master, that he may not be forcibly taken back to bondage by the slaveholders.

Douglass was the occasion of a curious scene, which occurred at a public meeting in London a short time since, and is illustrative of the difference of opinion there and in this country with regard to colored persons. It is stated that a Dr. Collier from New York, arose to address the meeting in defence of slave holders, and insisted, when referring to Frederick Douglass, on styling him 'that colored man, Douglass.' The audience at this were highly indignant, and rising en masse, demanded that he should say 'Mr. Douglass,' or to take his seat. The doctor positively refused to comply, and in consequence was obliged to take his seat, as they refused to hear him except on this condition.—Salem Gaz.

For the Courier.

Mr. Editor.—In your last paper you allude to an "interesting fact," learned from the Philadelphia Inquirer, viz. "that by reference to the debates of the convention that formed the constitution, it was found, that the 4th of March in every fourth year, would not fall on Sunday for the period of 300 years; and it was on that account selected by that body as the inauguration day."

This may be an "interesting fact," as it would be a wonderful fact, but for the simple fact, that it is a false fact. For the fact is, if figures do not lie (and perhaps I may say, they are the only created things, that have ever, and will ever prove true) the fourth of March, instead of not falling on Sunday for the space of 300 years from the adoption of our constitution; actually falls on that day, during that long period, no less than nine times, to wit: in 1821, 1849, 1877, 1917, 1945, 1973, 2013, 2041 and 2069, and thence forever after, in every year when the Dominical letter is G. and in no other year, so long as what is termed the "new style" shall exist as the basis of our chronology, and this is sufficiently accurate to need no revision for many centuries to come.

This being the fact, perhaps he who made this important discovery, which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, will discover his error—if not before—when our next President is inaugurated into office, as that event will either take place on Sunday, or will not take place on the 4th of March—for figures say that the 4th of March, 1849, must fall on Sunday.

Boston, Nov. 4th, 1846. SOLAR CYCLE.

For the Courier.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

The lecture on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, before this Institution, was delivered by CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., of Boston. The subject was the employment of Time. It was an excellently written, and delivered production, evincing not only an able intellect, but a well read mind, stored with valuable facts and useful knowledge. A large audience gave the speaker its undivided attention, and departed well satisfied with the entertainment and instruction of the evening. Mr. SUMNER is well-known to the people of Massachusetts, as a free and eloquent advocate of Human Rights, and his lecture needs no higher eulogy than to say of it,—It was well worthy its author.

Among the bills found by the Grand Jury yesterday, we understand, was one against Mr. Daniel E. Sicks, Member of Assembly elect, for stealing. Also, one against Michael Walsh, another Member elect, for libel.—[N. Y. Tribune.

For the Courier.

A Visit to the Tomb of Washington.

It was one of those delightful autumnal mornings, towards the latter part of the last month, just as the sun was touching its golden tints upon the spires and other lofty objects of the old city of Alexandria, that we stepped into a hackney coach and ordered our black postillion to drive with all the speed he was capable of obtaining from his sleek looking, well fed beast, to Mount Vernon. The first mile, we rolled over a smooth road with tolerable despatch—congratulating each other upon our ride, the beauties of the morning bland and mild as the Indian summer of New England, the object of our morning tour, &c; but soon our coach became very restless and uneasy, laboring and heaving like a steamer after leaving the smooth and unruffled waters of the river, and riding upon the mighty waves of old ocean—tossing us from side to side until we were obliged in order to save our hats to take them off and confine them upon a vacant seat. I hallooed to Snowball to know if he had not missed the road; 'No sar, dis be all de road dar be to Mount Vernon, right or wrong—and dis be de best end on't too, sar,' said he. After hearing of the miserable state of the Virginia roads, we began to think we should not suffer for want of exercise to create an appetite for the breakfast we were to partake of on our return to Alexandria. After two hours hard traveling, we arrived at the outer gate of the premises once occupied by Washington,—a distance of nine miles. The scenery upon the road was neither wild or sublime—occasionally as we ascended some hill, we could see in the distance the seats of the planters, scattered among the hills, and also the huts of the slaves as they spotted the plantations. This gate was a large quarter of a mile from the Mansion. Upon each side stood a small hut occupied by slaves.—An old negro who had withstood the storms of some seventy or eighty winters, came out to perform a duty which to all appearances she had long been accustomed to—that of opening the gate to visitors—with her gentle courtesy turned her face up to the window of the coach, expecting as a matter of course, some small pittance from all strangers who passed her gate. We rode about half way to the Mansion, but finding the carriage road so bad we preferred some different exercise, and sent the boy back to the gate to await our return. Following around this serpentine path, we soon came in sight of the beautiful river Potomac—calm and placid as a lake, its waters only disturbed by the paddles of steamers, as they glide along upon its bosom to and from Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. Keeping the path a little further, we entered the old gate-way, around which were a number of small cabins resembling the corn barns, hen houses, &c. of a farmer's barn yard. As we approached the main house, we passed a long row or block of low brick buildings, which as we were informed by an aged slave, were built by the General for slave houses, but have long since been abandoned by them, and now roofless and much dilapidated, are converted into pens for cattle and swine. Still further on, the great yard in rear of the Mansion, was mostly enclosed by comfortable houses of small size, which the slaves now improve.—We now walked around this venerable House of Washington. Although simple in structure, it is pleasant and delightful in location—standing upon one of the most lovely spots in the world,—facing that noble river, and taking the eye of every passer-by upon its waters, who gaze upon the spot with a reverence natural to the feelings of every American; and even foreigners look upon it with the respect due that great man. The house stands upon a gentle swell of land fronting the river: it was formerly painted white, but the paint as all other parts of the premises, bears marks of the ravages of that fell destroyer, Time. The piazza, extends the whole length of the front, about one hundred feet, and is almost surrounded with trees of heavy growths of oak, locust and pine. After satisfying ourselves around the house, we took a narrow foot-path leading down some twenty rods, then entering a pasture through an old gate way on our right, just on the skirt of a pine wood, we came to the simple and humble tomb of George and Martha Washington. This tomb is of brick and nearly one hundred feet deep from the old garden wall to the front; the only inscription is chiseled into a small marble slab and set in the brick work over the gate way entering the tomb:—

"Within this enclosure rest the remains of
Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON."
About twelve feet from the front is a partition, in which is an iron door enclosing the family vault; and without the partition, enclosed in front by an open-work iron gate, stand the marble sarcophagi,—one upon each side. On the right, sleeps the great and good Washington; and on the left, his worthy consort—Martha Washington.—But to describe the emotions of my bosom while leaning upon that gate, would be the very height of absurdity: I was carried back in imagination to the early history of our beloved country—to the severe workings of that great mind in its dark and perilous hours—I could see in that care-worn countenance, the deep anxiety for his almost forlorn followers in their desperate situation, when pressed upon by a powerful and far superior force,—but to use the language of one more competent to do justice to this subject, and who visited the same spot,—"Who can analyze his feelings as he stands before that sepulchre? Who can tell the story of his associations, or do justice with his pen or with his tongue to the emotions which the memories of the past awaken there?—The history of a whole country is overpowering him at once—its struggles—its darkness—its despair—its victories rush upon him—its gratitude—its glory—and its loss pass before him—and in a moment he lives through an age of interest and wonder." While lost in the deep reverie of these reflections, my friend left me to roam on some other part of the ground. On looking around and finding myself alone, I could hardly realize that I was standing by the tomb of Washington—the very name of which strikes a thrill into the heart of every true American. The morning was beautiful in the extreme—not a cloud to obscure the full rays of the glorious sun as they were shed upon the locust growing from the very mound of earth beneath which rests the good man. The leaves too, touched by the autumnal frost, were silently dropping upon this sacred spot. Here in this secluded valley, while looking upon the grave of this great man, my mind was carried over the water, and dwelt upon the ostentation, vain show and gaudy trappings, at the tombs of many of the unworthy kings of

the old world; and although undoubtedly others would have been the spot of Washington, had he made any choice, yet I could not claim to myself,—Here in hidden obscurity the great savior of his country—the way to who is only marked by a rude hard beaten foot-path many pilgrims who go hither to look upon the grave of their country's Father. All this might have been choice of Washington, had he made a selection consistent with the boasted pride, the power of this great nation,—acknowledging their weighty to the hero and christian who sleeps under the bangles of pomp or gaudy show, on the his own wood, where nature alone sheds the halo over his grave—a country which owes its prosperity to this great and good man? We had all of interest about the place, and at my friend's left the tomb, and we wended our way back to where we found our black boy enjoying the beautiful morning in gambles with the slaves. We into our coach, and about noon reached Alexandria a good appetite for our breakfast.

ANODYNE COMPOUND. The successful use of this newly discovered means of relief, continues to give the medical profession and the public increased confidence in its efficacy. The week past has been marked by the distressing occurrence of two cases of injury to our neighborhood by railroad cars, attended with the loss of limb. On Thursday afternoon an Irish girl, about sixteen years of age, the cars of the Eastern Railroad at Lynn the purpose of proceeding to Ipswich, arriving at Wrentham Depot, she left the supposing she had reached her place of nation, and did not discover her mistake until the train was starting, when she endeavored to step on board again; but, falling, she passed over one of her arms, crushing it elbow. It was amputated near the shoulder by Dr. A. L. Peirson, of this city, the being rendered insensible to pain by bread Dr. Morton's anodyne compound, administered by Dr. Fisk. The effect lasted but a few minutes, during which time the operation was completed and the patient put in bed. Recovering from the effects of the anodyne, the attendants she had suffered no pain but had been asleep and thought she was reaping hook in her hand, and heard a like sawing wood. No bad consequences followed the use of the article.

The other case was that of an unfortunate townsman, Mr. William A. Osborn, son of Jonathan Osborn, who was badly injured Saturday forenoon, on the Essex Railroad, Danvers, near his own yard. He was endeavoring to turn his horse and wagon from track as the locomotive was approaching, unfortunately put his own foot over the rail, that the wheels passed over it, crushing the lower part of his leg so badly as to require amputation below the knee. The same anodyne was administered to him with the same effect, rendering him perfectly insensible to pain of the operation. Before he was removed to his bed, after the operation was finished, he waked up from his trance, perfectly ignorant that his leg had been amputated, and greatly surprised that this had been done. He said that he suffered no pain in the operation and found in his praise of the discovery. The amputation was performed by Dr. A. Peirson, and the anodyne was administered under the direction of Dr. Fisk, who has obtained the patent for this County, and uses it in forming his operation in Dental Surgery.—Salem Gazette.

Representatives. On Monday, the whigs elect two members to the General Court from Lowell, from Charlestown, one from Somerville, one from Wrentham, and one from Orleans. In Marblehead the locos had again the advantage of failing in attempt to elect their candidates, although they the polls open till 8 o'clock,—perhaps for the reason that a certain class of people are said to love darkness rather than light. In Wrentham, Edmund Kimball, whig; Newbury, no choice; Gloucester, no choice. Salem Gazette.

Interesting to Shoemakers. We have seen an advertisement by Jonathan Russell last-maker, in Ch. street, which is of considerable importance to shoemakers. He has succeeded in making a stretcher which will stretch any or all parts of a boot or shoe simply turning a screw. The screw, by acting on a lever in a boot tree, will stretch the instep, or leg of a boot just as may be desired. It is great and decided improvement over all the inventions of the kind which have yet been used in the trade. Specimens of it have been left at the Franklin Institute, where those particularly interested may have opportunity of examining them.—Phil. Ledger.

A CURIOUS APPLE. A correspondent of the Rochester Daily Advertiser, in discoursing of agricultural matters, gives the following description of an apple:

"I have lately found one apple which is a great curiosity. It is sweet and sour in different portions. Often there are four streaks of yellow skin from the stem to the eye, which are sweet; others of green skin between them, which are quite yellow to the core, and the sour quite white. The tree has been grafted, and bears three or four different kinds of apples, which come to maturity from early July to late October, and the year has produced many bushels. A bushel of more have the curiosity mentioned. I have tried the apples and some are nearly all sweet, and some nearly all sour, but many have the curious formation stated above."

We copy from the Boston Times, the following epitome of highly important news from Mexico:

Tobasco Bombarded—Prizes Captured—Flag of Truce violated by the Enemy—Severe Retribution.—The City nearly destroyed—Foreign Consuls' houses only respected—Many of the inhabitants killed, &c. &c.

Gen. Scott, it is stated, has received permission to proceed to Mexico to take command of the army that is to attack Tampico. He left Washington Tuesday.

Novel Item. A solicitor who had been employed by a railway company, in England, on making out his bill, after enumerating all other ordinary items, added the following: 'To mental anxiety, item not contained in the above, £2000,' and it was paid without any demur.

INSTITUTE LYCEUM.
Lecture on **TUESDAY** evening next, at 7-1-2 o'clock, by Hon. **CALEB CUSHING**, of Newburyport. Subject—Mexico. Nov 28

MARRIAGES.
In this town, Nov. 22d, by Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. William W. Ransom and Miss Laura J. Edgerton. Nov. 21st, Mr. George Buxton and Miss Sarah Ann Latham. Nov. 26th, Mr. Stephen B. Brewster, and Miss Harriet A. Bennett all of this town.
By Elder H. K. Bryant, of Salem, Mr. Joseph Jenney, of Salem, to Miss Mary C. Miller, of this town.
In Salem, Mr. J. A. Hanson, of Boston, to Miss Emily R., daughter of P. L. Farnham, Esq. By Rev. Mr. Field, Mr. Almon B. Allard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Nancy Torra, of Salem.
In Beverly, Isaac Story, Jr., Esq., of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Bowen Woodbury, of Beverly.
In Boston, on Thanksgiving evening, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. Adams B. Lovvorne to Miss Mary O. daughter of J. K. Bickum, Esq., all of that city.
In Rumney, N. H., Mr. Amos Webster, of R., to Mrs. Dolly Bagley of Newbury, after a courtship of 50 years.

DEATHS.
In this town, (North Parish), 19th inst., ALBERT, son of Albert and Mary Spaulding, aged 16 years.
On Sunday last, Mrs. ANNA HOOPER, aged 82. It has fallen to the lot of comparatively few women, to have passed through a greater variety of trials, and to have gained strength from all. To have lived in straitened circumstances so successfully, as not only to have supported herself and educated well, a large number of children under them, but to have found means also of making herself a benefactor in sickness and in need to all who had the good fortune to be her neighbors. Sustained by the influence of the Christian religion, of which she was a professor, she bore with fortitude and resignation, the loss of a large number of her beloved children, several of whom died in the meridian of life and usefulness, and by a paralytic disease, the loss of health, the ability longer to bless mankind by her deeds of practical benevolence, and all the discomforts of an advanced age, she bore with existence, to a peaceful end. Where true worth is the standard of excellence, she will take rank among the noblest of her sex—among the blessed of her Father in heaven. May all who know her review her character and learn wisdom from her example.—(Com.)

At New Mills, 24th inst., FRANCIS E., eldest son of Ezekiel Dwinell, aged 16 years, 3 mos.
Seldom indeed, has the untimely grave closed over a youth of brighter genius and lovelier virtues. His judgment and skill in carved-work and penning work far in advance of his age, and many in mature life, learned much from that classic taste and beautiful symmetry, with which by his handiwork he had imitated many of the loveliest and most rare of nature's beauties. Yet, this alone was but a poor tribute to his memory. With a mind fond of study he had acquired a degree of intelligence which gave to his friends and associates an interest and pleasure in his society. Possessed of a modest and pleasant deportment, a kind and peaceful disposition, he gained in his brief existence many friends, who were endeared to him through life, and who will cherish his memory, long after time shall have dimmed his monument of art.

"Cold is that heart, in which were met
More virtues than could ever die,
The morning star of hope is set,
The sun adorns another sky," F.

He had been afflicted with a long and grievous illness, during which he uttered no word of complaint, but until his last hour, he manifested the utmost patience and resignation. To his parents he administered that consolation which seemed to belong to himself, and to all who visited him, he was cheerful and calm, and pleasant in his manner and speech. With an understanding beyond those of his own age, and a faith in God, and hope in heaven, which no earthly storm could shake, he was a worthy example to young and old. His spirit was brave and strong, but the frail tabernacle in which it resided was too weak, and it fled away. The body has gone to dust, the spirit is a crowned angel. The parents and friends of the deceased have not buried their hopes with the body of loved one,—they centre around him, who long a victim to pain and distress, has left them on the earth, and with the blest around the throne, freed from all sorrow and sadness, rejoices in an inheritance of bliss and ineffable felicity. Let the parents take comfort. Rest in hope on God. Be not afflicted, but rather rejoice.

"Deem not that they are best alone,
Whose days a peaceful tenor keep;
The God who loves our race has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep."

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears,
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are earnest of serene years." J. W. H.

In Salem, George, son of George and Jane Putnam, aged 4 years and 6 mos. Donora Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ducheau, aged 23 months.
In Roxbury, of typhus fever, Mr. BENJAMIN LEFAYOUB, of the firm of Fish & Lefavour, proprietors of the Norfolk House.

Steam Power and Room to Let.
FOR further particulars inquire of
JAMES M. SOUTHWICK,
Danvers Ferryman.
Nov 28

Great Bargains in Paper.
J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received 10 cases of the cheapest Letter Paper, ever offered for sale in this city. It consists of various prices and styles of beautiful Linen, Satin finished Papers—with slight imperfections, which affect the appearance, but not the quality. This lot of paper has been accumulating for 3 years, in one of the most extensive Paper Mills in New England, being selected from their best papers. It is now offered for sale at very low prices, and affords a rare chance to those who purchase a prime article, slightly imperfect, at a very low price. For sale by the case or ream as above—at the Book and Stationery Establishment—opposite the Mansion House, Salem.
Nov 27

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem.
Nov 28

GOLD PENCILS. Gold and Silver Pencils—a variety of patterns, just received and for sale very low for Cash, at 222 Essex street, Salem.
Nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

TABLE CUTLERY.—A fine selection of English and American Table Cutlery, just received and for sale low at 215 Essex street, Salem, by
J. & H. HALE.
Nov 27

HAY, of prime quality, just received by schooners Henrietta and Old Fellow, from Augusta, for sale by
JOHN DIKE,
27 Water street.
Nov 28

SKATES.—A large supply of common and Fancy Skates, some of very superior quality, for sale at low prices by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON.
Nov 28

BRITANNIA WARE.—Just received an invoice of Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, etc., comprising a great variety of patterns, which are offered very low for cash, at 222 Essex st.
Nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

NEW JUVENILES. Henry Langdon, by Mrs. N. Louisa P. Hopkins. The Departed Sisters, by J. A. Alden, D. D. Days of Boyhood—all with numerous neat engravings—50c each. Forty Years at Sea, or Adventures of Wm. Nevens, being an authentic account of his hardships, Narrow Escapes, &c. with illustrations, 37c. Just published and for sale by J. P. JEWETT & CO.
Nov 28

HOWARD TENT—No. 87—1. O. R.
The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 6-1-2 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall, No. 11 Park St.
A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.
WM. PRICE, C. R.
J. P. HAMILTON, Sec.
Nov 7

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.
Will meet at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, Thursday Evening, at 6-1-2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
JOHN MURPHY, R. C.
Nov 14

NOTICE.—The present units are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. "Spacious," it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the *Glory of Boston*, is to come down, and a larger, more spacious, and brilliant Establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: "Such as 'a superior Mart,' 'a princely Warehouse,' 'a vast Trading Area,' 'a Matchless Establishment,' 'a Theatre of Unbounded Trade,' 'a Stupendous Scheme,' 'an extensive Market,' 'a Triumphant Achievement,' 'a Sphere of extraordinary Operations,' 'an Unapproachable Wonder.'—Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1842, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for its extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.
G. W. SIMMONS,
Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to this present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drops, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., &c.
Oct 31.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of **HATS, CAPS,** and every description of **FUR GOODS,** will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.
Oct 10 W. M. SHUTE.

IF We would recommend to all those who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, or scrofulous humors, or any complaints that require a purifier of the blood, to procure a bottle of *Ransom & Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Pannica*, which is the best medicine now in use for the above complaints. It enters in its composition the strong Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, and Tomatoes, than which there are no better medicine for dispelling disease from the system. It is highly spoken of by the press and recommended by physicians as the best medicine now in use. It is manufactured by James Kidder, East Boston, and may be had of his Agents. See advertisement in another column. 2w July 18.

GOLD PENS.—For One Dollar and Seventy-five cents; a beautiful article for Ladies' use, with silver overpoint pencils and rings, and selling at the above low price, at the Bookstore of W & S B IVES, 232 Essex st.
Nov 28

FANCY SKATES. Just received 200 pairs of Fancy Skates, slightly damaged, for sale at a great discount from the usual prices. J & H HALE.
Nov 28

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of DENNIS W. BROWN, late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, victualer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MOSES BLACK, Jr.
Danvers, Nov 17, 1846.

AT NO. 2 ALLEN-BUILDING, (Southern entrance to the Post Office) may be found a fresh assortment of plain, ornamented and sentimental Cards, and Almanacs, in any variety, not the least of which is Brown's, containing a pocket memorandum for every day in the year, for only 10c.
Also—J. Allen's highly approved Vegetable Rheumatic Plaster, a sure cure for the Rheumatism, as undeniably facts have proved.
The following splendid Annuals, among others, will be received next week, viz:—Old Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Rose of Sharon, and May Flower.
Nov 14 S. DODGE.

IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
The Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of
Grover & Bolles' Superior Periscopic or Improved Periscopic Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and fine polish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight. Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aid for the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear.
Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold, Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.

STEWART'S DIARY, for 1847, or Daily Register for private Families, and persons of business, containing a blank leaf for every day in the year. Just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Salem.
Nov 14

COAL. COAL.
PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.
Also—**WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY,** for sale at low prices.
JOHN DIKE,
27 Water street.
Nov 14

ELEGANT New Style Britannia Tea Pots, this day received and selling low, by J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex St.
Nov 14

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall,"
THE STOCK OF **READY MADE CLOTHING** AND **Furnishing Goods** WILL BE **Closed Up Very Cheap,** AND AT GREAT SACRIFICE. **WHOLESALE TRADERS SHOULD LOOK TO THIS, PREVIOUS TO MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.**
Entrance No. 32 Ann Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.
Nov 7

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM,
NO. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM.

I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, who have patronized me so very liberally since I have established the *Cash System*, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that it is to you, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash.
As I am determined to suit and please all that may call if I can, and reduce my stock if possible, by the 15th of January next; I therefore hope that those that are in the habit of buying for money, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefits. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and despatch. Among my Goods are the following stock of **BROADCLOTHS.**

German black from American blue	\$2 00 to \$5 00
do black	2 00 to 4 50
English black and green, do blue Beaver	3 00 to 5 00
French Dressings,	2 50 to 4 50

CASSIMERES.
English, German and blue black and figured, of almost every kind, from 75c to \$2 00

DOESKINS AND SATINETTS.
A very good assortment to be sold very low.

TWEEDS.
A few Pieces will be sold at **COST.**
VESTINGS.
A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments.
Surtouts, Cloaks, Sacks, Pelotes, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests, all made well, of as good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston.

SHIRTS.
of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dickies, or without.

DRAWERS.
All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c.

GLOVES.
Buckskin, Ermanett, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c.

MITTS.
Buckskin, Wool, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Pocket, Silk and cotton; a very good assortment.

NECK STOCKS AND TIES.
An excellent assortment, and of very acceptable prices.

In addition to the above, I have very many articles usually found in a *Clothing and Furnishing Emporium*, not worth while to mention, which I shall sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere for *CASH*, and if you buy, and any article is not what it is represented, if you will return it, you shall be satisfactorily compensated, as I do not intend knowingly to misrepresent; and as I would not be thought a respecter of persons or people, I would call upon all in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead, Topsfield, Middleton, Rowley, Boxford, Wenham, Ipswich, Lynn and Saugus without enumerating the rest in this County. State the kind of goods, or pattern you desire, to give their *Money* co-operation in the good assortment that I now offer to you on the most reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS,
The only Proprietor of *Clothing Emporium*,
No 10 Front Street, Salem.
Oct 21, 1846

FLANNELS.
The subscriber has just received a good assortment of White, Red, Orange, Yellow and Black Flannels, of various widths and quantities; among them may be found the Ballard Vale Flannels extra heavy; Country All Wool, Shaker and Red Twilled Flannels; very heavy, for men's wear. Also Prettily Salted Flannels, for children; bleached and brown Cotton and Domestic Flannels, etc. For sale at low prices, by M. T. DOLE.
Nov 7

DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for Ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE.
Nov 7

ACCORDEONS for One Dollar. A very good article, 8 keyed, German, at the above low price. Also, a splendid assortment of French Accordeons, 8, 10 and 12 keyed, with or without the semitone, piano and lute. One very superior instrument, cost \$25 dollars, been used a short time for sale at 17 dollars, together with a great variety of Flutes, 1, 4 and 6 keyed, from 25 to 10 dollars. Violins from one dollar to 20. Clarinettons from 2 to 7 dollars. Flageolets; Guitars; Post Horns; Drums; Violoncellos; a large lot of fine Tambourines, from 50c to 3 dollars; Strings; Violin and Guitar Bridges; Rushing Tuning Forks, etc. A supply constantly on hand at the Book and Music Establishment of JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., opposite the Mansion House.
Nov 7

Periscopic Spectacles.
Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscopic Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.
WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.,
Essex st. Salem.
Oct 25

Dyeing and Cleansing.
The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if they are sent to the country style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Lace and Gauze Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleansed without injuring the fabric or color.
Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days.
Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL.
A. & J. C. BATCHELDER,
Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 1, 1846.

PUBLIC INVITATION.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.
RESPECTFULLY invite the public to examine their Fall Stock of **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,** purchased by "one of us," abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL, BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is. **The Largest in the City,** and embraces every desirable STYLE and FABRIC, in **SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAK STUFFS, LINENS, AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GINGHAMS, Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas, AND ALL MOURNING GOODS, Woollens, Flannels, Domestic, PLAIDS, EMBROIDERIES, AND ALL OTHER WHITE GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdks, Cravats,** IN SHORT, **EVERY THING IN THE DRY GOODS LINE,** excepting Needles, Pins, Tapes and Ribbons.

Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to customers. **UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.**
We have increased our sales to so large an amount that we are enabled to keep a **LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS,** AND TO **SELL THEM** at **UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES** AND ALL WHO HONOR US With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception, and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
LADIES' EXCHANGE,
No. 192 Washington Street, BOSTON.
Oct 21

INSTITUTE LYCEUM.
THE Seventh Course of Lectures before the Institute, will commence on **MONDAY** Evening Nov. 16th, at **UPTON'S HALL**, with a lecture by **FLETCHER WEBSTER**, of Boston.

Subject—China.
The following gentlemen have been engaged to lecture, during the season:
CHARLES SUMNER, CALEB CUSHING, EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, DR. J. V. C. SMITH, Rev. THOMAS B. FOX, Prof. C. B. HADDOCK.

The Committee have sent letters of invitation to other distinguished lecturers, from whom no reply has been yet received. Their names, if they accept, will be announced hereafter.
Tickets for the Course at **FIFTY CENTS** each, may be obtained at the stores of Dr. J. Shed, S. Proctor Jr. and at the Bookstore of S. Dodge.
Per order of Committee.

Danvers Oct 31, 1846. W. D. NORTHEAD, Chairman.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.
A **COURSE OF LECTURES** WILL BE delivered before the above Association, the ensuing Fall and Winter, at **CITIZEN'S HALL**, commencing Oct. 13th, with an Introductory Lecture, by **GEO. S. HILLARD**, Esq. of Boston.
Oct. 27th, Lecture by J. BATCHELDER Esq., of Lynn, on the subject of the Magnetic Telegraph; illustrated with an apparatus.
Nov. 10th, Lecture by **CHARLES T. SUMNER**, Esq. of Boston.
Nov. 24th, Lecture by **HENRY N. HUDSON**, Esq. of Boston.
Lectures during the course are expected from **Hon. HORACE MANN; Rev. THEODORE PARKER; Dr. J. V. C. SMITH;** and other distinguished Lecturers.
Tickets for the Course, 50 cents; single tickets, 12-1-2 cts.

Per order of the Committee, A. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.
New Mills, Oct 2, 1846.

TO LET.
A Tenement in Park street, Apply to J. ELLIOTT.
may 6

THE subscriber having removed his business to "Essex City," would request all those indebted to him, to call on A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., who will receive the same.
W. D. JOPLIN.
Danvers, Aug 8.

POCKET BOOKS.—An assortment of Calf Wallets and Pocket Books, just received and for sale at 222 Essex street.
JULY 4 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

A good TENEMENT for a small family to let.
Also—A good Front Shop, to let by JOSEPH SHED.
Oct 4

COAL. COAL.—PEACH MOUNTAIN
Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal; Lehigh and Black Heath White Ash Coal, for Grates, Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes.
The above Coals are of the best quality.
Richmond Coal, Dover Vein, a prime article for smith's use; Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c.
WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by JOHN DIKE,
27 Water st. Salem,
June 27

CHEAP MUSIC.
A GREAT VARIETY OF SHEET MUSIC, published in elegant style, by F. Ferret & Co. Philadelphia, may be found at the Book and Music Store—
1193 ESSEX STREET.

THIS music is printed in a very handsome and convenient style, and comprises many of the gems of the most eminent authors. It is sold at, to say the least, one fourth the usual price!! The catalogue is extensive, and contains extracts from the best operas—arranged for the piano, flute and guitar—Waltzes, Polkas, Galopades, Quadrilles and Quick Steps, besides all the best and most popular songs extant. Among them are songs and arranged pieces from the operas of the Bohemian Girl—Leonora—Fra Diavolo—Maritana—The Enchantress—The Postillion—La Somnambula—Guy Mannering—Cinderella—Mausanillo—Daughter of Saint Marks—Norma.
Also—Russell's—Lovers'—Sacred duets and songs from the best composers.
The limits of an advertisement will not permit us to enumerate a hundredth part of the pieces which are published by Ferret & Co. in this cheap and beautiful style. Most of them are sold at about two cents a page. Catalogues may be seen at our store.
Salem, Nov 21 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

ROOM PAPERS AT COST.
THE Subscribers desirous of reducing their present stock of **PAPER HANGINGS,** will sell them for the present at cost. Their stock consists of *Several Thousand Rolls*, of every description and price, from six cents and upwards, at the Bookstore of W & S B IVES, Salem.
Sept 26

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Lamp Glass Lamps, side, hanging and stand. Also, Girandoles of new and beautiful patterns. Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street.
Oct 21

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of **JEWELRY** some entirely new styles of **PINS.** Also on hand, a good assortment of **Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.**
Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
222 Essex st. Salem.
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Per order of Committee.

Danvers Oct 31, 1846. W. D. NORTHEAD, Chairman.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Castor Oil. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and of

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumptive state. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now every body tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. MCKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills. We have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,

E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, and had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,

W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir:—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—rheumatism recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which immediately relieved me, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10

State Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills: E. Stimson North Parish—M. Haley Platts.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller, Beverly—Stephen Baker Marblehead—E. Arnold.

Topsfield—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-

scriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00

Columbian 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 5 00

Whig 5 00

Eclectic Magazine 5 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Bears' Pictorial 2 00

Littell's Living Age 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York 5 00

New England Family Magazine 1 50

Robert Merry's Museum 1 00

Family Circle 1 00

Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00

Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00

Christian Parlor Magazine 3 00

Law Reporter 7 00

New Library of Law and Equity 1 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

Assistant 1 00

New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00

Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following

and has for sale single copies—

Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-

er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Her-

ald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,

Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times

and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS

and FARMER'S with promptness.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.

Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to

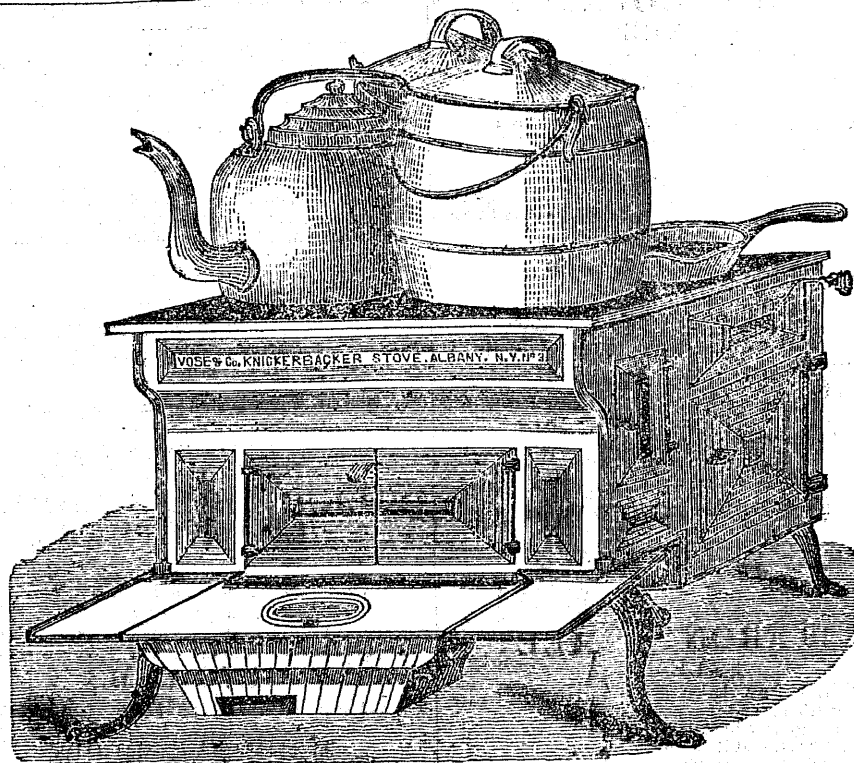
issue policies on property not considered extra hazard-

ous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at

the customary rates.

A. BROOKS, Secy.

W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.



WINTER IS COMING

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES.

of the latest and most improved construction, among which

are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency

for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This

Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-

saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes, for which

a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which

is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathbun. Bar cas;

The New England Stove—a new pattern;

Economy's Friend. Stier; Lewis Improved;

Halfway. The celebrated Railway.

Together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in

price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight. Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WAREHOUSE.

205 1-2

ESSEX STREET.

205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found;

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Mahogany

Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat, common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-

back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee

dies; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing

Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses; Fancy

Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually

found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the

best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article

will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

W, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

Hints for the Warm Season.

THIS wonderful compound combines MED-
ICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever
formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is re-
commended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise
in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness
in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia
fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn,
jaundice costiveness, determination of blood to the head,
piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and
joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous hu-
mors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin,
general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and
DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing
symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of ap-
petite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness
&c. It will cure the worst diseases of
Rheumatism,
and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster
and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as
all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is com-
pounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicines

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the sea-

sons when

Jaundice Complaints

are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints

are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual

remedy for the worst of all maladies,

The Piles,

because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge

into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regu-

lates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long stand-

ing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies

have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the im-

pure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine

should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful

in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood,

and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin

and will eradicate

Humors

of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion

of

Sound Health

from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In

Danvers, by J. Shedd and S. Proctor, Jr.

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Office in ALLAN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK

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SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet

Blacking, an American article of superior quality

said to surpass the far-famed Jay & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand

for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex st. Salem.

may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL

SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington
Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively
in many important respects, an entire new

mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on

plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed

will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of

preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to

offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only

give to the public generally an opportunity of testing

the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare

opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are

too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The

new principle is not only applicable to small cases of

two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially

adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or

dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the

absorbing of some parts more than others. In all

such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination

of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared ex-

pressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that

which has been removed by absorption, and for bring-

ing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uni-

form fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in

whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is con-

cerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not

possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other

means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought

block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to

that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in

their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets.

Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great

importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth

are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect man-

ner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the

liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass

between the teeth and the plate; and after being re-

tained there a few days, it being impossible to re-

move them, will invariably become offensive and

taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount

importance which the carved work has over that of

single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth

should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in

masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will

prove a source of continual annoyance, by its insta-

bility, falling down, and other inconveniences, only

known to those who have worn them. There are

other advantages in this style of work, that can only

be understood and appreciated, by an examination of

specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office

which the public are respectfully invited to examine

for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets;

and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, and are

greatly difficult in execution is overcome. They are

not fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased

with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a

confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them

would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

NUMBER 37.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL.
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Poetry.

Voices from the Shore.

"On the shores of the Adriatic Sea, the wives of the fishermen come down to the beach about sunset and sing a melody from Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. They sing the first verse, and listen until they hear the answer from the fishermen, who are thus guided by the sounds to their own village."

When daylight ebbs o'er the Adriatic sea,
And night spreads o'er her sombre pall,
And the wind has ceased o'er the dancing waves
To pipe its merry Madrigal—
Then the fisher folds his dripping net,
As he looks for the light on shore;
And he furls to the mast the flapping sails,
And he sturdily plies the oar;
And music floats from the distant land
To the wanderer on the sea,
And merry shouts from the fishers' bark,
Answer the welcome melody.
Thus Tasso's harp which revealed his love,
And wrought him a prisoner's doom,
Italia's daughters strike again,
And the faithful are guided home.
So, when the sun-lit sea of our life
Stealthily steals the darkness o'er,
When breeze and tide shall ebb with the light,
We'll list for a voice from the shore.
And as o'er the last of its waves
In the twilight our barks are driven,
May Angel voices guide us along,
And welcome us home to heaven.

AUGUSTA.

Boston, September 15, 1846.

THE WEDDED ONE.

She leaves her home to-day, a bride!
She we have loved so long and well;
And henceforth by another's side
'T will be her chosen lot to dwell.
No more she knows a mother's care,
A father's hand no more may guide;
But now a husband's lot to share
Must be her future aim and pride!
Her childhood's hearth is hers no more;
She leaves for her home of youth;
And, fortune's footsteps to explore,
She gives to thee her heart of truth.
See that thou prize that heart aright;
See that thou keep and cherish true
The faith which it is thine to plight,
The love which she has pledged to you.
In sorrow, gladness, pain or health,
Thy kind and prompt assistance lend;
And, doomed to poverty or wealth,
Be still to her a faithful friend.
And may she prove to thee as kind,
As fond, as dutiful as to-day;
May Time affection stronger bind,
And lead thro' love and virtue's way!

Miscellany.

A Wedding Seventy Years ago.

It was Wednesday morning, and Mr. Lyndhurst, a young clergyman, who had just accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of a congregation in a thriving country town near Boston, was in his study nibbling his pen, preparatory to making a few alterations and amendments in what he considered his best sermon, with which he intended to address his flock the ensuing Sunday, when two or three smart raps were heard against his door.

Slightly irritated at the interruption, for he felt in the vein of interlining his manuscript with a few capital phrases, which he thought would be likely to make a very favorable impression on a certain portion of his anticipated audience, among whom a fair blue-eyed girl, with golden hair, skin like a snow-drift when tinged with evening's last rose-colored blush, and lips of a delicious vermilion, was not the least conspicuous, he opened the door.

"Are you the minister of this 'ere place?" inquired a sunburnt, sturdy looking young man, dressed in a tow and linen farmer's frock, so long as nearly to conceal his other garments, and grasping in his hand a stout, sharp-bradled goad, with which, a minute before, he had nipped at the study door.

"I am," was Mr. Lyndhurst's reply.
"Well, then," said the young man, "I want you to go over to our town to-morrow, and do a little job for Ben Platts, an old playmate of mine. I told him he was silly, and tried to put him off, but the black eyes and red

cheeks of little Hetty Welwood have perfectly bewitched him, I believe."
"Your friend wishes me to marry him, I presume," said Mr. Lyndhurst, his countenance at the same time clearing up, as he liked to observe human nature in its brighter and happier phases, the idea of the wedding pleased him.

"Yes, you have guessed right," replied the young man, "for he says that Hetty, whom his mother took when a child, will be for going off when she is eighteen, where she can get good wages, and that they cannot get another girl so smart and capable; but if it were not for her black eyes and red cheeks, and the pretty and taking way she has with her, he would not care a straw whether she went or not."

"What is the distance from here to where Mr. Platts lives?" inquired Mr. Lyndhurst.

"Well, I suppose it is the value of twenty five or thirty miles, or somewhere thereabouts, but you live the nearest of any minister I know of, besides being right on the main road that leads to Boston, where I am going to barter away a little produce for some tea and sugar and allspice, and a pair of morocco shoes for Hetty, if I can get any small enough for her."

"The distance is so great that it will consume more time than I can well spare," said the young clergyman, "but I believe I must try and oblige your friend."

"Yes, you must try to, for if you don't, Ben will be awful disappointed, and to tell the truth, I don't think Hetty would feel very well pleased if she found I couldn't get a minister to marry her to poor Ben, for all she has for six weeks past teased him so by praising the new school master."

"You may tell the young couple that they may depend on me," said Mr. Lyndhurst, to which the young man replied with a nod of approbation, and then took leave.

Mr. Lyndhurst, who was an excellent equestrian, was on horseback a little after sunrise. The road was a rough one, a great part of it having been recently cut through heavy woodland, so as to be scarcely passable for vehicles of any description less substantial than wagons drawn by oxen. But the asperities of the road were a less serious obstacle to a horseman, and nothing could have been more exhilarating than the cool, dewy air of the morning laden with the perfume of flowers that fringed the green borders of the road, and the music of the birds that came floating from the adjacent woodland.

Occasionally the scene was varied by a log house, the trees having been felled around it so as to form an open space of ten or twelve acres, not a single tree being left so as to break the glare of the mid summer sunbeams poured upon the roof of shining shingles, or to afford a place where the zephyrs could rustle their wings and whisper of the cool woodland haunts of their sisters.

Even over the barn, placed on the opposite side of the road, and in every instance presenting a much handsomer exterior than the house, not a single majestic oak or rich variety of stumps, were the only vestiges of those once noble sons of the forest. At length the humble dwellings, which had hitherto presented themselves at nearly regular intervals of three or four miles, began to be less and less frequent, and he had, as nearly as he could judge, rode a distance of ten or twelve miles without hearing or seeing any sign of a human being, when the sharp and ringing sound of a woodman's axe broke in upon the stillness. A few minutes afterward he came in sight of a log house, which, at the first glance, he suspected was to be the scene of the wedding, for there could be no doubt but that the taste of some lass, bright and beautiful as Hetty had been described to him, had been brought into requisition in training over the doors, windows and roof, green and luxuriant vines, and in the disposition of several shade trees, so that it looked as comfortable as a bird's nest peeping forth from the sheltering foliage. A bee-hive, surrounded by great clusters of red and white wild honeysuckles, to and from which the industrious inhabitants were constantly passing, adding another pleasant feature to the scene.

All doubt on the subject was removed when he stopped opposite the house, for a face with rosy cheeks, and a pair of such sparkling black eyes, that they could be long to no one but Hetty, appeared an instant at the open window, and were then withdrawn. Slipping the bits from the horse's mouth, that he might with comfort crop the clover and grass surrounding the house like a soft, rich carpet, he approached the door, which, contrary to the usual practice on a bright day in summer, was closed; thus affording a temporary barrier between the inmates, and what, in those days of primitive simplicity, especially to those so entirely secluded from society, was regarded with a reverence nearly approaching to awe, an ordained minister. By the quiet appearance of all around, it was evident that no bridal party had as yet assembled, but he was confirmed in his conjecture as respected the identity of the house, by hearing a voice say in a very low whisper,—"do look quick, Hetty, before the minister knocks, and see if my cap is put on right, and if the corner of my handkerchief is even. Did you mind what a nice suit of black broadcloth he has got on!—and his neck cloth, did you see that? The driven snow was never a niter whiter and I will warrant you that it is twice as fine as this best lawn handkerchief of mine."

The whisper in which Hetty replied being less sonorous than her companion's, he could not hear what she said, but hoping by that time the cap was satisfactorily adjusted, he ventured to knock. He was immediately bid to enter, which he did in season to catch a glimpse of Hetty escaping to the adjoining apartment, whose courage had failed at the trying moment. Mrs. Platts, the bridegroom's mother, a comely matron of fifty, dressed in a brown silk gown which she had worn at her

own wedding, and a stiff starched cap, with the border nicely crimped, handed him one of the flag-bottomed chairs, and requested him to be seated.

The floor was very white, and the moist sand had been recently strewn on in such a manner as to bear, in shape, some resemblance to medallions more or less regular. In a corner stood a low bed enclosed with green stuff curtains, and near by a chest of drawers that reached quite to the ceiling. Two peacock feathers drooped gracefully over the small looking glass, and a comb case made of some grey colored paper hung beneath it.

The good woman, after several attempts to clear her throat, for the words stuck in it like Macbeth's amen, succeeded in saying, "It is a very pleasant day, sir."

"Remarkably so," he replied, and as he was naturally very sociably inclined, and had the happy talent of making persons of whatever class feel easy in his presence, to her great surprise, as she afterward said, she soon found herself talking with him just as if he had not been a minister.

Hetty listened with as much surprise as was experienced by Mrs. Platts, and finding that he was far from being the stiff, solemn personage that she supposed every minister must be, soon glided in a very noiseless and unobtrusive manner into the room, looking far too demure to be guilty of playing off those coquettish airs in favor of the school-master, of which she had been accused.—If any one, however, had looked steadily into her bright eyes, a world of roguish mirth might have been detected in their sunny depths, ready to flash forth on the first provocation.

Mrs. Platts' brown silk gown was a kind of heir-loom, having originally belonged to her great-grandmother, and what wonderfully enhanced its value in the estimation of its present owner was, it was purchased in the great city of London. But for Hetty a silk wedding dress was not for a moment to be thought of, as it could not have been obtained short of the sacrifice of every web of cloth that had been woven in the house for a twelvemonth.—She was, therefore, obliged to content herself with one of her own manufacture, consisting of linen, which, though it must be confessed, was somewhat coarser than the muslin fabrics from the India looms, was fully equal to them in whiteness, and was relieved by some delicate stripes of light blue.

"Hetty," said Mrs. Platts, having under pretence of putting something in place, rose and approached the chair where she sat "it is high time, according to the sun, for Sam Thurlow and Dolly Chase to be here, and I guess I had better sound the horn to let Ben and David know that the minister has come—don't you think I had?"

Hetty blushed and cast a sidelong glance at Mr. Lyndhurst, her natural bashfulness scarcely conquering the inclination she felt to laugh at the entire faith which Mrs. Platts appeared to have in the efficacy of her loud and sonorous whisper to conceal from him what she intended for a private consultation.

"Don't you hear, Hetty?" said Mrs. Platts, placing her lips close to the damsel's ear, and repeating what she had said.

"I don't know," replied Hetty, "whether you had better sound it or not."

"Well, I know if you don't," said she, somewhat indignantly, "for the turkey and pudding will both be done too much if we wait much longer," and passing briskly into the kitchen, she in a very emphatic manner took the tin horn from its peg, and going to a window blew two or three notes so loud and ringing as to wake the echoes sleeping amid the distant hills, and to cause the young clergyman to start involuntarily from his chair.—From five to ten minutes had elapsed, when Mrs. Platts, looking out of the window, said—"I can see Ben and David coming, and two more with them. Look out, Hetty, and see if you know who they are."

"Jonathan and David Shaw, David's brothers, I believe," replied Hetty.

It was not long before Mr. Lyndhurst could see the young men from the place where he sat. The two forward ones had each an axe on his shoulder, in one of whom he recognised him, who the day preceding had called to engage his services. The other he at once made up his mind was the bride-groom, for he was convinced that neither of the others, though they had the advantage of being dressed in their Sunday clothes, would be at all to the taste of the bride-mother. Like his companions, he was deeply bronzed by exposure to the summer sun, but his countenance was bolder and handsomer, and whenever he spoke a set of firm, even teeth, covered with enamel of dazzling whiteness, imparted their own peculiar charm to his fine mouth. A mass of short, glossy curls of a rich dark brown rested on the unbleached collar of his farmer's frock, and a pair of lively blue eyes that looked as if sunbeams were darting from them, were not without their agency in redeeming his features from that over bashful expression, which, with the exception of the messenger, was so conspicuous in those of the others, as to awaken a feeling of compassion in the breast of the young clergyman.

Having made their entrance at the back door, neither of them till young Platts and his fellow laborer had arrayed themselves in their best apparel, ventured to enter the "fore room." When ten minutes afterward the bride-groom made his appearance, with David Shaw's two bashful brothers pressing close upon his steps, in order that he might serve as a partial screen, he acquitted himself extremely well although he had lost a little of that natural freedom and grace perceptible in his appearance when hastening through the forest-paths with his axe on his shoulder.

David, who brought up the rear, and who was possessed of so much imperturbability as to prevent him

from standing in awe even of a minister, accosted Mr. Lyndhurst as if he had been an old acquaintance, and shook hands with him very heartily.

"We did not reckon on your getting here before six o'clock," said Platts, addressing Mr. Lyndhurst, "so we thought we would work till five, for if we don't improve every minute we shall hardly have time to get the timber out for a house, which we calculate to have ready to move into before winter."

Mr. Lyndhurst assured him that they were quite excusable, and commended their industry.

"There," said Mrs. Platts, who stood looking out at the door, "Sam and Dolly are coming at last, and I am sure I am glad. I thought," added she turning to Mr. Lyndhurst, "that Hetty ought to have a girl near her own age at such a time, to talk with about her ribbons and curls, and all that kind of nonsense; so we sent for Dolly, who is the only young woman we are acquainted with, who lives within twenty miles of here, that is not married."

The horse which the young couple rode betrayed his intimate acquaintance with the cart and plough, though his master took care to spur him to his briskest trot as they approached the house.

Dolly, a pretty brunette, who rode behind Sam on a pillion, nodded and winked to Hetty, who had gone out to welcome her as she dexterously slid from her horse, while her beau was preparing in a very solemn and deliberate manner to assist her in what he considered the most genteel style.

"La, what will the minister think to see you get off all alone," said he, vexed at having lost so good an opportunity of exhibiting his knowledge of politeness.

If Dolly heard him she made no reply, her attention being engrossed by Hetty, who was earnestly inquiring in a voice so low as not to be heard, if she had brought the breast-knot of blue ribbons she had promised her.

"Yes," replied Dolly, "it is safe in my pocket, done up in a piece of paper, and a white gauze handkerchief with it. Why what a handsome piece of linen your gown is. I believe you have beat me"—and she held the skirts of their blue and white dresses together that they might compare them.

"Come, girls," said Mrs. Platts, calling on them from the window—"you mustn't stand there talking all day.—It is high time that Hetty was ready."

Hetty blushed, and both slipped round to the back door and into her little bed room, that they might arrange the gauze handkerchief and the blue ribbons.

"O, I am glad your white rose-bush is in bloom," said Dolly, as she caught sight of a spray full of buds and flowers that had insinuated itself into the room between the window frame and coarse white curtain. And she continued,

"Here, let me put this one just blooming in the centre of your breast-knot, and this sprig with one rose and three buds I am going to fix in your hair. How bright your hair shines through the powder—it makes me think of gold with frost lying upon it."

"You lazy, idle creatures, what are you about so long?" said Mrs. Platts, whose rosy, good natured face was at this moment thrust inside the bed-room door. "Come, you look full well enough both of you and we are tired of waiting."

Hetty and Dolly throwing into their countenances an expression of becoming sobriety, followed Mrs. Platts to the parlor.

The marriage ceremony was soon performed, which was followed by a short and appropriate prayer, after which Mrs. Platts and the bride, assisted by Dolly, busied themselves in preparing supper. The minister who went out to breathe the fresh air and look at Hetty's vines and flowers, was soon accosted by young Platts.

"You thought rather strange, I guess," said he, "at not finding the customary fee enclosed in the certificate, but the truth is, I have not a cent of money in the world, and am in no way to get any. I shall not forget you, however, when harvest time comes. You see that the corn and turnips look pretty thrifty, and over yonder we have a large field of winter rye that looks complete.—Mother and Hetty too, have a cheese-sack full of nice, new milk cheeses, which by the time will be dry enough to eat."

"The produce of your farm will be just such pay as I shall like," replied the young minister, "for by harvest time I hope to be so fortunate as to persuade some lady to commence housekeeping with me, who will make as charming and as good a wife as Mrs. Platts promises to be."

His companion seemed much pleased with this answer, and related with some pride the labor it had cost him to bring so much wild land into such good cultivation.

Soon afterward they were summoned to supper, Mr. Lyndhurst felt sure by the satisfied and somewhat bustling appearance of Mrs. Platts, that the turkey and pudding were done in such a manner that she felt no doubt as to the honor they would confer on her, as regarded her skill in the art of cookery.

The turkey was placed in the centre of the table, flanked on one side by the pudding, and on the other by a large loaf of warm, brown bread, the steam rising from each communicating in a cloud which shed savory odor throughout the apartment. Instead of potatoes, which were scarcely known at that early period, was a large plate of turnips, boiled just enough to preserve their snowy whiteness and their sweet and pleasant flavor.—Platts filled with slices of spongy rye bread, others with golden-baked butter, and a saucer filled with honey, clear as amber, filled up the interstices; but there was no loaf of wedding-cake, nor did Hetty, although she had heard that there was such a thing, imagine so essential as to feel annoyed at its absence.

Mr. Lyndhurst, after saying grace, finding all eyes for a moment expressively fastened upon the turkey, and then directed toward him, took it to be a mute invitation for him to carve. He, therefore, requested the privilege, which was most readily and thankfully granted. After some little trepidation and awkwardness on the part of the more timid portion of the company, occasioned by the presence of the minister, which manifested itself by the dropping of a few knives and forks, and by such an unsteadiness of hand in conveying the food to the mouth that some of it was dropped in its passage, finding that his manner of eating did not essentially differ from their own, they took courage and addressed themselves more earnestly to the pleasant task of doing justice to the wholesome and plentiful fare.

The declining sunbeams were pouring their parting radiance over field and forest, and fringing with gold the purple and crimson clouds, when they rose from the table. It was of course too late for Mr. Lyndhurst to think of returning home that night, and Dolly Chase, after being urged by Mrs. Platts and Hetty to remain till morning, concluded to let her beau ride home by starlight without her company. As he was, however, considered the best proficient in palmistry of any one in the region, he was prevailed upon to remain long enough to assist in singing the "Indian Philosopher," which had just begun to come in vogue at weddings. His performance proved much to the edification of Mrs. Platts, as she not only beat time with both hands and one foot, but, to use her expression, "quavered when he sounded some particular notes in a very moving and pathetic manner."

The satisfaction and self-complacency afforded him by this exhibition of his musical talent was very reasonable, suffering as he was from the slight he had received from Dolly, by her declining to return home with him. During his solitary ride, many an innocent bird was startled from its slumbers by his attempts to repeat some of the more brilliant "quaverings" that had so edified Mrs. Platts, in order that he might, now that his mind was calm and untroubled, have a more accurate idea of their effect. The result was even more satisfactory than he had anticipated, causing him, for his delectation, to repeat many of the notes several times, and he was often afterward heard to say that he never enjoyed a ride so well in his life.

It was about three months after the wedding that Mr. Lyndhurst, who had just risen from the breakfast table, at which a very beautiful blue-eyed lady had presided, was told that a young man was at the door who wished to speak with him. He with much pleasure found that it was Benjamin Platts, whose loaded wagon stood opposite the house. Mr. Lyndhurst urged him to go in that he might introduce him to his wife, but he begged to be excused.

"I am not," said he, "exactly in trim to see a minister's lady, and have only called to leave a few bushels of rye, which proves to be white and nice; and mother and Hetty did not forget to send one of their best and largest cheeses."

Mr. Lyndhurst assured him that he was well pleased with both the grain and the cheese, and before his departure exacted from him a promise to bring his wife to make them a visit the first good sleighing.—*Ladies' National Magazine.*

Scene at the Telegraph Office.

A brace of legs, thrust considerably too far through a pair of mottled pants, and attached to a couple of the largest sized feet, which were encased in twin cowhide brogans, formed the underpinning to a long, slab-sided body of otherwise generous proportions—the whole being surmounted by a head, which was covered with a grey "five year old" (at least) seal skin cap. This sun total—legs, pants, feet, shoes, body, and chapman—was the property by possession, of Mr. ZENAS HUMPHREY.

ZENAS had been on a "chat" during the night previous, and had squandered full half a dollar on himself, in white-eye and sweetening. But his returning senses made him feel philosophical—and, on the morning we speak of him, he stood, at an early hour, in—Street, gazing mechanically at the Telegraphic wires—soliloquizing, thus wise:—"ic!—That's the telegraph!—W—'ic—well, I don't perceive nothin' per—'ic—culter 'bout them strings—on'y one's bigger 'en t'other—'ic."

"That's the lightnin' line, the big'un—said an urchin in the doorway near by.

W'en does she—'ic—start?

You'd better ax in thar.

What?

In the office, up thar.

The loafer was shown to the door of the building, and by hook or crook found his way up three flights of stairs, into the Telegraph office. The attendants enquired,

what the gentleman had to forward?

For'ud!—'ic—who's she?

What will you send?

Send What?

This is the Telegraph office, Sir.

Well—'ic—who'n thunder said it wasn't?

I supposed you had business, Sir.

Nuthin' o' the sort,—'ic—quite the re—'ic—verso o' the contrary.

What will you have?

I want to make some—'ic—quiries.

The hour being early and little doing, the clerks very charitably determined upon some fun with the fellow, with a view of sobering him. The opportunity for anything gratuitous escaped them however—for as they commenced a consultation upon the best means to benefit the intruder, he stepped up to one of the batteries, which happened, fortunately to be but lightly charged—and

to be well nigh hopeless." Indeed I am satisfied that were his mind directed to it, he could solve any problem in any science. But he goes simply as he is led by supernatural guidance. On this head I observe:

"The manner in which Mr. D's remarkable gift is, so to speak, managed and overruled, is no less extraordinary than the gift itself. It is uniformly held in entire subordination to some important use. It makes no revelations, offers no advice, expresses no opinion, which would give one person an undue advantage over another. Though evidently possessing in his abnormal state, supernatural knowledge, no worldly inducement has the least effect toward persuading him to exercise it for any purpose which would not conduce to the good of the whole. The most urgent solicitations have been made to him to aid individuals in the accomplishment of schemes of private interest, but all in vain. He invariably turns a deaf ear to all such propositions. He refuses because he says it would not be right, and because it would endanger the continuance of his clairvoyant power for higher and holier purposes.

As to the Lectures in which he is engaged, he maintains that their grand scope aims directly at the regeneration of society; that a great moral crisis is impending in this world's history; and that he is selected as a humble instrument to aid in a particular sphere, in its accomplishment.

Perhaps the most astonishing circumstance connected with these developments is the fact, that without ever having read a page of Swedenborg, he has reproduced, in the course of these Lectures, the leading features of his philosophy of the Universe, and several instances the coincidence is all but absolutely verbal. Of this I give a striking example in my work. Yet Swedenborg's philosophical writings, as distinguished from the theological, are of exceedingly rare occurrence in this country and as they have been recently translated into English, and as the exact number of copies imported is known, as also in whose hands they are, it is easy to reduce the matter to a moral certainty that he has never consulted one of them. Indeed, I should feel entirely safe in offering a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who will exhibit evidence that Mr. Davis has ever read or seen a copy of the 'Principia,' the 'Animal Kingdom,' or the 'Economy of the Animal Kingdom' of Swedenborg, which are the works containing the ideas that he most frequently echoes in his Lectures. He has, moreover, in several instances, quoted his words by their Latin titles, some of which are not known to be in existence in the original on this side of the Atlantic, and of which it is utterly incredible that he could previously have known anything at all.

Viewed in any light whatever the case of this young man presents a problem of the most astounding character, and one the solution of which will be seen to be indissolubly involved with that of the question of the truth of Swedenborg's alleged revelations of the spiritual world. This question, I am persuaded, cannot be much longer staved off from consideration. It is pressing upon the general mind of Christendom in every direction with an urgency that cannot be resisted, and there are a calamity-visioning few who ask for no assurance beforehand as to the manner in which the question will be decided. Respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. BUSBY.

P. S.—Let me embrace this opportunity to say that the representations given in Swedenborg's extant state, and the solutions offered in it in certain so-called Lectures on Pathetism (?) now in course of delivery in this city, are not only heaven-visioned of the truth in regard to him, but a downright lampoon upon all the higher and more important phenomena of Mesmerism. A theory or exhibition which would fain resolve phenomena into a fantastic play of certain organs of the brain, artificially excited, needs no more effectual refutation than the plain fact of Mr. Davis's case. And, as to Swedenborg, such Lecturers will soon learn that they have a different task to accomplish from what they have ever imagined, to make out the insanity of a man whose alleged wildest vagaries are daily being turned into scientific truths, and that, too, even by the pitiable extravagances produced by these very Lectures; for Swedenborg has explained them all. This assertion may be taken in trust as usual; the proof is forthcoming.

G. B.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TIDE MILLS.

This invention consists in the construction and arrangement of two gates in such a manner that either the ebb or flood tide will act on the water wheel in such a manner as to turn it in the same direction. This arrangement of gates is claimed in combination with a water wheel, though we are not informed what particular kind of a water wheel is preferred. We think this an ingenious and useful invention.—*Scientific American*.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, Mr. James Sawyer to Miss Martha J. Menden.

In the Baptist Meeting House, New Mills, Mr. Luther E. Boyer to Miss Martha J. Flint.

In Salem, Mr. Elias P. Berry to Miss Hannah Benson. Mr. James B. Gifford to Miss Susan Abbott. Capt. William C. Waters to Mrs. Susan W. Flint. Mr. E. D. Phillips to Miss Mary E. Dixey.

In Beverly, Mr. Saxeux, Parson to Miss Edith Wenden. Mr. Dexter Brown, of Hopkinton, Me., to Miss Mary Houghton, of Beverly.

In Newburyport, Mr. Francis Carlton to Miss Sarah Ann Brewster.

DEATHS.

In this town, North Parish, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late William Shillaker, aged 85.

In Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Richardson, widow of the late Nathaniel P. Richardson, aged 95 years. Mr. Thomas Bowditch, youngest son of Capt. George Bowditch, aged 21 years. Susan, youngest child of Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, aged 7 years. Mr. George Underwood, aged 70 years. Alice, youngest daughter of Elias and Susan Fabens, aged 2 yrs 8 mos. Florence, daughter of John W. and Mary A. Lewis, aged 22 mos.

In Boston, 23d, Henry Chapman, Esq., formerly of Salem, aged 76.

In Madison, Hon. George Olinde, of Boston, aged 82.

Oct 11th, on board the U. S. ship Falmouth, Joseph Perkins, aged 42 years, son of the late Joseph Perkins of Salem.

Drowned in Long Island Sound, Mrs. Elizabeth, aged 23 years, 1 month and 18 days; and Jacob A. A. A., aged 2 years, 1 month and 18 days—wife and child of Mr. H. A. Thompson, of this town.

NEW MILLS LYCEUM.

The next Lecture will be on Tuesday evening next by T. STARR KING, of Charlestown.

HOWARD TENT—No 57.—I. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evenings, at 6 1/4 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall No. 11 Park St.

A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren or the Order are invited to attend.

WM. PRICE, C. R.

J. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Will meet at MONUMENTAL L. Washington Street, Thursday Evenings, at 6 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

JOHN MURPHY, R. C.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Stupendous Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. "Spectacles," it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and a Larger, more Spacious, and Brilliant Establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as "a superior Mart," "a princely Warehouse," "a vast Trading Area," "a Matchless Establishment," "a Theatre of Unbounded Trade," "a Stupendous Scheme," "an extensive Market," "a Triumphant Achievement," "a Sphere of extraordinary Operations," "an Unapproachable Wonder." Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surpass and delight all interested in my welfare.

G. W. SIMMONS, Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to this present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drops, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.

oct 10 W. M. SHUTE.

Muffs, Boas, &c.

STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see.

dec 5

Muffs, Muffs.

THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of HUMPHREY COOK.

dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts.

BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturing in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street.

dec 5

EXPECTING FROM NEW YORK, SOME LAVA AND CORAL STONES, which we will manufacture into Pins, Brooches, Necklaces, &c., at short notice, with as finished workmanship as can be done at any Manufacturing Establishment in New York or Boston, at

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S Manufacturing Jewellers, 294 Essex st. Salem.

dec 5

Christmas and New Year Gifts.

WE are now manufacturing a choice assortment of JEWELRY, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts.

Just finished, some Stone REGARD RINGS, a rich article, at

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S 294 Essex st. Salem.

dec 5

COMBS.

WROUGHT SHELL BACK COMBS, of the latest style, just from the Manufactory, at 294 Essex st. Salem. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN.

dec 5

Coatmakers Wanted.

OR FOUR good Coatmakers wanted immediately by

S. A. CARLTON, Over Lambert & Merrill's.

dec 5

New Goods.

JUST received Ticking, Landsey Plaid, Cotton Flannels, country, all wool and cotton wool Flannels, Prints, Patches, Printed Flannels, Comforters, Flap and Pongee Hdkfs, Indian Cravats, Woolen Gloves, cotton Damask for table covers, Silecias, Spool Cotton, etc. For sale at low prices by

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

Cheap Prints.

JUST opened, entire new styles of Calicoes, some beautiful designs for sale cheap by

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

Prices Reduced.

THE balance of Dress Goods now in store, consisting of Cashmeres, Ottomans, Florentines, Mous de Laine, etc., will be sold at reduced prices, by

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

MANTLES.

A LOT of Fancy colored Mantl s, with wrought borders and ends. Just rec'd by

M. T. DOLE.

dec 5

GOLD PENS FOR \$2.00. A good article, for sale at the above low price, by J. P. JEWETT & CO., at the Book and Stationery Establishment, opposite the Mansion House.

dec 5

CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A fine assortment of Copeland's best Bench Planes and Crease Tools; also Planer and Base Planes, &c., &c., Just received by J & H HALE.

dec 5

Steam Power and Room to Let.

FOR further particulars inquire of

JAMES M. SOUTHWICK, Danvers Tannery.

nov 28

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Rob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Fingering; Lockets, &c., &c.

Also Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured in order at short notice.

WM. ARCHER, Jr., 222 Essex st. Salem.

oct 7

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, NO. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM.

I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, who have patronized me so very liberally since I have established the CASH SYSTEM, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that it is to you, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash.

As I am determined to suit and please all that may call if I can, and reduce my stock if possible, by the 15th of January next; I therefore hope that those that are in the habit of buying for Cash, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefit. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and despatch. Among my Goods are the following stock of

BROADCLOTHS.

German black from	\$2 00 to \$5 00
American blue	2 00 to 3 50
do black	2 00 to 3 50
English black and green	3 00 to 5 00
Blue Beaver	2 50 to 4 50
French Doukies	5 00

CASSIMERES.

English, German and blue black and figured, of almost every kind, from 75c to \$2 00

DOESKINS AND SATINETTES.

A very good assortment to be sold very low.

TWEEDS.

A few Pieces will be sold at COST.

VESTINGS.

A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments.

Suits, Coats, Sacks, Pelotes, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests.

All made well, of as good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston.

SHIRTS.

of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dick-cys, or without.

DRAWERS.

All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c.

GLOVES.

Buckskin, Ermanet, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c.

MITTS.

Buckskin, Wool, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket, Silk and cotton, a very good assortment.

NECK STOCKS AND TIES.

An excellent assortment, and of very acceptable prices.

In addition to the above, I have very many articles usually found in a Clothing and Furnishing Emporium, not worth while to mention, which I shall sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere for CASH, and if you buy, you will find it is not what it is represented, if you will return it, you shall be satisfactorily compensated, as I do not intend knowingly to misrepresent; and as I would not be thought a respecter of persons or people, I would call upon all in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead, Topsfield, Middleton, Rowley, Boston, Woburn, Ipswich, Lynn and Saugus, without enumerating the rest in this County, State or the World, or particularly Boston, to give me their Money co-operation in the good assortment that I now offer to you on the most reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS, No 10 Front street, Salem.

oct 21, 1846

GOLD PENS.—for One Dollar and Seventy-five cents, a beautiful article for Ladies' use, with silver eye-point pencils and rings, and selling at the above low price, at the Bookstore of W & S B IVES, 232 Essex st.

nov 28

FANCY SKATES. Just received 200 pairs of Fancy Skates, slightly damaged, for sale at a 50 out discount from the usual prices. J & H HALE.

nov 28

HAY, of prime quality, just received by school-ers Henrietta and Odd Fellow, from Angustus, JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

nov 28

SKATES.—A large supply of common and Fancy Skates, some of very superior quality, for sale at low prices by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON.

nov 28

Grat. Bargains in Paper.

J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received 10 cases of the cheapest Letter Paper, ever offered for sale in this city. It consists of various prices and styles of beautiful Linen, Satin finished Papers—with slight imperfections, which affect the appearance, but not the quality. This lot of paper has been accumulating for 3 years, in one of the most extensive Paper Mills in New England, being selected from the best papers. It is now offered for sale at very low prices, and affords a rare chance to those who purchase a prime article, slightly imperfect, at a very low price. For sale by the case or ream as above, at the Book and Stationery Establishment—opposite the Mansion House, Salem.

nov 27

GOLD PENCILS. Gold and Silver Pencils—a variety of patterns, just received and for sale very low for Cash, at 222 Essex street, Salem.

nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

TABLE CUTLERY.—A fine selection of English and American Table Cutlery, just received and for sale low at 213 Essex street, Salem, by

J. & H. HALE.

nov 27

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

AT NO. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, (Southern entrance to the Post Office) may be found a fresh assortment of plain, ornamented and sentimental Cards, and Almanacs, in any variety, not the least of which is Brown's, containing a pocket memorandum for every day in the year, for only 10 cts.

Also—J. Allen's highly approved Vegetable Rheumatic Plaster, a sure cure for the Rheumatism, as undeniable facts have proved.

The following splendid Annuals, among others, will be received next week, viz.—Odd Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Rose of Sharon, and May Flower.

nov 14 S. DODGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of DEBORAH W. BROWN, late of Danvers, in the county of Essex, victualer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MOSES BLACK, Jr.

Danvers, Nov 17, 1846.

Dyeing and Cleansing.

The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other Dye House in the country. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs, Hose, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Hats and Gaiters Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice.

Cloaks, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Carpets, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or color.

Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days.

Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL, A. & J. C. BATHCHELDER.

Lynn Fancy Dye House, April 4, 1846.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall,"

THE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods WILL BE Closed Up Very Cheap.

AND AT GREAT SACRIFICE. WHOLESALE TRADERS SHOULD LOOK TO THIS, PREVIOUS TO MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. Entrance No. 32 Ann Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW.

nov 7

PUBLIC INVITATION.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO. RESPECTFULLY invite the public to call and examine their Full Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased by "one of us," abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us.

OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL, BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is

The Largest in the City, and embraces every desirable STYLE and FABRIC, in

SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAK STUFFS, LINENS,

AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GINGHAMS,

Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas AND ALL

MOURNING GOODS, Woollens, Flannels, Domestic, PLAIDS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, AND ALL OTHER

WHITE GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs, Cravats,

IN SHORT, Every thing in the DRY GOODS LINE, excepting

Needles, Pins, Tapes and Ribbons. Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to customers.

UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

We have increased our sales to so large an amount, that we are enabled to keep a LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW GOODS, AND TO SELL THEM AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

AND ALL WHO HONOR US With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception, and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., LADIES' EXCHANGE, No. 192 Washington Street, BOSTON.

oct 21

IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. THE Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of Grover & Ball's Superior Periscopic or Improved Periscopic Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and fine polish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight.

Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aid for the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear.

Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold, Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing else, where.

WM. ARCHER, Jr.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is founded upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 936 policies.

The amounts from \$20 to \$10,000 each.

Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$29,000 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hopper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory.

A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25, or he pays \$22 80 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 25th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 00. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15.00.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to

W. D. NORTHEED.

Danvers May 23, 1846.

Periscopic Spectacles.

Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bowed English Periscopic Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., Essex st. Salem.

oct 25

Auction Notice.

The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business in this line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to

Messrs. ELIAS PUTNAM & Co., N. Danvers.

Dr. E. HURT, New Mills.

W. L. WESTON, Village Bank.

DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Maple street, North Danvers.

July 18

ISRAEL D. SHEPARD. Auction and Commission Store, No. 34 LAWRENCE PLACE, FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS.

REFERENCES.

F. A. FARBER, Esq., Boston, G. G. NEWHALL, JOHN HENFIELD, Salem, JAMES KIMBALL, W. O. Andrews, J. S. HARRISON.

oct 18

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to hold the mirror up to nature, and show the very age and body of the time, its form and feature in the rooms in the rear of Dr. Nichols's residence, where he respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call and examine specimens.

Pictures taken without charge, unless persons sitting, wish to retain their likenesses, which they are not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with their execution.

Likenesses taken in any weather and neatly set in cases, &c., with or without coloring, and furnished to those who wish to retain them at the very low charge of \$1 to \$2.

No efforts will be spared to please the most fastidious.

E. H. BALDWIN.

Danvers, Oct 31, 1846.

INSTITUTE LYCEUM.

THE Seventh Course of Lectures before the Institute, will commence on MONDAY Evening Nov. 16th, at UPTON'S HALL, with a lecture by FLETCHER WEBSTER, of Boston.

Subject—China.

The following gentlemen have been engaged to lecture, during the season.

CHARLES SUMNER, CALEB CUSHING, EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, Rev. THOMAS R. FOX, Prof. C. B. HADDOCK.

The Committee have sent letters of invitation to other distinguished lecturers, from whom no reply has been yet received. Their names, if they accept, will be announced hereafter.

Tickets for the Course at FIFTY CENTS each, may be obtained at the stores of Dr. J. Shed, S. Proutier Jr., and at the Bookstore of S. Dodge.

Per order of Committee.

W. D. NORTHEED, Chairman.

Danvers Oct 31, 1846.

C. A. DEARBORN, No. 123 BOSTON ST., SALEM, MASS.

Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares.

Also a variety of STOVES.

Of the most improved patterns, viz.—Stuart's Hathaway, Atha, Orr and Mearns's Patent, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight. Parlor Stoves, of every description.

Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c.

oct 18

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY.

Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers. THE subscribers have on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE,

consisting of Sofas; Mahogany, Case and Common Chairs; Windsor and Common Bedsteads; Cribs, Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; centre, card and Work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Featherbeds; Palm Leaf and curled hair Mattresses.

WE have manufactured a new style of SHOWER BATHS, which will be sold cheap. Also—REFRIGERATORS, a superior article.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

MANNING & SARGENT.

oct 1

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumptive state. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now everybody tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir:—Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever; but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir,—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places exsposed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—rheumatism recommended did no good. At last, I took LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which still afforded me relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES GODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!
LOWELL, MASS.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.
Sir: I have sold all the pills I had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One set I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson
North Parish—M. Haley Plaines.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—
Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Whig 5 00
Electric Magazine 2 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00
New England Family Magazine 1 50
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christ in Parlor Magazine 3 00
Law Reporter 7 00
New Library of Law and Equity 1 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 1 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 3 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Exporter, Morning's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times, and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

THIS MORNING PUBLISHED. "The Martyr's Memoir." Memoir and Writings of Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he had been confined for shewing mercy to the Poor—compiled by Rev J. C. Lovejoy. Published for the benefit of Mrs Torrey. 1 vol. neatly bound in cloth, with a likeness of Mr. Torrey. For sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers,
nov 14 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
Office No. 208 Essex St.
THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

Aug. 15. S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Supporters for Hernia, &c. &c. Trusses repaired at short notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will last for years, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whistling Tubes and Ear Trampets that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the nature and use of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.
JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. F. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.
G. B. C. GREENE, M. D., Boston.

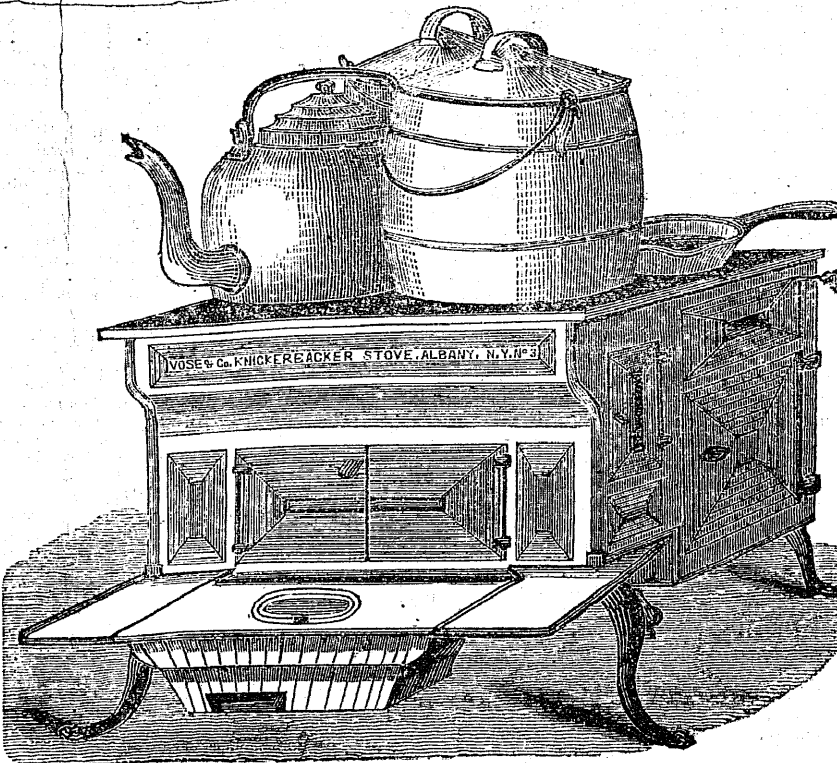
From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.
J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex-st. Salem.
may 3



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual domestic purposes for which a cooking stove is used, is not equaled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an extra large stove.
Rathburn.
The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathaway. The celebrated Railway Stove, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following: Uter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables; Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs; Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Crisps; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may 30

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness &c. It will cure the worst diseases of Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c. It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maldies.

The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness. In cases of Costiveness of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship by a Friend to Youth,"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see. S. DODGE. sept 26

PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS.

SILVER-PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS. A variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st. opposite the First Church, Salem.
W. M. ARCHER, Jr.
April 4

Hosiery and Gloves.

ALPACCA, Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, and Worsted Hosiery, in black and mode colors.

Ladies' and Gents' Cashmere, Woolen and Kid Gloves, for sale cheap, by

nov 7 M. T. DOLY.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office in Feilzom's (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to

nov 7 CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by

sept 12 J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street.

BRITANNIA WARE.—Just received an invoice of Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, etc., comprising a great variety of patterns, which are offered very low for cash, at 222 Essex st.

nov 28 W. M. ARCHER, Jr.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1845, Trains will leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, 5 1-2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston,

From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. B., 9 A.M. and 1 4-4 P.M.

Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, 5 1-2 P.M.

Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.

Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.M. 2 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.M. 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M. 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4, P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, with connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers at the following hours:

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.

" " 8 3-4 " " " 9 1-4

" " 9 3-4 " " " 10 1-4

" " 11 1-4 " " " 11 3-4

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " " 2 1-4

" " 2 3-4 " " " 3 1-4

" " 4 1-2 " " " 5 1-2

" " 5 1-2 " " " 6 1-2

" " 6 1-2 " " " 7 1-2

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shores in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the rival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms. SYMONDS & TEEPLE, oct 17

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND CO.

AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN

SOMETHING NEW AT

BOWDOIN'S Daguerreotype Room

289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.

M. R. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to

turn his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage the past year. He has received of his establishment in Boston, and will now his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has merit the continuance of public favor, and induces him to make this his permanent place of business. No efforts are spared to give satisfaction.

Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every variety of Frames, Lockets, Cases, etc. Gold Lockets kept on sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the afternoon, May 2

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a great assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.), SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1846.

NUMBER 38.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

THE FADED ONE.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Gone to the slumber which may know no waking,
"Till the loud requiem of the world shall swell;
Gone where no sound thy still repose is breaking;
In a lone mansion through long years to dwell;
Where the sweet gales that herald bud and blossom,
Pour not their music, nor their fragrant breath—
A seal is set upon thy beaming bosom,
A bond of loneliness—a spell of death!

Yet 'twas but yesterday, that all before thee
Shone in the freshness of life's morning hours:
Joy's radiant smile was playing briefly o'er thee,
And thy light foot impressed but vernal flowers.
A restless spirit charmed thy sweet existence,
Making all beauties in youth's pleasant maze;
While gladsome hope illumined the onward distance,
And lit with sunbeams thy expectant days.

How have the garlands of thy childhood withered,
And hope's false anemion died upon the air,
Death's cloudy tempests o'er thy way have gathered,
And his stern bolts have burst in fury there.
On thy pale forehead sleep the shade of even—
Youth's braided wreath lies stained in sprinkled dust,
Yet looking upward in its grief to Heaven,
Love should not mourn thee, save in hope and trust.

From the New York Observer.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in the summer time
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious the many stars
That glimmer on the sea.
But gentle words and loving hearts
And hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the brightest flowers,
Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew, the drooping flower,
And eyes grow bright and watch the light
Of Autumn's open hour—
But words that breathe of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold or gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart;
But oh! if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with a light and laughing air,
And cheeks like opening blossoms,
Bright gems were twined about her hair,
And glittered on her bosom;
And pearls and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arm and lovely neck,
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came—o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing,
Yet, there no thought of grief we trace,
But that deep, holy feeling
That mourns the heart should ever stray,
From the pure fount of truth away!
And faith and hope were in her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by!

Miscellany.

The Red School House.

BY MRS. CAROLINE ORNE.

It was a proud day at Greenvale, that witnessed the last stroke of the hammer, which secured the last shingle to the roof of the new school house, but a prouder one still, that saw portion after portion of it brightening under the touches of the painter's brush, till at last the whole exterior was covered with a coat of red paint. It was the only building in the place which had been favored with such an honor; even the outside of the meeting-house had been suffered to grow grey and accumulative moss, instead of being defended by a little paint from the rude touches of time, and the still ruder touches of the weather. But the spirit of enterprise and improvement was not so rife at the time the meeting-house was built as at

the more fortunate era that witnessed the erection of the school house.

In those earlier days, innovations of any kind were not tolerated. The fathers of the place did as their fathers did before them, even to the wise and sagacious practice of putting a piece of rock into the mouth of the meal bag, just heavy enough for an equivoque to the grist, when placed upon the back of Dobbin, preparatory to going to mill.

The red school-house stood on a piece of ground of gentle elevation, at the meeting of four roads, so that those who dwelt in the different quarters of the town, not only possessed equal facilities of obtaining access to this fountain head of learning, but could regale themselves by the sight of its gay and cheering aspect, when after the labors of the day were finished, they seated themselves at their own doors to breathe the fresh air.

Moreover answered a valuable purpose as a directory to travellers, who, when they inquired the way, were generally told to go straight forward until they came to the red school house, and then turn to the right or left as the case might be.

Another circumstance, that greatly enhanced the value of the new school-house in the estimation of that portion of the inhabitants who owned the more central farm-houses, was, that they had for several years, each family in its turn, been obliged to permit their spacious kitchens to be converted into school-rooms; the old school-house, owing to the tide of improvement setting in towards an opposite point, having been left lonely and deserted by the way side, like a weather-beaten hulk when deserted by the waves.

The tenth of September was the memorable day on which the new school-house received its second and last coat of Venetian red, and it had been for some time predetermined, that whenever that desirable event did happen, the afternoon of the ensuing day should be appropriated to a spelling match, under the direction of the veteran school-master, who had for at least twenty years been the sole and undisputed lord of the female and birch.

The dumsels of Greenvale, who were resolved that the inside of the school-house should not disgrace its showy exterior, filled the huge fire-place with pine boughs, and interwove cart loads of oak leaves which were hung in festoons around the walls and intermingled with evergreens, which were twisted into various fanciful shapes, the most numerous, being hearts and true love knots. The school-master's desk in particular was decorated with much care, and one mirth-loving girl twined a garland of flowers around the handle of the new ferule which she had by some means procured, as well as round a very formidable looking rod, which she had herself broken from a fine thrifty birch, and despoiled of its glossy leaves, that during the process rustled and fluttered as if prescient of the pain and mortification it was hereafter destined to inflict in its corrective capacity whether to arouse the stupid, sober the volatile, or conquer the obstinate.

As there had been no holiday in the place since the raising of the school-house, the youthful portion of the community were resolved that this should approximate as nearly to one as the nature of a spelling match would permit. After forming and rejecting several plans, they finally concluded to follow the suggestion of Jabez Green and one or two others, which was, after the affair had been decided, or, in modern phrase "come off," to repair to a pine grove at no great distance, and partake of a cold collation, or, as Jabez termed it, "a cold bite."

There was, therefore, on the morning of the eleventh, a general frying of dough-nuts and baking of apple and pumpkin pies, as well as many a careful inspection of the cheeses, to ascertain their quality and flavor, there being no little pride and competition among the dairy women of Greenvale.

The girls, who repaired at an early hour to the school house, in order to give a finishing hand to the decorations, every now and then took a peep into Webster's Spelling Book, many of which were lying about, and would open of themselves at all the hard words. It was whispered, however, that the schoolmaster, who was known to be the owner of a quarto dictionary, would put out many of the hard words in that as well as in the spelling book, which to most of them occasioned no little anxiety.

"But there is Fanny Newman—she don't care whether he spells us out of the dictionary or not—it comes so natural for her to spell, that she can spell anything," was whispered from one to the other, as with eyes full of mirth, she crowned the rod, she had been garlanding, with an immense crimson hollyhock.

As Fanny Newman and Thomas Corey were allowed to be the very best spellers in all Greenvale, they would of course, be opposed to each other, and have the privilege of alternately choosing from among those whose knowledge of orthography rendered them desirable classmates.

"I know who will be Fanny's first choice," said Lucy Berry, whispering confidentially to Olive Wyman.

"Who will it be?" enquired Olive, as she handed her companion a winter-green heart, stuck full of marigolds to place in the centre of a festoon.

"Why, Peter Small, to be sure, for every body knows that, next to Thomas Corey and herself, he is the best speller in the place."

"Now I guess that she will choose William Parkman," said Olive.

"She will be a simpleton if she does," said Lucy, "for every body knows that a handsome nose and handsome eyes does not make a good speller."

"William has improved a great deal since last winter," replied Olive, "but come, let us make haste, or we shall not finish by three o'clock, and Master Packer, you know, is punctual to a minute."

"I have just turned the hour glass for one," said Lucy, "We must indeed make haste, then," said Lucy, "for the folks will begin to come in by two."

The decorations were now nearly completed, and the floor carefully swept.

"The South-Road boys are coming," said Olive Wyman, who was standing at the door.

At this announcement, several directed their eyes to Fanny Newman, for William Parkman lived on the south-road, and although she went on talking with the girl who stood next to her, without even looking round, they were pretty certain she blushed. A pocket looking glass, which one of them had brought for their mutual benefit, was hastily passed round, into which each took a hasty peep, to see if curls and ruffles were in proper place.

"I guess the West-road boys will be here about as soon as the South-road ones," said Lucy Berry.

It was now Olive Wyman's turn to blush, but as none present except Fanny Newman knew that Thomas Corey had walked home with her from singing school on the evening previous, her blushes excited no observation.

It was not long before all who intended taking part in the spelling match had assembled, and soon afterwards the parents, the uncles and aunts, and the older brothers and sisters began to drop in. The hour glass had just turned for 3 o'clock, when Master Packer, with the quarto dictionary under his arm, entered with a grave countenance, and proceeded to his desk without looking right or left.

"It is not fair," whispered several, eyeing the dictionary askance.

"I perceive," said the schoolmaster, unfolding a piece of paper which he took from his waistcoat pocket, "that Thomas Corey and Fanny Newman are selected to choose the spellers. Fanny Newman, you may take your place on the east side of the school room and name the person you choose to have stand next to you."

Fanny took her place, and her black eyes sent an eloquent flash towards William Parkman, but her courage failed her, and with a faltering voice she pronounced the name of Peter Small. Peter rose with an air that combined an admixture of triumph and bashfulness, in its effect somewhat ludicrous, took his place beside the dumsel.

Master Packer again spoke: "Thomas Corey," said he, "take your place opposite Fanny Newman and make your selection."

Thomas certainly did not feel exactly satisfied in his mind, that next to the three already on the floor, Olive Wyman was the best speller, but her blue starry eyes and cheeks as fresh as the first June rose, half shaded by curls of a sunny brown; appeared irresistible, as he glanced at them, so that the name that was in his heart popped out of his mouth, and it then was too late to think of Silas Lambert, who had all the hard words in the spelling book at his tongue's end.

It was Fanny's turn to choose next, and she ventured to name the name of William Parkman, but in a voice so low that the master did not hear, and he requested her to repeat what she had said. A repetition of the name, with all eyes fastened upon her, was more than she could venture on, so she hesitated a moment and then said Silas Lambert. Thomas Corey chose once more, and then the master said that, as time was passing, and as the rest were probably pretty equally matched, they might fall in on either side as most convenient.

The trial by spelling book came first, and all the hard words were spelt with a facility which was as astonishing as it was edifying to the listeners. Those which were considered the easier words proved the stumbling blocks, and in half an hour, as according to rule each one that missed was obliged to leave the class, only four were left on Thomas Corey's side, including himself, and on the other only three, two of whom were Fanny Newman and William Parkman. The number on either side did not diminish until the master had recourse to the dictionary, after which Peter Small, who through the whole trial had maintained his place by Fanny's side, soon sat down. But the advantage on the rival side was soon lost, the pretty Olive Wyman and one of the others being obliged to follow the example of Peter Small. It was now nearly five o'clock, at which time the trial was to terminate; it therefore began to be suspected that the laurels would be equally shared by the rival spellers.

One of the numerous and dignified family of the 'ologies was destined to be the means of gaining for Fanny Newman the victory. It was the only one that Thomas Corey was unacquainted with.

"But who," said he, addressing Silas Lambert, "ever heard of such a word as psychology, or having heard it, would have guessed that it began with a P?"

"Not any one," replied Silas, "except Fanny Newman, and she always guesses right about everything."

"If she does," said Lucy Berry, "Thomas Corey and Olive Wyman will be married before the year is out."

"But you need not get into a passion, and turn so red," Thomas, added she, laughing, "for dare say she meant no harm."

As she said this, she finished tying on her bonnet, and arm-in-arm with another young maiden as light-hearted as herself, followed those who were already on their way to the grove.

"I am sure I don't know," replied Lucy. What can it be?" said she to Silas Lambert, who was walking by her side.

"It is funny that neither of you know," said Silas, "Why, it is Peter Small, playing on his bass viol."

"I never heard one before," said Lucy, "what time is he playing?"

"I cannot tell certainly," replied Silas, "but I guess it

is the Ode to Science; for he has been practising it all the leisure time he could get, for more than a fortnight."

"Yes, it is the Ode to Science," said Lucy; and he has now just come to the 'British yoke and the Gallic chain.' But come, let us walk faster, or they will all gather around him so, that I shall not be able to catch a sight of the bass viol."

They accordingly made a little more haste, and were so fortunate as to secure seats on the fallen trunk of a tree opposite the performer. Inspired by the presence of so many spectators as well as listeners, and the influence of so many bright and sparkling eyes, Peter Small transcended himself, performing even the allegro part without missing a single note. This was a triumph of skill over the perverseness of wire and cat-gut which he had never been able to achieve before, and while it afforded great delectation to himself, it yielded no little pleasure to his unsatiated audience.

It would not be expected that such inspiring sounds would fail in exciting a sympathetic influence over that portion of the listeners who were themselves musically inclined. First one voice and then another were added to the tones of the bass viol, so that before the ode was finished the old pine grove resounded to a full chorus of voices, each bearing testimony to the soundness of the owner's lungs.

"Now," said Jabez Green, "let us sing it again, and all start fair together."

"I say that," said Peter Small.

"I will stand by Peter and beat time," said Jabez— "and mind, let us all begin when I have counted three."

Jabez took his place by Peter's left hand, and in a loud and distinct voice counted "one, two, three."

Several, not remarkable for their musical skill, by a kind of spasmodical motion of the head were enabled to catch the first note at the very moment, while others who probably belonged to that class who are 'always too late,' did not fairly get begun till near the close of the ode. The performance, however, was entirely satisfactory to the majority. It was only a few of the juveniles, whose predilections leaned towards gastronomy rather than music, who sent frequent and impatient glances towards certain baskets, carefully covered with snow white napkins, which encircled a large tree. When, at length, the closing note floated slowly away and left the grove in silence, they could not readily refrain from audible demonstrations of delight, which the performers very naturally took for one of those spontaneous bursts of applause which from being unprepared are the more flattering. The young Masters and Misses, ignorant of this misapprehension on the part of their Seniors, were somewhat surprised at the attention paid them by Peter Small and a few others, who, not being particularly fond of children, had never before been so attentive to their wants. But their curiosity not being of that active and troublesome kind, which induces to pry into the motive, they were content to enjoy its consequences, which appeared in the shape of numerous and generous pieces of their favorite pumpkin pie, till they had feasted to their heart's content.

The evening sunbeams were brightening the front of the red school house when they emerged from the grove. Peter Small, with his bass viol enclosed in a green baize bag, the young boys clustering around him like bees round a hive, was in the van. A little way behind, Fanny Newman, with a crown of oak leaves resting lightly upon her bright, curling hair, which, with an air of mock dignity, she wore in commemoration of her recent triumphs, was chatting gaily with her companions, while William Parkman gradually drew nearer and nearer to her side. He was even so absent minded that when they arrived at the red school house, instead of the south road he took the west, which led directly to a large and substantial farm house, owned by Mr. Newman. What was singular, Thomas Corey made a similar mistake, and walked by Olive Wyman's side till she reached home, though his own house was in the opposite direction.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

One of the Latest Jokes. There was fun as well as fighting down in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande last summer, and a Yankee in that section, albeit a tolerably shrewd specimen of the genus, "got fire in his rear" which raked down and demolished the best calculations ever made for a small fortune, and at the same time raised a laugh which filled the adjoining chaparral for a mile in every direction.

Water was scarce during the heat of summer at Brazos Island, and liquor not so plentiful at times as the necessities of the sojourners required. It was at one of those thirsty seasons that our Yankee, by some hook or crook, got hold of a barrel of tolerably fair cider, and with this small stock in trade he at once "set up" business. To rake and scrape together a parcel of boards and old bits of canvass, enough to build a small shanty, was the work of but a short hour; to set his barrel upon a couple of skids in the back part of a tent, to tap it, and to commence retailing the cider at a dime a glass, occupied but a short time more.

Customers flocked in by dozens, the cider went off at a rapid rate, and the Yankee was making his "eternal fortune" at a stride that would have elated John Jacob Astor in his early days. Some of his patrons complimented that a dime a glass for cider, which was not worth more than two dollars a barrel at the outside, was an outrageous price; but the times were hard, the retailer's conscience easy—he had all the cider in the market, and could not afford to sell any cheaper.

This state of things went on for an entire day, the Yankee's quarters being beset by throngs of patron

On the following morning and before the cider was yet half sold, they began to thin off gradually, and by the middle of the afternoon it was only now and then a straggling stranger that visited the shade and cider of the retailer. What was the matter? What had caused this sudden falling off of customers? The reader will soon see.

Towards night a new face appeared in the shanty and called for a glass of cider. It was drawn, swallowed, and the customer took out his purse enquired the price.

"One dime," said the Yankee.

"One what?" retorted the customer.

"One h—ll," snarled the customer; why, I can get just as good cider here at five cents a glass."

"No y-o-u c-a-n," drawled the Yankee, "There isn't a pint of cider 'cept what I've got in that barrel this side of Orleans, I'm d-m-d if there is."

"I know better," ejaculated the customer, tartly. "I bought a glass of cider, not two hours ago, and only paid five cents for it."

"I'd like to know where you effected that small transaction," queried the Yankee.

"Right round here," was the answer.

"I guess it was right round here." Right round where, I'd like to know? continued the cider vender.

"Why close by here somewhere—just back of your place," returned the customer.

"I'll bet you to drink you didn't," spoke up the Yankee, "and we'll go right round and see."

"Done," said the customer, and off they started.

Sure enough, "right round here" they found another cider establishment in full blast. A second Yankee had rigged a small shade in the rear of the first Yankee's shanty, had tapped the other end of the latter's barrel of cider through a board, and was retailing it at five cents a glass to a perfect rush of customers! [N. O. Picayune.

RATHER COOL.—A fresh-water sailor, who had shipped as seaman, on board Com. Dallas's flag ship, and, owing to the absence of the commodore, he had never seen and did not know him. Getting strapped for tobacco, he went to one of the men, and said, "I want a claw o' tobacco very bad, and I don't know what to do for it."

"Do you?" replied the man to whom he addressed himself, who was one of that class of mischievous persons denominated practical jokers; "do you? well, go to that old fellow that has just come aboard; he'll give you some, for he keeps all the tobacco."

The "old fellow" to whom he was directed, was no less a personage than Commodore Dallas himself; but the greenhorn, ignorant of this, went up to him, and, slapping him on the shoulder, said, in the usual rough, sailor-like way, when addressing one of his equals, "I any old chap, give us a claw of tobacco, for I'm not a starving for one; I ain't had any for a week."

The commodore was taken all aback by this unusual mode of address, and, looking at the man, he asked,—"How long have you been in the service?"

"Only six days," replied the man, still unsuspecting of his error.

"And have you had no tobacco yet?" asked the commodore.

"No," he replied, "not the first claw since I have been on board."

The commodore hauled out a bunk of tobacco from his pocket, and, cutting off a piece of it, gave it to him.

"Now, do you know who I am?" he asked.

"No," was the reply.

"Well, I'm Commodore Dallas, the commander of this vessel."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the man, who was now in his turn, taken all aback, and felt slightly fearful of the consequences of his familiarity; but, recovering his self-possession in a moment, he replied, with true sailor boldness, "Well, you've a larnd good berth of it!"

The old commodore, tickled at the joke, forgave him, quickly guessing that the mistake was not a wilful one, but originated by some of the practical jokers aboard the ship. He however, ordered that, after that, tobacco should be distributed among the men every day.

A SOUTHERN MISTAKE. We gather the following facts from a communication in the Baltimore Saturday Visitor. A colored man has been lying in the prison in New Orleans four years who was originally confined by mistake, having been taken for another man. The error was discovered in a few days, but the imprisoned man was not discharged. He sustains a good character, and the Warden of the prison testifies to his uniformly excellent conduct. The attention of the Grand Jury of the city has lately been called to this case, and they, after stating the fact of the man's imprisonment by mistake, the good character he sustains, &c., "most respectfully recommend (we quote the language of their report) that, if in the power of the court, he be ordered to be sold for his jail fees, rather than remain as he now is, at the expense of the State, and in idleness." [Charter Oak.

Cement for Yards and Floors.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette speaks of the value of "tar compost," so called, for forming ground floors for carriage houses, barns, stables, also for walks, barnyards, &c., for which purposes it is represented to be excellent being thoroughly dry, wholesome, cleanly smooth, easily repaired, noiseless under motion, and inimitable to vermin, besides being so very cheap, only costing from 6 to 10 cents per square foot.

The writer describes his mode of making such floors thus: "Lay down a good solid concrete of broken bricks and tiles or chalk, or both materials mixed together, only they should be broken smallish; having made this quite

level, pour on it coal tar, until the rubble is just covered. Then sift through a fine sieve a mixture of coal and ash sand, or coal dust and powdered lime, or all mixed together, or any one separately, it makes very little difference. I prefer quick-lime, ashes and sand, in equal parts; and I have used lime-dust, alone, and found it to answer; tho' it is longer drying, and is not quite so firm. The proper quantity of siftings will work in without any trouble, if time be allowed and the floor is used. Sometimes two or three coats are wanted, and are always best; often one will do. After the first coating upon the rubble, no more is necessary to be done either for an extra or repairing coat, than to pour down some tar and spread it about with an old brush, covering it with siftings. Any laborer can mend or even make a floor of this sort. * * * * * The reason I prefer brick rubble to stone is this: I have found that by long wear, a small stone, or an edge of a piece of a larger size, will work up; whereas broken bricks or chalk will saturate partly with tar, and will wear down with the rest of the surface. I think the value of such a bottom for a stable will be greatly enhanced by its impermeability to the drainage from animals.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1846.

The President's Message.

This document was received here on Thursday morning last, and as most of our readers have probably had an opportunity of perusing it ere this, and as the publication of it in our columns (it being very lengthy) would require so much space, we have thought it better to extract from it such parts only as are of more general interest.

A large portion of the Message is devoted to the all-engrossing topic of our present unhappy position with Mexico, and the President has enumerated the many wrongs and grievances which from time to time have been suffered by our government, and which were committed long before the annexation of Texas to the United States. Among these causes for redress, the President states the following:

"Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison their owners, captains and crews, it was done. Rulers succeeded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens; but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts, perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interference of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard."

The President then proceeds to say that "the annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so, is wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico."

Mr. Polk, maintains the Rio Grande to be the Western boundary of Texas, so maintained from 1803 to 1819—so ceded to Spain—so claimed by Texas—and so maintained by our Secretary of State in 1842—so assented to by Congress in their acts of establishing a Custom House and post roads west of the Neeces; nor did Congress complain at their last session of the advances of our troops to the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act "establishing certain post routes," extending west of the Neeces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. Mexico withdrew her minister and threatened war—was invited to negotiate—assented, but refused to receive, our minister when sent, and it was avowed that war was the only alternative of Mexico, and on the 4th of April, 1846, orders were issued to commence the war by an attack on our troops east of the Rio Grande.

Our Military and Naval commanders were instructed in no event to commence hostilities, but to resist aggression. Mexico was not for the Neeces only, but for all Texas,—such has been the ground of Mexico from the beginning.

Parades were the enemy of the United States and the friend of monarchy, and he rose to power upon the war spirit. There was no hope of peace with him—Santa Anna was not a monarchist and not committed to the war.

Our Naval commanders were instructed not to oppose his entrance to Mexico, if attempted, and because there was a better prospect of peace with him than with Paredes. He recapitulates the achievements of our Army and Navy—the conquest of New Mexico and California, Cahuilla and Tamalulpa—and recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war as the surest means of obtaining a speedy peace.

An extract from Mr. Webster's recent speech at Philadelphia, will show at a glance that this assumption of the Rio Grande as the western boundary of Texas, was entirely unauthorised and unfounded; and is put forth as a pretext to render as justifiable as possible the attack on a weak sister nation, the real object of which was an acquisition of territory instead of a defence of boundary lines:

"That I may misrepresent no one, I will state to you three propositions, which in my opinion are fairly maintainable, from the correspondence submitted by the Executive to Congress.

1st. That the President directed the occupation of a territory, by force of arms, to which the United States had no ascertained title; a territory which, if claimed by the United States, was also claimed by Mexico, and was at the same time in her actual occupation and possession.

The Texas Convention was to assemble July 4th, 1845, to pass the annexation. Before this date—to wit, on the 28th of May—Gen. Taylor was ordered to move towards Texas; and on the 15th of June was instructed, by a letter from Mr. Bancroft, to enter Texas, and concentrate his forces on its 'western boundary,' and to select and occupy a position 'on or near the Rio Grande, to protect itself in the event of annexation will be our western border.'"

That the United States had no ascertained title to the territory, appears from Mr. Marcy's letter to General Taylor, of July 30th, 1845. General Taylor is there informed that what he is to "occupy, defend and protect," is "the territory of Texas, to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas." It appears in the dispatch last quoted, that this territory had been occupied by Mexico.

Mr. Marcy goes on to say: "The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary, you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event."

This makes it perfectly clear that the United States had no ascertained title (and no apparent title) to this territory; for it admits that Texas only made a claim to it, Mexico having an adverse claim, and having also actual possession.

2d. That as early as July, 1845, the President knew as well as others acquainted with the subject, that this territory was in the actual possession of Mexico—that it contained Mexican settlements, over which Texas had not exercised jurisdiction up to the time of annexation.

On the 8th of July, the Secretary of War wrote to Gen. Taylor, that "This Department is informed that Mexico has some Military Establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are and for some time have been in the actual occupancy of her troops."

On the 30th of July, the Secretary wrote as already mentioned, directing Gen. Taylor to except from his protection "any posts on the eastern side thereof" [of the Rio Grande] which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event.

It manifestly appears to have been the intention of the President, from the 28th of May down to the consummation of his purpose, to take possession of this territory by force of arms, however unwilling Mexico might be to yield it, or whatever might turn out on examination to be her right to claim it. He intended to extinguish the Mexican force; otherwise his acts and instructions are inexplicable.

The Government set up and affirmed from the first, that the Rio Grande was the western boundary of Texas, as appears from the letters to Gen. Taylor, of the 28th of May and 15th June, 1845.

On the 15th June, Gen. Taylor was instructed to take such a position "on or near the Rio Grande," as "will be best to repel invasion, and protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western boundary." In accordance with these, are, also, the instructions of July 30th, to which I have already referred.

On the 6th of August, the Secretary wrote to Gen. Taylor, "although a state of war with Mexico, or an invasion of Texas by her forces may not take place, it is nevertheless deemed proper and necessary that your force should be fully equal to meet with certainty of success, any crisis which may arise in Texas, and which would require you by force of arms to carry out the instructions of Government." He is then in the same letter authorized to procure volunteers for Texas, &c.

On the 23d of August, the Secretary instructed Gen. Taylor: "Should Mexico assemble a large body of troops on the Rio Grande, and cross it with a considerable force, such a movement must be regarded as an invasion of the United States, and the commencement of hostilities." He is then instructed how to assemble a large force, &c.

On the 30th of August, he was instructed in case any Mexican force crossed the Rio Grande, "to drive all Mexican troops beyond it," that any attempt by the Mexicans with any considerable force, would be regarded as an invasion; and that on such an event, namely—"in case of war either declared or made manifest by hostile acts" he was not to confine his action within the territory of Texas.

On the 16th of October the Secretary wrote that "That information which we have here renders it probable that no serious attempts will at present be made by Mexico to invade Texas." But is still instructed to hold the country between the Neeces and the Rio Grande.

"Previous instructions will have put you in possession of the views of the Government of the United States, not only as to the extent of the territorial claims, but of its determination to assert them."

He is instructed to put his troops into winter quarters accordingly, as near the Rio Grande as circumstances will permit. Up to this time, and to the 11th of March, 1846, Gen. Taylor was at Corpus Christi. The open and decided step was taken on the 13th of January—On that day the Secretary at War directed Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, and to take up a position opposite Matamoros. In so doing, he is instructed, in case Mexico should declare war, to assume any open act of hostility, not to act merely on the defensive.

Throughout the correspondence, it is plain that the intention was to extinguish the Mexican title to this territory by armed occupation; and the instructions are explicit, to treat every assertion of title or movement on the part of Mexico, as an act of hostility, and to proceed accordingly and resist it.

To show how General Taylor understood the instructions of his government, it may be observed that on the 2d of March, thirty miles of Matamoros, at a stream called the Arroyo Colorado, he was met by a party of Mexicans, whose commanding officer informed him that if he crossed the stream it would be deemed a declaration of war, and put into his hand a copy of General Mejia's proclamation to that effect.

General Taylor put his forces in order of battle, crossed the stream and pushed on, the Mexicans retreating. He arrived on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros on the 29th of March.

Here Mr. W. read a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Slidell, dated Jan. 20, 1845.

Now, if by ordering troops of the United States to the left bank of the Rio Grande, he has taken possession of all which any man ever claimed as constituting a part of the Territory of Texas, what was it he proposed to do with so much vigor, whenever Congress should permit? Did he mean the prosecution of a general war against Mexico? Was it a general war of invasion, and acquisition and conquest that he intended to wage as soon as he should obtain the permission of Congress? If that was his purpose, I think it would have been much better for him to have adhered to it, and to have waited till Congress did give him authority. It was an act leading to war, and Congress was then in session. Why should the Executive, on its own mere authority and discretion, take a step so important without consulting Congress, at a time when Congress was actually in session at the capitol? That is a grave question to be asked hereafter.

And here allow me to say, as a matter of history, that before, and at the time our troops were ordered to march to the left bank of the Rio Grande, no apprehension whatever was entertained of any invasion of Texas by Mexico, or any acts of hostility on the part of that power. (He cited Mr. W. quoted several letters from Gen. Taylor, which established conclusively two propositions: 1st. That no danger existed of any invasion by Mexico. 2d. That it was the object of our Government to take possession by force of the disputed territory, and then to treat, if Mexico chose to treat. In other words, that President did without the authority of Congress, that which he could only do by its authority, viz: make a military movement on a country then at peace with the United States.

The defeated appropriation of two millions is adverted to, and again proposed, but with no elucidation of the manner in which it was or is to be employed. It admits that Santa Anna was permitted to pass the blockading squadron, by orders from our Executive.

The issue of naturalization papers and letters of marque by Mexico, is spoken of, official evidence of the fact having been received. It is intimated that privateers sailing under these, will deserve to be hanged as pirates, and Congress is requested to make provision for that end.

The budget comes next. The imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, were \$121,691,797, of which were re-exported \$11,346,623. The exports were \$118,488,516, of which \$102,141,893 were domestic products.

The receipts into the Treasury were \$29,499,427, of which from customs were \$36,712,667, and from public lands \$2,695,452. The expenditures were \$28,081,114. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1846, \$9,126,439.

The public debt, including Treasury notes, on the 1st of December, 1846, was \$24,256,494. Outstanding on the 4th of March, 1845, \$17,788,799. Incurred since \$6,467,695.

A farther loan will be required to meet the war expenses of the present fiscal year and the next. If the war is continued to the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1848, the estimate requires a loan of \$23,000,000, which will allow \$4,000,000 to be always retained in the Treasury, to guard against contingencies. It is estimated that \$2,500,000 might be produced annually by imposing duties on articles now imported free, and that from \$500,000 to 1,000,000 might be obtained by reducing the price of the public lands.

It is recommended that the loan be for 20 years with authority to pay off portions of it sooner, if the war leaves any surplus.

A Growing Evil.

One of the greatest evils connected with our State legislation, is the manner in which business is transacted in Committees. The practice of allowing petitioners to employ counsel to forward their schemes in the Committee rooms has increased to such an extent as to become a great and positive evil, by obstructing and delaying the public business. It is a notorious fact that our three or four hundred legislators are kept waiting for Committees to report the first part of the session doing almost nothing, meeting at 11 o'clock adjoining at half past twelve or one. It is thus, the session is prolonged, heavy expenses incurred, and no good effected. Counsel, learned and unlearned, are in the meantime employed in the Committee rooms cross questioning and puzzling honest witnesses, making long harangues about irrelevant matters and wearing out the patience of the auditors as well as the Committeemen. It is believed that courtesy often obliges the Committees to listen to these special pleadings long after they have fully made up their minds on the principles and details of their reports and they submit to the infliction only because it has become a custom almost as strong as law. This practice is not only a public abuse but it has become a serious evil to petitioners themselves who now feel obliged to employ counsel to sustain their case against opposing counsel. It is thus that the wealthy individual or corporation has the advantage over his poorer opponent to whom justice becomes so dear that he hardly dares to seek for it.

To any one who has had experience in our legislation, other evils besides those named above will suggest themselves, and it seems quite time that a remedy should be applied. We do not censure, of course, those who are employed to go before these committees, or the committees themselves who are governed by a despotic custom which however may be dispensed with by the adoption of such rules and orders as will limit the practice to those cases of public and general importance as the two houses by joint action shall permit. It is amply sufficient in most of the petitions referred to legislative committees to hear the unvarnished statements of sound common sense men on both sides by which the members will better understand the case than after the most learned and elaborate arguments of counsel.

The Marblehead Sufferers.

We learn that those who have been made Widows and Orphans in Marblehead by the recent disasters to the fishermen on the Grand Banks, have been generously relieved by various contributions of the benevolent in that town and in other places. Not only have the Societies of Odd Fellows and Rechabites given liberally, but large contributions from citizens of Salem and other places have been tendered to the Committee for distribution among the sufferers. We learn that among other liberal donations, a gentleman of Boston sent one hundred woolen shawls, valued at from two to three dollars each. We are also gratified to learn that a generous donation has been received from a gentleman of this town, of the very useful and reasonable article of flannel, valued at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. Our informant, a gentleman of respectability in Marblehead, states that no name accompanied this gift but Yankees will never yield their "vested right" to the privilege of guessing. Whoever the individual may be the merit of the act is enhanced by the wish to conceal it and it will be richly rewarded in the enjoyment which always accompanies a benevolent action.

Danger of Cotton Garments for Children.—A Boy, about three years of age, son of H. P. Legro, of North Danvers, was burned last Tuesday, in a shocking manner. His mother went to visit a sick neighbor, supposing the child to be with his Father in the shop; in her absence, the boy went into the house; climb up to the match safe, took some matches, attempted to make a fire, and while in the act, his clothes took fire, his father heard the child cry, but supposed nothing uncommon until he saw the little creature running towards the shop, enveloped in blaze. He sprang to his relief but before he could extinguish it, he was so badly burnt that he died the following night.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

The Speaker took his seat at 12 o'clock precisely, and ordered the clerk to call the names of the members elect to the 29th Congress. They were read and answered accordingly, beginning with Maine and ending with the territories. The sea of faces, when all were seated, presented a fine spectacle from the galleries, and the members all appeared in excellent health.

The number of members who answered to their names was 182.

The proceedings on both branches of Congress are as yet unimportant. On Tuesday, Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, remarked that in his opinion a portion of the message was not sufficiently explicit relative to the movements of the army and the progress of the war. He asked leave to offer resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of the official orders issued to Generals Taylor, Wood and Kearney, and to Commanders Sloat and Stockton, relative to establishing civil governments in conquered provinces.

Then followed a somewhat protracted debate, in which Mr. Davis further stated that the President had usurped power. He admitted that he had the power to establish military regulations, but denied that he had the right to establish civil government. He challenged the President to produce his authority so to do in the Law of Nations or the Constitution.

The course of the President was vindicated by some of his political friends, and denounced by some of the other members who took part in the debate.

ARSON. Leander Thompson, a young man 24 years of age, was tried at Worcester last week for the crime of arson, convicted and sentenced to death. The offence was committed in Douglas, in March last. The jury were unable to agree in the case of his companion, Pratt, a youth of 21.

For the Courier.

The Lost Passengers of the Atlantic.

With hearts beating high in glad anticipation, The morrow to spend 'neath the roof of "sweet home," And, with loved-ones, to join in the yearly oblation, They sped, 'mid the dark, through the wild billows' foam.

The proud, gallant vessel right nobly contested The sway of the surges advancing in hosts: But alas for the hopes of security rested In the might that frailman o'er the elements boasts!

Amid winds piping terror and maddened waves dashing, Long hours of fearful suspense they endured; Till the tempest-strained harque, rent in fragments, fell crashing, And they sank, in Death's dark ocean-cavern innured.

O ye weep, who so fondly their coming awaited, And long will it be ere your anguish shall cease: Yet for them brightly dawned, ere the storm had abated, A day of Thanksgiving in mansions of peace!

ORION.

For the Courier.

Hon. Caleb Cushing.

We have noticed a disposition in some of the Whig papers, to exclude Mr. Cushing from the Whig ranks. Perhaps good and sufficient reasons can be given for this prescriptive course, but we must confess we have never been able to see them. Mr. Cushing, when a portion of the Whig party first made issue with John Tyler, thought with Daniel Webster and some other prominent members of the party, that more good could be effected for the party and the country by keeping on good terms with the President and making the best of him. He acted in accordance with that belief, and in no case, as we are advised, did he differ in opinion from Daniel Webster during their connection with the President; and on the same day that Daniel Webster left the Cabinet, Mr. Cushing left the country for China. Since his return from China, he has never, as we have understood, committed himself to the Administration party, and he has abstained from receiving any office from the Executive. On his return, he found Mr. Webster, with whom he had always acted, in full favor with the Whig party, but not a paper of that party greeted his arrival. He has been at home now more than a year without having received favorable notice from the party with whom he has always acted. He was a few weeks since elected to the Legislature from his native town, by an overwhelming majority, and he is spoken of in the papers as an Independent member.

We do not like to see this, unless there is better reason for it, than we now know of. We did not agree with the course of John Tyler, but we can see no connection that Mr. Cushing had with it for which he should be ostracized. It was an honest difference of opinion which he and Mr. Webster entertained with the Whig party, and one for which they should neither be condemned.

The Whig party owe much to the exertions of Mr. Cushing. From the time of his first entrance into Congress until he left it, he was an eloquent and uncompromising advocate of the great principles of his party, and even after he was denounced by a majority of his party in Congress for not opposing the President, he made use of his great influence over Mr. Tyler to induce him not to veto the Tariff of 1842, and it was undoubtedly owing to Mr. Cushing's earnest and continued efforts, that that Tariff went into operation.

Let the Whig party then remember what they owe to Mr. Cushing, when disposed to denounce his course. Above all let them not prescribe him without reason. If he has deserted the great and conservative principles of the Whig party, upon which the prosperity of the country depend, if he has ever proved recreant to the trusts that have been confided in him, then we should be among the first to denounce him, but if on the contrary, he still, as we believe he does, holds those principles dear, if he is now at heart a Whig, then let justice be done him. Let him meet with the entire and cordial support of the party, and his talents and energy be appreciated as they have been in days that are past.

For the Courier.

Slander.

"Who steals my purse steals trash, 'Twas mine, 'tis his and has been slave to thousands; But he who filches from me my good name, Takes that which none can ever enrich him But makes me poor indeed."

This was the language that the greatest poet of any country or any age of the world, put into the mouth of the most consummate scoundrel that ever walked on its surface. A number of years since, I made a communication on the same subject, viz. Slander. I then said if I recollect, that there was more than one Iago living in our days, and I am convinced from every day's experience that his children are increasing in proportion to the population of the country, and that is immense. There are different kinds of slanderers. I will attempt to describe some of them for their name is "Legion." One kind is your cut-throat, wholesale slanderer, that blows his pestiferous and malignant breath on every body, who actually pollutes the air in which he breathes, producing a moral epidemic. No one however pure or exemplary, escapes the poison of his malignant and viperous tongue. He is like the *Upas tree* that kills every thing that comes within its atmosphere. He scatters fire-brands, arrows and death, and says he is in sport. No age, no condition of life, but what is blasted by his *Demolition* tongue. Avoid such an one, pass not by him lest you be contaminated by the hem of his garment. Another kind of slanderers, is your smooth, sly, pious, hypocritical gentleman,—he would cut your throat with an oiled feather. He slashes slyly, cautiously, almost imperceptibly. His tongue is like some subtle poisons, slow in their operation, but sure to kill at last. I will give some specimens of their language. It reads thus: 'Did you hear that Mr. A. is said to have done so and so, or said so and so?—It is a terrible affair if it is so; he always sustained a good character before: we are all frail creatures! I hope I am misinformed but Mr. Such a one says so, and I am afraid to contradict. It is a lamentable case if it is so.' And so he leaves the matter, infusing his slow, sure poison into the mind of his listener, without inquiring into the truth of the assertion. Still another kind of slanderer, is your culture-like slanderer, who attacks an individual for some supposed, as he imagines, deviation from the path of rectitude, who had heretofore sustained an irreproachable character. How he and his associates will gloat over him and tare his character in pieces, as a carrion crow or vulture will gloat over a dead carcass, wiping his *chops* as a crow or a vulture does his bill. I know it is rather a delicate matter to criminate woman, lovely woman, of being a slanderer, and I hope what is written above will not apply to them; if however there is any one who feels guilty, their conscience will accuse them. To that monitor I refer them. I would merely

ask if at the sewing circle, at the tea table or the party, at all times they are free from relating the petty slander that would not sound well if it was to those who come under the lash of their tongue. There is a remedy for all diseases of the body, wise is there for those of the mind. My prescription this mental malady is this: let every one at each day, when he reposes on his pillow, review words, thoughts and actions, correct all that is himself and make a clean breast. And it is my we should find few left to slander their neighbor. Our Saviour said on a certain occasion, 'Let him is without sin cast the first stone at her,' and went out and Jesus and the woman were left alone cannot give better advice to the slanderer. See.

Collection of Taxes.

We learn that \$19,000 of the Tax of the present year has already been collected and paid into the Treasury. This unprecedented promptness in the payment of a time too of great depression in business and value of property, is creditable to our citizens proof of the active efforts of the Collector. B. promptitude in paying taxes, and a wise economy town's expenditures, we hope we may look for a continuation instead of increase of taxation.

We learn that in the \$19,000, above referred to is not included that \$500.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE. On Saturday night, a glass lamp, containing a small quantity of the Chemical Burning Fluid, exploded in the house of Col. Abram Moore, Province House court, badly injuring his son, a young man about 19 years of age. Two tubes to the lamp, one of which was not secured with a wick, as it should have been, a Moore being ready to retire to bed, got up and to lamp, giving it a swinging loss upward in order to burn more freshly.

This was the cause of the mischief. Altho' it was not more than a gill of the fluid in the lamp, and no loud explosion was produced, filling the room with a bluish light, and cutting the lamp into horizontal pieces. The consequences were disastrous. The burning fluid fastened on the vest, a blue-breasted one, of the young man, burnt the way, burnt his arms, hands and thighs, so that it came off in peels, and also consumed a portion of his hair and burned one of his temples. The application of water had no effect in extinguishing the burning of Mr. Moore, and he was not relieved until they cut off, when every remedy was administered by W. Holmes, who was called in, and we are happy to learn this morning that he is doing well. [Boston Transcript.]

Mrs. POLK. (it is stated by a Washington writer,) on the receipt of the news of the death of G. in the bloody assault upon Monterey, went, down in a spirit of amiable sympathy, to console with heart-broken mother, on the untimely and savage of her gallant and darling son—a son to whom she clung as the pride and hope of her few remaining years. Time had not yet sufficiently assuaged her parental ferer to admit reason to resume its empire, and she traced mother replied—"Tell me not of resignation me, Madam if you can—for no one seems able to me—for what was this wicked war brought upon country? Why was my noble son, the inheritor of father's virtues and the pride of my old age, sent murdered in that barbarous country?"

There was pertinency in the question. What the answer was, our informant says not.

News-Letter. that a woman by the name of Carter, of eighty years of age, living in that part of Boston called New Boston, was, by some rowdies, drunken frolic, tied to a chair, and suffered to rot there until she died. This event is said to have occurred on Saturday evening last.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—Much of the cargo of the Atlantic, says the New York Commercial, was saved from the wreck and transhipped by order of Holland, the President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, to whom great credit is due for the prompt and active measures he has taken in saving the property of the wreck.

Mr. Scovill. a young New Yorker, who, Mr. Calhoun was in Washington, was attached to him in some capacity, as a clerk, or secretary, we now it stated, has become one of the heirs to an estate worth over £150,000 sterling, by the death of a distant relative in Europe, a brother of an ancestor of the deceased having emigrated to this country, and settled a preacher at Newton, Conn. prior to the Revolution.

WHAT A FALL.—On Friday we saw a man he coal into a cellar, says a Pittsburgh paper, whose appearance indicated that he had been better days. He heard since that he was once a wealthy eastern merchant whose fortune had been swept from him by adverse circumstances; and without the courage to stem the tide that had set in against him, he resorted to drink for relief. The result of this has been told.

The amount of specie which came out of the steamer Calcedonia, was twenty five thousand pounds sterling.

We understand that the 'Daughters of the Republic,' in Beverly, propose holding a 'Tea Party' Sale, at the Town Hall in Beverly, on Thursday, 31.

A Baltimore colored barber has fallen heir to a plantation worth \$7,000 and a number of slaves.

GEN. LA VEGA. This Mexican officer was a seigneur in the brig Mary Ann Jones, Capt. W. which sailed last night for Havana. Gen. La Vega, before leaving, expressed himself in warm terms of gratitude towards the people of New Orleans, for the hospitality and kindness they had shown him. [New Orleans Tropic of 26th.]

A SECOND JOAN D'ARC. A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, writing from Montreal relates the following incident: "It is stated and believed, that a company of Lancers was commanded by a woman. Her name is Dos Amades. Seized with patriotic spirit, she unsexed herself, and dressed in a suit of a captain of lancers; she desired to be led against the foe, and swore that she would never yield until 'northern barbarians' were driven from her native soil or until she had shed the last drop of blood in defence of her country."

other native country. Previous to our attack, she was paraded before the troops, and greatly excited and augmented their courage. She braved them, and desired to be posted at that spot where the first should fall, and where the thickest of the battle should rage. It is reported that on the 21st, she led the charge of Lancers which proved fatal to some of our command—among the number the lamented Field.

EFFECTS OF REMORSE.—Mosler, who was convicted last Thursday at Philadelphia, of murdering his wife, hung himself in his cell on Monday evening with pieces of his bed sheets. The mail came out, and the fall of his body brought a watchman into his cell, when measures were taken to prevent any further attempt to destroy himself. This wretched man is in a most frightful state of mind. He is continually haunted by the apparition of his murdered wife, who is ever before him—her gashed throat, with the blood streaming from it, staring him in the face—and he begs for immediate execution.

BREACH OF PROMISE. A suit to obtain damages for the failure of a promise to marry was tried last week at Bristol R. I. The fair plaintiff was 21 years of age, and a tall, slender, and well-proportioned young lady, a farmer of sixty. The promise was clearly proved, and the damages were estimated at \$2000, about the whole of the old man's property. So far had proceedings gone between them, that the names were published, but parties procured wedding garments, the day was fixed, the guests invited, the clergyman attended, but the bridegroom was missing. His only explanation was, 'I've got it up.' This was not considered entirely satisfactory to the lady and her friends, and thence the suit. In the defence it was sought to be proved that the reputation of the plaintiff had sustained a blow at some former period. The juror gave a verdict of two hundred and sixty-two dollars.

A BROTHER'S DYING CARE.—In the breast pocket of Mr. Charles French, who perished in the wreck of the Atlantic, was found the miniature of his only brother, Benjamin. It was a favorite and beautiful painting, executed in London; and to preserve this, whether he escaped or perished, Charles carefully wrapped it in a linen handkerchief, marked with his whole name, and placed it in the breast pocket of his coat, thus showing that some of his last thoughts were upon his brother. The miniature, by being thus protected, escaped without being materially injured; though the case was so soaked in water as to fall apart. This picture, with a penknife and a small key, were forwarded to French's friends on Wednesday. Nothing has yet been heard of his watch, purse or valise.—*Boston Trav.*

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—This society are still energetic in their endeavors to promote the object held in view. On the 10th ult., Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr. editor of the Lynn Pioneer, published at Lynn, Mass., in the United States, lectured in one of the large rooms in the Hall of Commerce, London. The subjects upon which Mr. Clapp treated were 'The spirit of war and the spirit of peace.' Mr. Clapp introduced several interesting narratives in the course of his address in illustration of his arguments, and concluded a lecture, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery, amidst general plaudits.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—I cannot say that Congress has come together in good temper. On the contrary, I see every where around me evidence of bad feeling, distrust, and uneasiness. The Western Democrats who were disappointed by the veto of the River and Harbor Bill are not reconciled to Mr. Polk, nor the administration, nor his policy. They will if I am not mistaken, raise a storm, somewhat competing with the destructive storm on the lakes, which they have made so many speeches about.

The President will, I learn, send in his nominations to the Senate to-morrow, for several places which became vacant and were filled during the recess of Congress, viz: Mr. Brainerd, as Minister to London; Mr. Clifford, as Attorney General; Mr. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, &c., all of which will be confirmed of course. He will also nominate some as minister to France, and as Mr. Buchanan has not yet made up his mind to leave the Cabinet and take a stand against free trade, I presume it will not be he. Many things conspire to induce the belief that Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll will be nominated for that post.

MARRIAGES. In this town, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Prince, Mr. BENJ. P. SAUNDERS to Miss LAVINIA MERRILL, both of Andover. On Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Field, Mr. EDWIN S. POOL to Miss MARY HARRIS. In Salem, Mr. HENRY P. BROWN to Miss CAROLINE E. BUTLER. In Lynn, Mr. J. ARTHUR JOHNSON to Miss AGNES ASHCROFT. Mr. SARAH S. GRAY to Miss HARRIET W. WEND.

DEATHS. In this town, on Wednesday, Capt. DANIEL KING, aged 78, father of Hon. D. P. King. In Salem, Mr. ANNE BROOKS, aged 45. MARY, wife of Mr. William Buffum, aged 56, a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. SALLY, wife of Mr. Jacob Galvin, aged 72. In Lynn, Mrs. DUNN, widow of the late Mr. John Flint, of North Reading, aged 56. In Beverly, Mr. THOMAS BENNY, aged 75. Miss SARAH GALE, a native of Andover, aged 35. ELIZABETH PERK, Esq., aged 47. Mrs. ELIZA PARKER, wife of Mr. Augustus Roundly, aged 35. Capt. CHARLES WOODBERRY, aged 34. In Topsfield, Miss EMILY A. PERKINS, aged 20. In Essex, WASHINGTON CHURCH GOWELL, aged 20. In Waltham, Rev. GEORGE PICKERING, aged 77, for 57 years, an itinerant minister in the M. E. Church.

Mr. Maudeville, a blind gentleman, who has lectured with favorable acceptance in our towns and cities, will deliver one of his valuable lectures on Intemperance—arguments founded upon Mental Philosophy and Physiology, at Union Hall under the Universalist Church, (South Danvers.) This Evening at 7 o'clock. dec 12.

FOUND. On Saturday last, between the South Church, Danvers, and Buffum's Corn Field, Salem, a BULL FALO ROBE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses on application to NATHAN PERSONS, Danvers. dec 12.

HOWARD TENT.—No 87.—I. O. R. The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 6 3/4 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall No. 11 Park St. A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend. WM. PRICE, C. R. J. P. HAMPTON, Sec. nov 7.

Hosiery and Gloves. ALPACCA, Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, and Worsted. A Hose, of black and mode colors. Ladies' and Gent's Cashmere, Woolen and Kid Gloves, for sale cheap, by M. T. DOLE. nov 7.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T. Will meet at MONUMENT HALL, L. Washington Street, Thursday Evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. JOHN MURPHY, R. G. nov 14.

INSTITUTE LYCEUM. Lecture on MONDAY evening, next, at 7 1/2 o'clock by Rev. THOMAS B. FOX, of Boston.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous returns of customers. On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a 'Stupendous Warehouse,' sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. Spacious, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Warehouse, more Spacious, and Brilliant Establishment, is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as 'a Superior Mart,' 'a Principally Warehouse,' 'a vast Trading Area,' 'a Matchless Establishment,' 'a Theatre of Unbounded Trade,' 'a Stupendous Scheme,' 'an extensive Market,' 'a Triumphant Achievement,' 'a Sphere of extraordinary Operations,' 'an Unapproachable Wonder.' Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond on Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumph statements are not overrated. My trade is by my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare. G. W. SIMMONS, Oak Hall, Boston.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods, and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to the present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present Establishment, such as—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drops, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

MR. EDITOR.—If there are any of your readers who are not acquainted with my place for the sale of HATS, CAPS, and every description of FUR GOODS, will you please inform them, that it is the Old Stand, 173 Washington Street, Boston, Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories. W. M. SHUTE. oct 10.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO. MONTE—Lagay may the Boat row; The Field of Montevideo—Lagay, yet I'm sad; Bonaparte's March, with variations; The Morning Star; The House I was born, by Bartlett; Carlotta's Favorite Polka, played as a quick step; The Watcher, for one or two voices; The Watcher, quick step, by Edw. L. White; Gentle Moon, whose silver light, with variations; Moscow, the Polka, for one or two voices; The House that I love, as a Waltz, by White; Hammer's Favorite Waltz; O sweet was the hour; Gen. Taylor's quick step; Let us be Gay, from the Drama of Queen and the Cardinal; I watch for thee; I'll hang my harp on a willow tree; Angelo's Waltz, by Edw. L. White; O sing me no more that endearing strain; Confess O come with me, a Rondo; For her so far away; Infant's Waltz; Fall River quick step; Angels' Watch—this song represents the spirits of departed infants returning to watch and sing around the couch of their sleeping mother. In the greenwood tomb, a little song for little folks; To be sung in little (or large) rooms, with little exertion—by Hutchinson; Cold blew the night winds; Come play me that simple air again; Woodland Waltz; 'Twere vain to tell thee all I feel, a Swiss air with variations; Hutton's Songs of the Aegleons; To Mary in Heaven; by Dempster; The Champion's quick step; Burial of Heaven; by Brahms; Jack O'Haydened; O Dolce Concerto, with an accompaniment; Speak gently, by Bolusiewicz; O why does the white man follow my path; by Dempster; There's a good time coming; Away down East; Amusement for this Piano, by Hummel; Carnival of Paris, by Strauss; Alesto quick step; Collections for a rondo; German Waltz; Telegraph Waltz; Kathleen O'Malley, with variations; new Aurora Waltzes, by Labitzky; Choral Waltz; Sutherland Waltzes. For sale at the Book and Music Establishment of JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. dec 12, opposite the Mansion House, Salem.

NEW BOOKS. Willis & Co's Bank Note Detector for Dec—12 1-2c. Despotism in America, or an inquiry into the Nature and Result of the Slaveholding System in the U. S. Third edition—by Richard Hildreth, author of Archy Moore—price 25 cts. Modern H. R., a collection of Church Music, by E. L. White and John E. Gould—a fresh supply just received, at the publisher's price—at the Book Establishment of JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. dec 12.

THE UOUP'S PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE, for the use of students in Drawing, &c. a new edition, translated from the French. The translator says, 'I have been induced to undertake the task from having personally experienced, as a pupil of the author, the value of the method he pursues; and it is presented in full confidence to both the professional man and the amateur.' Just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES. dec 12.

A FIRST RATE ARTICLE.—Monni Eagle Trial poli, for cleaning the surface of Glass. It will also remove the oxide from Gold, Silver or other metal. A fair trial is all the proprietors ask—price 15c a paper. For sale by J. P. JEWETT & CO., Salem. dec 12.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.—A splendid assortment, manufactured by Addison, who makes the most durable article of this kind in the market. For sale low at wholesale or retail at the Book and Stationery store of J. P. JEWETT & CO. dec 12.

Steam Power and Room to Let. For further particulars inquire of JAMES M. SOUTHWICK, Danvers Tannery. nov 23.

New Goods. JUST received Ticking, Lindsey Flannels, Cotton Flannels, country, all wool and cotton wool Flannels, Prints, Patches, Printed Flannels, Comforters, Rag and Pongee Hdkfs, Indian Cravats, Woolen Gloves, cotton Danish for table covers, Sileas, Spool Cotton, etc. For sale at low prices by M. T. DOLE. dec 5.

Cheap Prints. JUST opened, entire new styles of Calicoes, some beautiful designs for sale cheap by M. T. DOLE. dec 5.

Prices Reduced. THE balance of Dress Goods now in store, consisting of Cashmeres, Ottomans, Florineuses, Mores, &c., etc., will be sold at reduced prices, by M. T. DOLE. dec 5.

MANTLES. A LOT of Fancy colored Mantles, with wrought borders and ends. Just rec'd by M. T. DOLE. dec 5.

GOLD PENS FOR \$2.00. A good article, for sale at the above low price, by J. P. JEWETT & CO., at the Book and Stationery Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. dec 5.

Muffs, Boas, &c. STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem. RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5.

Muffs. Muffs. THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington Street, a fine assortment of Muffs—those in a want will do well to call before purchasing at the late, Capard Fur Store of HUMPHREY COOK dec 5.

Bookskin, Gloves and Mats. BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber, having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Bookskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front Street. dec 5.

Expecting from New York. SOME LAVA and CORAL STONES, which we will manufacture into Pins, Brooches, Necklaces, &c., &c. (that notice, with a finished workmanship as can be done at any Manufacturing Establishment in New York or Boston, at SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S Manufacturing Jewellers, 291 Essex St. Salem. dec 5.

Christmas and New Year Gifts. WE are now manufacturing a choice assortment of JEWELRY, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts. Just finished, some Stone REGARD RINGS, a rich article, at SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN'S 291 Essex St. Salem. dec 5.

COMBS. WROUGHT SHELL BACK COMBS, of the latest style, just from the Manufacturer, at 291 Essex St. Salem. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN. dec 5.

Coatmakers Wanted. FOR FOUR good Coatmakers wanted immediately by S. A. CARLTON, Over Lambert & Merrill's. dec 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of BENJAMIN W. BROWN, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to DANVERS, Nov 17, 1816. MOSES BLACK, Jr.

Dyeing and Cleansing. The subscribers respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Danvers and vicinity, that they are prepared to dye and finish as cheap if not cheaper, and in as good style as can be done in any other Dyehouse in the country. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, Sun Shades, Parasols, Bonnets, Laces and Gauze Veils. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Hats, Vests, etc. Dyed at Short Notice. Caps, Shawls, Table Covers, Blankets, Coats, Pants, Vests, and Rugs cleaned without injuring the fabric or color. Particular attention paid to Dyeing articles for mourning. Goods returned in from three to six days. Agents for receiving Goods, LAMBERT & MERRILL, A. & J. C. PITCHER, Lynn Ferry Dye House, April 4, 1816. CHARLES SIMONDS. oct 3.

AT NO. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING. (Southern entrance to the Post Office) may be found a fresh assortment of plain, ornamental and sentimental Cards and Albums, in any variety, not the least of which is Brown's, containing a pocket memorandum for every day in the year, for only 10 cts. Also—J. Allen's highly approved Vegetable Rhinoceros Plaster, a sure cure for the Rheumatism, as undeniable facts have proved. The following splendid Annuals, among others, will be received next week, viz:—Odd Fellow's Offering, Friendship's Offering, Rose of Sharon, and May Flower. nov 14.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful. Since commencing, (January 1st, 1814, to April 1st, 1816,) the amount from 200 to \$100,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$85,000 besides guarantee capital. Surplus to be returned to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843. Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts. President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year, pays annually, hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$2 25 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 21th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15. A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life. One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent. Life insurance is better appreciated by the community. It will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now. Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to W. D. NORTHERN. Danvers May 23, 1816.

GOLD PENS—for One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents; a beautiful article for Ladies' use, with silver everpoint pencils and rings, and selling at the above low price, at the Bookstore of W & S B IVES, 292 Essex St. nov 25.

FANCY SKATES. Just received 200 pairs of Fancy Skates, slightly damaged, for sale at a great discount from the usual prices. J & H HALE. nov 28.

HAY, of prime quality, just received by schooner Henrietta and, Odd Fellow, from Augustus JOHN DIKE, 27 Water Street. nov 25.

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, NO. 10 FRONT STREET, SALEM. I WOULD now take the opportunity to inform my friends and the public in general, who have patronized me so very liberally since I have established the Cash Store, that it is conclusive to my mind, and I have the fullest assurance that it is to yours, that a small profit for Cash is more advantageous to both buyer and seller, than a short or long credit. While I express my thanks for the past, I would also inform my customers that I have just received a most splendid and valuable Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which I shall sell at a very

Small Profit for Cash. As I am determined to cut and piece all that may call for it, and reduce my stock, as possible, by the 15th of January next; I therefore hope that those that are in the habit of buying for money, will call and give me a proportion of the public benefits. Every order in the Tailoring Business will be executed with neatness and despatch. Among my Goods are the following stock of BROADCLOTHS. German black from 22 00 to 25 00 American black 20 00 to 22 00 do black 20 00 to 22 00 English black and green, 3 00 to 5 00 do blue Beaver 2 50 to 4 50 French Dressings, 5 00

CASSIMERES. English, German and blue black and figured, of almost every kind, from 7 00 to \$2 00. A very good assortment to be sold very low. **TWEEDS.** A few Pieces will be sold at COST. **VESTINGS.** A large assortment of every desirable shade, figure and quality.

Ready Made Garments. Suits, Coats, Sacks, Pelotes, Dress Frocks, and Coats, Pants and Vests, all made well, of as good materials as at any place of the kind in the city of Boston. **SHIRTS,** of every kind, under and over, plain and figured, fine and coarse, Linen, Cotton and Wool, with Bosoms and Dickies, or without. **DRAWERS.** All Wool, some of Cotton, do twilled Flannel, &c. **GLOVES.** Buckskin, Emment, Kid, Wool, Cotton, Kid, &c. **MITTS.** Buckskin, Wool, &c. **HANDKERCHIEFS.** Pocket, Silk and cotton, a very good assortment. Neck do do do do

NECK STOCKS AND TIES. An excellent assortment, and of every acceptable price. In addition to the above, I have very many articles usually found in a Tailoring and Dressing Emporium, not worth while to mention, which I shall sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere for CASH, and if you buy, and any article is not what it is represented, if you will return it, you shall be satisfactorily compensated, as I do not intend a reputation for misrepresentation; and as I would not be thought of as a humbug, I would call upon all in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Middlebury, Topsfield, Middleton, Rowley, Bedford, Woburn, Ipswich, Lynn and Saugus—without enumerating the rest in this County, State or the World, or particularly Danvers, to give me their Money co-operation in the good assortment that I now offer to you on the most reasonable terms. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, The only Proprietor of Clothing Emporium, No 10 Front Street, Salem. oct 21, 1816. opt

PUBLIC INVITATION. ONE PRICE ONLY. GEO. W. WARREN & CO. RESPECTFULLY invite the public to call and examine their Fall Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased by 'one of us,' abroad and at home, direct from the manufacturers, whereby we are enabled to afford our GOODS much lower than if we paid a profit to others to import them for us. OUR STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ADVERTISE IN DETAIL, BUT NO ONE SHOULD BUY an Article, without first seeing our assortment as it is. The Largest in the City, and embraces every desirable STYLE and FABRIC, in SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAK STUFFS, LINENS, AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GINGHAMS, Prints, Bombazines, Alpaccas, AND ALL MOURNING GOODS, Woollens, Flannels, Domestics, PLAIDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs, Cravats, 13 STORY.

Every thing in the DRY GOODS LINE, excepting Needles, Pins, Paper and Ribbons. Every article is marked with a price which we think will be perfectly satisfactory to customers. UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOOD GOODS, AT LOW PRICES, We have increased our sales so large an amount that we are enabled to keep a LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS, AND TO SELL THEM AT USUALLY LOW PRICES. AND ALL WHO HONOR US With a call, may be assured of a gentlemanly reception and that every accommodation in our power will be afforded them. GEO. W. WARREN & CO., LADIES' EXCHANGE, No. 192 Washington Street, BOSTON. oct 21. 4w

COAL COAL—PEACH MOUNTAIN Lewis and Spoon Vein Red Ash Coal, Lehigh and Black Heath White Ash Coal, for Grates Furnaces and Stoves, of various sizes. The above Coals are of the best quality. Richmond Coal, Dover Vein, a prime article for smiths use Sydney Coal, for Grates, &c. WOOD, SARK, LIME and HAY, for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water Street, Salem. june 27.

Periscope Spectacles. Always on hand an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver bound English Periscope Spectacles of superior quality, warranted to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., Essex at Salem. oct 25.

Auction Notice. The subscriber offers his services for the sale of all kinds of property by Auction. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Household Furniture, Books and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Any business in this line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to on favorable terms. He is permitted to refer to Messrs. HAYS PARKMAN & CO., N. Danvers. Dr. E. HUNT, New Made. W. L. WESTON, Village Bank. DANIEL P. CLOUGH, Maple Street, North Danvers. ISRAEL D. SHEPARD, Auction and Commission Store, No. 24 LAWRENCE PLACE, FRONT STREET, SALEM, MASS. REFERENCES. F. A. FARREES, Esq., Boston. G. G. NEWELL, Esq., Boston. JOHN H. FIELD, Salem. JAMES KIRKALL, " W. O. ANDREWS, " J. S. HARRISON, "

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RE-BUILDING OF "Oak Hall," THE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods WILL BE Closed Up Very Cheap, AND AT GREAT SACRIFICE. WHOLESALE TRADERS SHOULD LOOK TO THIS, PREVIOUS TO MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. Entrance No. 32 Ann Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW. THE OAK HALL. nov. 7. 3m

Daguerreotype Miniatures. THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to hold the mirror up to nature, and show the very age and body of the time, its form and feature, at the rooms in the rear of Dr. Nichols's residence, where he respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call and examine specimens. Pictures taken without charge, unless persons sitting, wish to retain their likenesses, which they are not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with their execution. Likenesses taken in any weather and nearly set in cases, &c., with or without coloring, and furnished to those who wish to retain them at the very low charge of \$1 to \$2. No efforts will be spared to please the most fastidious. E. H. BALDWIN. Danvers, Oct 31, 1816.

C. A. DEARBORN, NO. 150 BOSTON ST., BATHING, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN THE GLASS, BRITANNIA and JAPAN WARES. Also every variety of STOVES, Of the most improved patterns, viz:—Squire's Hathaway, Etna, Ors and Menzies' Patents, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight, Parlor Stoves, of every description. Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c. oct 1a.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY. Main Street, near the Monument, Danvers. THE subscribers have on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of 2 class Mahogany, Cass and Common Chairs, Windsor and Common Tables, Crises, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Secretaries, Barcases, centre, and end Work Tables; Stools and Wash Stands; Featherbeds; Palm Leaf and curled hair Mattresses. We have manufactured a new style of SHOWER BATHS, which will be sold cheap. Also—REFRIGERATORS, a superior article. Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. MANNING & SARGENT. oct 10.

School House for Sale. THE School House recently occupied for the Primary School, in District No. 11. The house is seated to accommodate 96 scholars, has been built about five years and is in good repair. For further particulars apply to LEWIS ALLEN. Danvers, Oct 16.

IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES The Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of Graver & Bolles's Superior Periscope or Improved Periscope Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and fine polish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight. Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aid to the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear. Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold, Silver and Steel Rows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchasing elsewhere. WM. ARCHER, Jr.

THE subscriber having relinquished his business to Essex City, would request all those indebted to him, to call on A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., who will receive the same. W. D. JOHNS. Danvers, Aug 8.

FLANNELS. THE subscriber has just received a good assortment of White, Red, Orange, Yellow and Black Flannels, of various widths and qualities; among them may be found the Ballard Vale Flannels, extra heavy; country All Wool, Shaker and Red Twilled Flannels, very heavy, for men's wear. Also Printed Salisbury Flannels, for children; checked and brown Cotton and Domestic Flannels, etc. For sale at low prices by M. T. DOLE. nov 7.

DRESS GOODS. THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florineuses, Kepp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Flannels, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them. M. T. DOLE. nov 7.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Sassaaparilla* and *Tomatoes*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a rumson. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, and had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—remedies recommended did no good. At last, I saw LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which immediately relieved, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish.—M. Haley Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsheld—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Periodicals, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Crutcher's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godley's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	5 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	2 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	6 00
Littell's Living Age	6 00
Knickerbocker, New York.	1 00
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	2 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	1 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	3 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	3 00
New Englander, Quarterly	5 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	1 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 00

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies.

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

THIS MORNING PUBLISHED. "The Martyr's Memoir." Memoir and Writings of Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Maryland Penitentiary where he had been confined for showing mercy to the Poor—compiled by Rev J. C. Lovejoy. Published for the benefit of Mrs. Torrey. 1 vol. neatly bound in cloth, with a likeness of Mr. Torrey. For sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers,
J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous, for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for evening. He has more room and better conveniences for evening. He has more room and better conveniences for evening.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspendory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hollis Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Crocker, Boston.

I have sent my patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1844.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & NICHOLSON
237 N. BOSTON ST. Jan. 1844.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets, and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not only to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

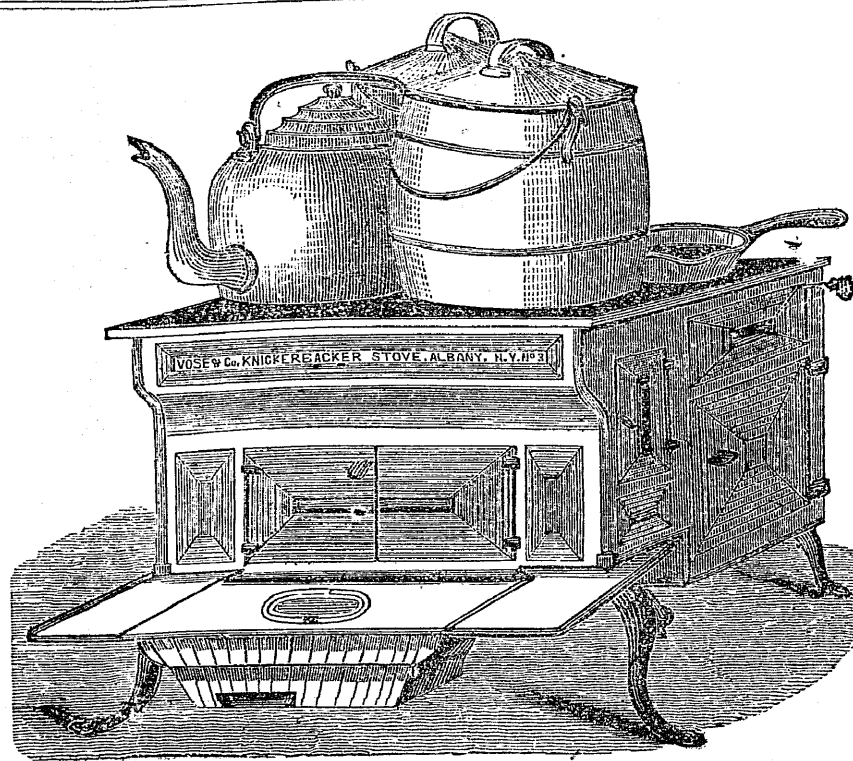
Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz: When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz: For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; for other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; for setting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street.
oct 24 W. M. ARCHER, Jr.



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes, for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathburn. The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Halfway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2

ESSEX STREET.

205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,)

SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Window, Card, Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on no reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may 22

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever

formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, noise in the head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness in the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, fever and ague, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, jaundice, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs, and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sassaaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are

Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c. It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies.

The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

Costiveness. In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

Cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of

Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting

BOOKS, among which are—Willis's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.

sept 26 S. DODGE.

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex street, opposite the First Church, Salem.

W. M. ARCHER, Jr.

april 4

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern; Column: Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens; Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county. Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and

faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,

Lowell Str cet.

sept 26

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.,) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1846.

NUMBER 39.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.

Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billots, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

For the Courier.

The following lines were written on November 25, between 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M., hours ever memorable for the storm then raging, and the wreck of the Atlantic Steamer, and many other vessels along the coast ere the gale subsided. The barometer at 28.50 and still falling.

O God, how thankful should we be,
In our warm, safe and quiet home;
While sailors on the storm-tossed sea,
And all who houseless, homeless roam,

This dreadful night, are suiting all
The terrors threatening Death can wear,
In scenes which bravest hearts appal,
Where all that men can do or dare

To save themselves and comrades were
Hopeless, without Almight aid—
God's power to help, his will to spare
The lives he gave, the souls he made;

Hark, how the rain and driving sleet
Is deluging the thirsty earth;
How the winds roar without, while we
Enjoy a quiet bed or hearth.

Yet boast not! God who rules the storm
His fury tempest may increase,
And man's thought most safe and warm,
In ruins lie, if so he please,

Ere morning dawn; and our own souls,
With those dashed on your rock bound shore,
Be summoned to the bar of God,
And earth encumber never more.

Our trust and theirs must be the same,
The same strong hand destroys or saves
The dwellers on the firmest land,
And those who ride the ocean's waves.

N.

"BRING BACK MY FLOWERS."

A child sat by a limpid stream
And gazed upon the tide beneath,
Upon her cheek was joy's bright beam,
And on her brow a blooming wreath:
Her lap was filled with fragrant flowers,
And as the clear brook babbled by,
She scattered down the rosy showers,
With many a wild and joyous cry,
And laughed to see the mingling tide
Upon its onward progress glide.

And time flew on—and flower by flower
Was cast upon the sunny stream,
But when the shades of eve did lower,
She woke up from her blissful dream;
"Bring back my flowers," she wildly cried,
"Bring back my flowers I flung to thee,"
But echo's voice alone replied,
As danced the streamlet down the lea;
And still, amid night's gloomy hours,
In vain she cried—"bring back my flowers."

Oh, maiden! who on Time's swift stream,
Dost gaily see the moments flee,
In this poor child's delusive dream,
An emblem may be found of thee!
Each moment is a perfumed rose,
Into thy hand by Mercy given,
That thou its fragrance might dispose,
And let its incense rise to Heaven;
Else when Death's shadow o'er thee lowers
Thy heart will wail—"bring back my flowers."

Miscellany.

The Lesson.

Three young ladies were seated in a rich apartment. They were Misses Amanda and Emma Ellis, and their cousin Delilah Carlton. The latter was engaged in the womanly occupation of sewing; the two former in discussing, critically, a ball at which all three had been present the preceding evening.

"I don't like that Mr. Barton at all," said Miss Amanda continuing the conversation.

"Nor me either," responded Miss Emma, who was the eldest.

"And why not, cousin," said Delilah, "I am sure he is handsome enough, is he not?"

"Yes; but—"

"But what, coz?" said she to Emma, who had spoken

last. Surely his manners are pleasing, and his language polished without affectation.

"Yes, yes, but for all that he is vulgar," said Emma pettishly, "vulgar in his ideas."

"Vulgar?" exclaimed Delilah, "you must again allow me to differ with you coz," she continued, looking into her cousin's face with a winning smile. "I think he is quite refined, more so than Mr. Rice or Mr. Brown and many other gentlemen."

"Only think of comparing Mr. Barton with Mr. Brown, the Gentleman!" exclaimed Miss Amanda Ellis. "Why Mr. Barton is a mechanic!"

"Well, suppose he is, dear," said her cousin, "does that make him vulgar, or less respectable? For my part, I think a mechanic can be as much of a gentleman, (in the true sense of the word) as a millionaire."

"Well, I declare, cousin Dill, you do have some of the funniest notions," said Miss Amanda, "just for all the world like pa: he thinks one man just as good as another, even though he be a laborer."

"Yes," said Emma, "I do wish he would be a little more circumspect, and find better company for his daughters than mechanics. It is his fault that Mr. Barton comes here; he gives him such pressing invitations. I suppose he wants me or you, Amanda. Wouldn't it make a fine paragraph for the papers? Miss Amanda, or Emma, daughter of James Ellis, merchant, to Mr. Charles Barton, mechanic. 'Oh dear,' said the spoiled beauty, for beauty, for both sisters, possessed great personal attractions, throwing herself back upon the sofa and laughing heartily, as also did her sister."

"Well, well, girls," said Mr. Ellis, who, hidden behind the half open door of the apartment, had been an unobserved listener to the conversation, and who now entered the room, "you may laugh now, but you may live to regret that you did not try to obtain Mr. Barton for a husband. Mark that!" and the old man, taking his hat left the apartment.

"I declare, if there is not Mr. Barton on the steps!" exclaimed Emma, looking through the blinds; "come, come," she continued, addressing her sister, "let us go up stairs into the parlor, and leave cousin Lila to entertain him: it will be a pleasure to her, she is so partial to mechanics," and the sisters left the room.

The object of the foregoing conversation was a young man whom Mr. Ellis had introduced to his daughters and niece some months before, as a master mechanic. But unlike their father, who valued a man for his character and not for his money, the Misses Ellis were great sticklers for respectability, their standard of which was riches and the consequence was, as we have seen, that Mr. Barton did not stand any too high in their good graces. Mr. Ellis knew this false estimate of respectability was a predominant fault in his daughters' characters, and he determined to give them a practical and salutary lesson. How he succeeded, the sequel of this story will show.

A few moments after the sisters had left the room, Mr. Barton entered. He was about middling height, with a fine figure, regular features and intelligent countenance. His eyes were of a deep blue, his eyebrows deeply arched, and his forehead high and white, from which the jet black hair was dashed back displaying its fine proportions. He was a handsome man, which fact even the Misses Ellis did not dare to deny, and the ease and politeness with which he greeted Miss Carlton, spoke his claim to that which the lady herself had awarded him—the title of a gentleman.

He was soon seated, and in conversation with Delilah. Delilah Carlton was a charming girl—it is true she possessed not the exquisite proportions and regular features of her two cousins, but there was ever a sunny smile upon her face and a cheerful sparkle in her clear blue eyes, and she had such light and bounding spirits that made her appear, if not as beautiful as her cousins, at least more agreeably; so thought Mr. Barton, as he gazed upon her bewitching countenance. How much better, thought he, would it be to possess her for a wife, dependant as she is upon her male and dowryless as she would be, than either of the Misses Ellis with their spoiled tempers and their fortunes.

Thinking thus, it is to be wondered at that he left her with a half formed determination to win her love if it was within his power. When Delilah appeared at the dinner table that day, many were the meaning and inquisitive glances her cousins cast upon her. At last, unable to restrain their loving habit of "running" their cousin they spoke. "I hope you have spent a pleasant morning, cousin," said Miss Amanda, with a mock affected look.

"It was a pleasant tea-a-tete, was it not?" whispered Emma, across the table.

"I spent the morning very pleasantly," answered Delilah, blushing slightly.

"Oh! I dare say," sarcastically; "I suppose he gave you a dissertation on mechanics, did he not coz?"

"Well, suppose he did," said Mr. Ellis, who had been listening patiently, but into whose honest face the color now rose. "Is it not better to listen to that, than to the senseless conversation and sickly sentiments drawn out in affected tones by the foppings, half men, half moneybags, who disgrace humanity?" and the old man cast such a look upon his daughters as made them quail beneath it.

"But never mind, Lila," he continued in a softer tone, and patting his niece's rosy cheek, "never mind. Mr. Barton is worth three or four such would be gentlemen as Mr. Rice and Mr. Brown, and in more ways than one. Mark that, girls. He is worth two or three such in more ways than one." The last sentence he addressed to his daughters.

Days, weeks and months rolled by, and Mr. Barton

had become a frequent visitor at Mr. Ellis's. It was very evident he was paying particular attention to Delilah Carlton and it was also plain to see that they were not unacceptable. This fact furnished an ample subject for the sisters' sarcastic remarks. As for their father, whenever they indulged in them in his presence, a knowing smile would play upon his face, and he would repeat to them his assertion, that they would some day wish that had obtained Mr. Barton for a husband.

Thus things continued for some time. At length one morning, about three months subsequent to the period when our story commences, Mr. Ellis entered the parlor where his daughters were sitting with a light step and sparkling eye.

"Well, girls, what do you think of it?" said he, rubbing his hands in glee.

"What?" asked both the young ladies in a breath.

"The wedding we're going to have."

"The wedding? what wedding?"

"Your cousin's."

"Delilah's?"

"Yes, she is going to honor the mechanic with her hand. What do you think of it?"

"I don't think much of it," said Miss Emma with a toss of her head.

"Nor I," said Amanda.

"Well, suppose I was to tell you she was going to be married to a man worth two hundred thousand dollars, would that alter your opinions?"

"Why, what do you mean, pa?"

"Listen! and I will tell you, girls," said the old gentleman, bending upon his daughters a grave and somewhat stern look. "The father of Mr. Barton, to whom your cousin is soon to be married, was an old friend of mine: we were playmates in boyhood. He was apprentice to the carpenter's trade about the same time I entered the counting house. Soon after he had finished learning his trade he went to the city of Baltimore, and there started business for himself, and was married. Being possessed of genius, and having good education for a master mechanic and builder, he soon became an architect, and subsequently amassed a large fortune. Knowing the reverses of fortune to which all are liable, he resolved to make his own son Charles a good architect, so that if ever the 'muck raker' should desert him, he would have wherewith to earn honestly his daily bread; he succeeded.

A year or two ago he died, leaving his whole fortune, his wife being already dead, to Charles his only child. About six months ago Charles came to this city on a visit. He called upon me as his father's friend. In the course of conversation I asked him why he was not married. He said he never yet met with a young lady he thought worthy of calling his wife: that he could find enough who would marry him for the sake of his money, but that such a one he would never marry."

"I told him that I would introduce him to some of our city ladies, and see if he could not find one amongst them to suit him. He required, then, that I should conceal his wealth and introduce him only as a master mechanic. I acquiesced, and knowing your false estimate of respectability, I embraced the opportunity of teaching you a lesson, which I sincerely hope will have a salutary influence. I knew when I brought him home with me, and introduced him, that neither of you would be chosen, because I was certain that you would not stoop so low as to wed a master mechanic, but the event that will soon take place, I easily foresaw. Your cousin knew nothing whatever of his wealth until to-day. I see you look surprised, girls, but did I not tell you that you would be sorry some day that you did not obtain him for a husband? And did I not tell you that he was worth two or three such ninety-ninners as Mr. Rice and Mr. Brown, in more ways than one? Remember, girls, that wealth is a false standard by which to judge of respectability and worth. Not that a rich man may not be respectable, but that very often he who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow is more of a gentleman than he who counts his thousands."

And they did remember it; for in after years they showed in their choice of husbands that they had not forgotten their honest old father's lesson.

For the Courier.

"The Sea hath Spoken."—Ezekiel.

The imagery employed by the inspired writers to illustrate to the world the thoughts of God, is exceedingly bold and beautiful. The whole material universe was taxed to furnish them with metaphors, tropes and similes. They personified every thing, from the serene lights of the upper deep to the foam-crested waves of ocean, and gave a tongue to every object in nature.

The world was not to them a "beautiful deaf and dumb woman whose fair features they could see, but who had not language to send forth and impart the element of soul." Neither did they look on this vast scene as we should on a "column sculptured with ancient hieroglyphics," saying,—"there is significance here," but despairing to read. To them creation was filled with intelligible voices. The heavens declared the glory of the Deity. Day unto day uttered speech. The morning stars sang together. The mountains broke forth into singing. The little hills shouted for joy. The trees of the wood rejoiced. The Deep also uttered his voice. Says the prophet, "The Sea hath spoken. From the full-toned morning of creation, its majestic voice, like the full-toned thunder of the great Organ of Eternity, hath been ever sounding in the ear of man. It speaks to the imagination."

The royal Psalmist beheld its liquid columns wallowing to the thunder, and sung, as he swept with fire-tipped fingers his scraph-tuned lyre. "The Deep hath lifted up his hands on high." The "Pilgrim of Eternity, whose fame over his living head like heaven was bent," saw

in it a "glorious mirror" catching in every storm the dim contour of Deity." Cowper, contemplating it in a calm overhanging with the fleecy drapery of heaven, viewed it as a "lovely infant sitting in its placid slumbers."

Dana beheld in it a strong giant, heaving and straining and flinging himself to escape from the viewless fetters which bound him, and who once by divine permission succeeded, when, rising to the sun mit of the Alps, he mantled the earth with the pall of death.

Others have imagined it the great Shrine of nature, inlaid with the gemmed coronets of a thousand kings, whose base is among the unregistered treasures of dead dominion and the diamonds of infant time, and on whose altar the spirits of the stars nightly descend and lay their sparkling treasures.

The dark "image of eternity" has loomed up in all ages, and thrown its mighty shadow across the disk of thousands of imaginations, whose possessors standing upon its banks listening to its upheaving everlasting sound, have responded in deathless thoughts which leaped from the hushed palace of Fancy like young eaglets of immortality. Old Ocean has indeed been the great Orator of Time,—the earth its pulpit, the stellar vault its sounding-board, its choir the piping winds, its subject, God. It speaks also to the heart. Its melancholy death-sounds have made the world a Bochim, and filled it with lamentation, mourning and woe.

Though there were none who returned to "tell Egypt the story that all her brave thousands were dashed in the tide," yet doubtless the sad tidings reached them and unsealed the fountain of a nation's tears.

What mighty grief tore the heart of Spain, when the Sea rose in its wrath and hurled to destruction her "invincible Armada," which but an hour previous, rode the waters like the swans of Egypt.

"Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell!"

Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave.

When the Demon of War, evoked from hell, his forehead of fury wreathed with garlands of flame, has been permitted to kindle the flambeau, of revenge between two nations, thousands of the brave and gifted, battling for their country's rights on the ocean's broad bosom, have been buried in its sunless caverns where the everlasting roar startles not their slumbers. The Spirit of the Deep, that has made his abode in the abysses above the Deep, and youth and intellect, wealth and beauty, have gone down, whelmed beneath mountain billows, to sleep amid spangled pearl-shells and coral rocks, no more to wake till the sun himself shall "slumber in the cloud forgetful of the voice of morning." No kind wife, or sister, with pearly eyes of love, shall ever deck their lonely grave with flowers, nor mother lave with bawling tears the marble that marks the place of their repose.

The vast sea was their sepulchre, the remorseless surge their winding-sheet. The breakers roared their requiem, and whirlwinds howled for joy. The sea hath spoken, in notes of terror, and in tones of sublimity. Whose heart has not bowed beneath its power, and whose ear has not listened to its immortal anthem, (the world's only echo to the thunder) sounding as if the illimitable abysses of Eternity was strung over with unnumbered chords and swept by the strong hand of Jehovah!

An Auction Scene.

In the winter of 1840 and '41, having business in Western Virginia, where the peculiar institution flourishes in its mildest form, (he it remembered at this time I was opposed to anti-slavery principles,) December 28th, I found myself in Martinsburg, the county seat of Berkeley. About 10 o'clock on the aforesaid day I observed a crowd congregated in the public square, in front of a suspicious looking building, which had very much the appearance of a jail, as it proved to be. On inquiring of my landlord concerning the cause of the meeting, he said it was "a hiring," or, in other words, negro sale—as I afterwards found that a number were hired for life. I walked down to the market, and, to obtain a better view, I mounted a large wagon in the street directly front of the auctioneer, who had commenced his work. He was a large man, dressed in aristocratic style, with a profusion of ruffles, gold finger rings, watch seals, and last but not least, a large whip, called by drivers "a loaded whip." The hiring I understood to be a number of slaves of a certain estate, who were hired out from year to year to the highest bidders, for the benefit of the heirs. These sales take place between Christmas and New Year's, the holidays, quite a recreation for the slaves who are to change masters.

After a number had been disposed of in this way, the auctioneer announced that he would offer for sale six slaves. He then put up two, father and son. The old man was near sixty years of age, and a cripple; the son was about twenty-three, a perfect specimen of a man. There were present two Georgian soul drivers, who bid eight hundred dollars for both. When the auctioneer remarked that it was a small bid for both, the Georgian replied that he would give eight hundred without the old man, as he was of no account. The young man gave this bid a look which would have shamed the devil; the old man wept bitterly. The son sold at the bid, and the father sold to an old farmer who had never kept a slave in his life. Thus father and son were separated. The next case was that of a girl fifteen years of age. (These slaves had been hired to different individuals the past year.) She was brought crying upon the stand. With an oath he bid her to stop "clubbering," and then proceeded with the sale. After enumerating her qualities, he stated that the prospect was good for an increase of the property, saying which, the brutal wretch placed his whip beneath her apron, and raised it above her head, exhibiting to the enlightened multitude the spectacle of a girl fifteen years old far advanced in pregnancy! She was sold for one hundred and fifty dollars.

The next case was that of a young white woman, sixteen years old, with a young child. I saw white woman, because the auctioneer said she was only one eighth black, and I have seen many of the fair girls of Ohio who could not boast of so fair a complexion or so good figure or features. She came upon the stand with the infant in her arms, in the deepest misery. A gentleman who had taken his seat beside me, observing that I was very interested, remarked he thought I was a stranger in that country. I answered that I was. "These things look odd to you?" "They do," said he, "you see that man in the crowd," pointing to one within a few paces of the stand—that is Dr. C.; he hired that girl last year, and that child is his!" The Georgian bid three hundred dollars; some one bid four; the Georgian bid four fifty; the girl cast a piercing glance at the crowd; her eyes rested on Dr. C. who instantly averted his face. She gazed one moment, then burst into a torrent of tears.—She was knocked off to the Georgian. Thus the fiend saw his child and its mother sold into Southern bondage. My God! thought I, is it possible? I was cured of my pro slavery principles!

The writer of the foregoing says—"I am a poor mechanic—a noisy son of Vulcan. You will therefore excuse the imperfect manner in which I have written."—Such a communication needs no apology.—*Cin. Herald*

HENROOST PHILOSOPHY.

It used to be a remark of an old friend, that "every reasonable thing was founded on reason," and every reasonable person knows that there is no small judgment and philosophy, as well as kindness and patience, necessary in successfully rearing poultry. We have never seen the whole system so neatly and comprehensively laid down as in the following manner by Mrs. Dakin:

From the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Journal.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

HENS.—1st. Provide a warm, dry shelter for winter. 2d. Feed with oats, soaked for 12 hours in warm water before feeding.

3d. Burn clam shells and pound fine; let them have as many as they can eat, and you may have eggs from January to December.

From 30 hens I have gathered this year 3,522 eggs by the 10th of September, and raised 200 chickens.

I manage my chickens by feeding oats and rye ground, two bushels of oats to one of rye. Keep them in a warm shelter at night.

N. B. To prevent the pip or gapes, change the male every year, and your chickens will be healthy.

TURKEYS.—1st. Feed the same as hens, and let them hatch their young ones any time after the 20th of May.

2d. Feed the young ones with oats and rye ground wet with milk curd, and occasionally sprinkle a little powdered clam shell lime with the feed; if cold and wet weather, sprinkle a little black pepper with their food.

3d. Make warm and dry shelters to brood in nights, and keep them from the wet and dew until the sun shines warm.

4th. Feed but little the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched. By this management I can raise nine out of ten.

Be sure and change the tom turkey every year.

RAISING GOSLINS.—1st. Have them hatch as early as the first of May if possible. Make dry, warm places for their nests.

2d. Feed the young goslings with corn meal; put one teaspoonful of salt in a pint of meal; wet the feed with milk.

3d. Let them have access to water in pleasant weather.

4th. Keep them at night in a warm, dry shelter.

By this management I can raise 49 out of 50.

DUCKS.—Feed ducks the same as goslings. In this way I have raised fifty-two young ones from two old ducks in one year.

SARAH DAKIN.

North East, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1846.

Farmer's Work and Business.

During the cold month of December, farmers can generally do but little at the usual business of farming. But they should provide fuel for one year or more, that they may not have to attend to this in the more busy seasons of sowing, planting, weeding, harvesting, &c.—The former part of winter, before the snows become deep, are most favorable for preparing and hauling fuel. Stir early these short days, or but little will be performed. It is not half so hard to meet the cold, defended by exercise, as to lie in bed and dread it.

When soft low lands become frozen, that are intended to be reclaimed, gravel or sand may be hauled better than in the warm season. In some cases the winter is the only time for doing this to advantage. When there is a great depth of mud or peat, gravel is better than sand or loam. The first two furnish silex that gives firmness to the stalk of grass or grain. The gravel affords the best advantage for the superabundance of water to pass off.

Attend to fruit trees; tread the snows down hard around the trunks to protect them from mice. Cattle will injure or destroy fruit trees if they can have access to them, after the herbage is destroyed or covered with snow. They give great encouragement to nurserymen.

One of the most important considerations now presented to the attention of farmers, is the education of their children. See that you have good school houses, good books, and good teachers, and that your children attend school promptly. Endeavor to make them interested in

their studies, and pleased with their schools. The parent at home may be a great auxiliary in this important cause, and winter affords long evenings for his purpose. Collect scion when convenient, and bury them in sandy soil, five or six inches below the surface, or wrap them in a damp rug or mat, pack in a close box, and set in the cellar. In this way we have kept scions, in perfect condition, from November till June. Prepare your accounts for settlement at the close of the year.—*Cultivator.*

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1846.

Election MONDAY, December 28, 1846.
For Representative to Congress,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

The President's Late Message and our Relations with Mexico.

It cannot be denied that this document is very in geniously written, and to a large portion of the citizens who have not the means of examining all the proceedings between our government and Mexico, it may present a very strong bill of grievances suffered by the United States, and a provocation for and justification of the existing war. Now we do not deny that if the whole truth has been stated by Mr. Polk, he has cleared in a great measure his own skirts and that of his administration from the responsibility of the present deplorable state of affairs. But such is not the fact. During the whole of his remarks concerning this subject there is lack of fairness and impartiality, especially in his review of the course of Mexico, and notwithstanding the extreme caution he has observed in revealing the real object of his strange course, he cannot escape the just odium which is now and must ever be attributed to him of an unjust and dishonourable motive, viz: a war of conquest and the extension of slavery. It is an old and trite maxim, that "one story holds good until another is told," and the truth of this proverb may be seen from the official correspondence of Secretary Buchanan and Mr. Slidell, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the official despatches to and from Gen. Taylor.

The President expresses much surprise at the conduct of Mexico in refusing to receive Mr. Slidell, which led more directly to hostility.

"Thus, (says he,) was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them."

But what says Mexico in regard to the mission of Mr. Slidell? The following is a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, under the government of Herrera, dated Dec. 20, 1845, addressed to Mr. Slidell:

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations and government of the Mexican republic, had the honor to receive the note which Mr. John Slidell was pleased to address to him on the 8th instant, making known his arrival at this capital, in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the government of the undersigned, and requesting that a time and a place should be appointed for his admission to present his credentials, of which he was pleased to send copies enclosed.

The undersigned, having submitted the whole to his excellency the President of the republic, and having also considered attentively the note addressed to him by the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the mission of Mr. Slidell, regrets to inform him that, although the supreme government of the republic is animated by the pacific and conciliatory intentions which the undersigned manifested to the consul of the United States in his confidential note of the 14th of October last, it does not conceive that, in order to fulfil the object proposed by the said consul, in the name of the American government, and accepted by the undersigned, it should admit his excellency Mr. Slidell in the character with which he is invested, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, reading in the republic.

In order to place this in its proper grounds, the undersigned will briefly communicate to Mr. Slidell the reasons by which his excellency the President is guided.

The proposition in question emanated spontaneously from the government of the United States, and the Mexican government accepted it, in order to give a new proof, that in the midst of its grievances, and its firm decision to exact adequate reparation, it did not repel or condemn the measure of reason and peace to which it is invited; so that this proposition, as well as its acceptance, rested upon the precise and definite understanding that the commissioner should *ad hoc*—that is to say, commissioned to settle, in a peaceful and honorable manner, the questions relative to Texas. This has not been done, as Mr. Slidell does not come invested with that character, but with the absolute and general functions of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to reside in this quality near the Mexican government.

If his excellency Mr. Slidell be admitted in this character, which differs substantially from that proposed for his mission on the part of the United States, and accepted by the government of the undersigned, there would be reason to believe that thenceforth the relations between the two republics were open and frank, which could not be the case until the questions which have led to the present interruption of those relations should have been settled in a manner peaceful, but at the same time honorable to Mexico.

Although it be true, that in the credential letter brought by his excellency Mr. Slidell, it is stated that he is informed of the desire of the President of the United States to restore, cultivate, and strengthen friendship and good correspondence between the two countries, it is also no less true that in this clause the single word *restore* is by no means sufficient to give to Mr. Slidell the special character of commissioner, or plenipotentiary *ad hoc*; to make propositions as to the affairs of Texas, calculated to establish peace firmly, and to arrest the evils of war by means of adequate agreement.

The supreme government of Mexico, therefore, cannot admit his excellency Mr. Slidell to the exercise of the functions of the mission conferred on him by the United States government. But as the sentiments expressed by the undersigned to the consul, in his above-mentioned communication of the 14th of October last, are in no wise changed, he now repeats them; adding, that he will have the utmost pleasure in treating with Mr. Slidell, as soon as he shall have presented credentials authorizing him expressly and exclusively to settle the questions which have disturbed the harmony and good understanding between the two republics, and which will bring on war between them unless such settlement be effected in a satisfactory manner, to which the proposition from the government of the United States related, and under the express understanding of which that proposition was accepted by the Mexican government. Until this be done, Mr. Slidell cannot be admitted in the character with which he appears invested, as the honor, the dignity, and the interests of the Mexican republic would thereby be placed in jeopardy.

The undersigned takes the liberty to adjoin to the present note his answer to that of the Secretary of State of the United States, presented to him by Mr. John Slidell, to whom he has the honor at the same time to present the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.

MANUEL DE LA PENA Y PENA.
To his Excellency JOHN SLIDELL, &c. &c.

The following is an extract of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations under the government of Paredes, to Mr. Slidell after he had presented his credentials to this new government, wishing to be received in his official capacity. After refusing to receive Mr. Slidell in the capacity in which he was commissioned, he says,

"It is true that this warlike display with which the American Union presents herself—by sea, with her squadrons on both coasts; by land, with her invading forces advancing by the northern frontiers; at the same time that by her minister plenipotentiary propositions are made for conciliation and accommodation—would be a sufficiently powerful reason for not listening to them, so long as all threatening shall not be withdrawn, even to the slightest appearance of hostility. But even this is waived by the government of the republic, in order that it may in all frankness and loyalty enter into the discussion; relying solely upon reason and facts. A simple reference to the truth, plainly stated, suffices to show the justice by which Mexico is upheld in the question now under discussion.

The vehement desire of the government of the United States to extend its already immense territory, at the expense of that of Mexico, has been manifest for many years; and it is beyond all doubt that, in regard to Texas at least, this has been their firm and constant determination; for it has been so declared categorically and officially by an authorized representative of the Union, whose assertion, strange and injurious as was its frankness, has nevertheless not been belied by the United States."

Speaking of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, he says,

"A fact such as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The supreme government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was by its very nature at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican government.

"Civilized nations have beheld with amazement; at this enlightened and refined epoch, a powerful and well-consolidated State, availing itself of the internal dissensions of a neighboring nation, putting its vigilance to sleep by protestations of friendship, setting in action all manner of springs and artifices, alternately plying intrigue and violence, and seizing a moment to despoil her of a precious part of her territory, regardless of the incontrovertible rights of the most unquestionable ownership, and the most unimpaired possession.

"The consul of the United States in this capital addressed on the 18th of October to the then minister of foreign relations a confidential note, wherein, referring to what he had previously stated to the minister in an interview of the same character, he says:

"At the time of the suspension of the diplomatic relation between the two countries, General Almonte was assured of the desire felt by the President to adjust amicably every cause of complaint between the governments, and to cultivate the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics. He still continues to be animated by the same sentiments. He desires that all existing differences should be terminated amicably, by negotiation, and not by the sword.

"Actuated by these sentiments, the President has directed me to instruct you, in the absence of any diplomatic agent in Mexico, to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States, intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments. Should the answer be in the affirmative, such an envoy will be immediately despatched to Mexico."

"To this the ministry now in the charge of the undersigned replied on the 15th of the same month, 'that although the nation is gravely offended by that of the United States, by reason of the acts committed by the latter towards the department of Texas, the property of the former, my government is disposed to receive the commissioner who may come from the United States to adjust with full powers the questions in dispute, in a pacific, reasonable, and decorous manner, the present controversy; thereby giving a new proof that, even in the midst of injuries, and of its firm determination to exact the adequate reparation, it does not repel nor despise the part of reason and of peace to which it is invited by its adversary.'"

"From these extracts it is manifest that it was the firm intention of the Mexican government to admit only a plenipotentiary from the United States clothed with powers *ad hoc*—that is to say, special powers to treat upon the question of Texas, and upon this alone, as preliminary to the renewal of friendly relations between the two countries, if the result should be such as to admit of their restoration, and then, but not before, of the reception of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the same government.

"Nor could the government of the republic on that occasion extend its engagement beyond this: for to admit any person sent by the United States in the character of the ordinary agents between friendly nations, without the grave question of Texas still pending, directly and immediately affecting as it does the integrity of the Mexican territory, and the very nationality itself, would be equivalent to an acknowledgement that this question was at an end, thus prejudging it without even touching it, and to a recognition that the relations of friendship and harmony between the two nations were from that moment in fact re-established.

"If good faith presides, as is to be supposed, over the dispositions of the government of the United States, what motive could exist for so anxiously repelling the indispensable restriction with which Mexico has acceded to the proposal spontaneously made by the former? If it was really and positively desired to tie up again the bonds of good understanding and friendship between the two nations, the way was very easy: the Mexican government offered to admit the plenipotentiary or commissioner who should come clothed with special powers to treat upon the question of Texas.

"In the actual state of things, to say that Mexico maintains a position of quasi hostility with respect to the United States, is to add a new offence to her previous injuries. Her attitude is one of defence, because she sees herself unjustly attacked; because a portion of her territory is occupied by the forces of a nation, intent, without any right whatever, to possess itself of it, because her ports are threatened by the squadrons of the same power.

"It follows that, if war should finally become inevitable, and if in consequence of this war the peace of the civilized world should be disturbed, the responsibility will fall upon Mexico."

And now the question naturally arises, was our government actuated solely by a desire to restore peace and settle all points of dispute, in this commissioning Mr. Slidell? We think not, and in our next shall endeavor to show, by the instructions of our government to Mr. Slidell and Gen. Taylor, that it was the determined purpose to compel Mexico to submit to such encroachments on their rights as Mr. Polk chose to make, and while he offered the olive branch of peace he also secretly designed and attempted to intimidate Mexico into a compliance with his unreasonable requisitions.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Baltimore Patriot says:—

"It will be seen that he recommends a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee, which is equivalent to about 2 cents a pound on coffee, and yielding a revenue of nearly three millions of dollars to be paid by the drinkers of tea and coffee, to carry on the Mexican war!"

THE TOLLING BELL. It is said that the bell of the Atlantic still tolls over the scene of desolation. That part of the wreck, to which it is attached, happened to lodge in such a position that the bell was supported out of the water, and at the motion of every wave, strikes twice, and so, night and day, tolls on its doleful notes.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, held in Danvers, Nov. 18, 1846, the following premiums were awarded in addition to those awarded at the annual meeting of the Society in Lynn:

Management of Farms.	\$20
Jonas Holt, of Andover, 2d premium.	
Reclaimed Meadows.	\$15
James Marsh, Danvers, 1st premium.	
Nurseries of Fruit trees.	\$10
Ephraim Woods, Salem, 1st premium.	
Wm. G. Lake, Topsfield, 2d "	8
James B. Cole, Beverly, 3d "	Washing-
ton's Letters on Agriculture.	
Beet Crop.	\$5
C. H. Holmes, Topsfield, gratuity.	
Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, Dec. 10, 1846.	Secretary.

Beauties of the Ferry.

We learn that one of the passengers, the last week, on coming on board, had the privilege of an immersion in cold water, without any extra charge: and that all the passengers, female as well as male, on the evening preceding Thanksgiving, had to wade in snow and sloop several inches deep, for half an hour. How long a forbearing public will patiently endure such accommodation, remains to be proved. We hope no effort will be spared to convince our legislators that they ought not to be endured. We say, we always have said, give us a safe and comfortable passage by railroad to the city, and we care not in what direction.

Since the recent improvement in the appearance of our paper, it has received several very flattering notices from some of our brethren of the press, among which are the Salem Register, Gazette, Advertiser, and Observer, the Lynn News, Amesbury Transcript, Maine Cultivator and New England Arena. Thank you one and all, brothers; may your respective papers live a thousand years and your subscription lists never be less.

THE LYNN NEWS.—This paper commences on the 1st of January, a new volume, and holds out strong inducements for new subscribers. We sincerely hope they will not prove unavailing, as such a well-printed and ably-conducted sheet, ought not to be compelled to solicit much, to obtain a liberal support.

The Late Storm.

The terrific storm which happened on the night preceding Thanksgiving, and its dreadful effects on the floating palace in L. J. Sound, have afforded a theme for deep and solemn thought in the public mind, and in many cases the reflections of different individuals have assumed the form of verse and prose, and been laid before the community. We published in our last some beautiful lines from our correspondent "ORION," and to-day will be found on our first page, in poetic prose, the reflections of another correspondent on that subject, entitled "The Sea hath spoken." There are also some lines from our correspondent "N." written at the very time the tempest raged most fiercely, which contain sentiments almost prophetic of the terrible disaster of that fatal night. We commend these articles to the attention of our readers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.
The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston about 10 o'clock, Wednesday night, in less than 12 days from Liverpool.

There is a slight advance in Cotton. Flour has improved, and more activity prevails in the market. In Indian Corn there is a decline. Trade in the manufacturing districts is dull. A better feeling exists in the money market.

The meeting of Parliament, it is said will be postponed to the 19th January.

The American ship *Allen* from New York was lost on the afternoon of the 20th Nov., while beating up the English channel. She was driven ashore on the French coast. The captain and ten of the crew perished.

In Ireland, the condition of the people is improving, though there are still complaints of famine. More than 150,000 of the peasantry have been employed on the public works.

The breach between O'Connell and Young Ireland is not yet made up. Repeal goes on slowly. At the last meeting the rent amounted only to £46.

Disturbances in Ireland, arising from the distress for want of food, were prevalent, especially in the south and west.

Cracow has been divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia, and the event causes great excitement throughout Europe.

The Steamship *Orion* Britain.—The Bristol Mirror says, that the attacks of the sea upon the noble ship in the gulf of wind and the high tide on the 19th Nov., were such as seriously to injure her hull, to wash away the temporary breakwater, to alter her position upon the rocks, and to put her more broadside to the sea, and altogether in a worse position. At the same time we learn that her hull is entire, and to the eye, that little or no alteration is perceptible. We learn, also, that every thing moveable is ordered on shore; and we augur from this that the underwriters and directors have abandoned all hope of bringing her away from the scene of her sad disaster.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEEL.

Mr. C. P. Conolly, residing in the western part of the State of New York, has just patented an improved wheel for carriages and wagons, which from its advantages over the wooden wheels now in use, must entirely supersede them. Mr. C's wheels are entirely of iron, so constructed that the spokes are inserted through holes in the shell of the hub fitted into the rim of the wheel. A screw inserted in the shell of the hub keeps the spokes firmly in their places. The spokes are attached to the hub in such a way that if the rim should break, the wheel cannot come apart, each spoke binding it with the same degree of force. The advantages of Mr. C's invention are that it is 25 per cent cheaper and lighter than wooden wheels, much stronger in its material and construction, and easily repaired. The invention has received the approval of very scientific mechanics, who pronounce it superior to any other wheel in use.

Gun Cotton is now being used in blasting rocks on the new canal building in Lowell, and is said to be much better than powder.

The Postmaster General proposes to remedy the deficiency in the revenue of his department, by the payment of postages on letters and papers, and limiting the weight of single letters to one fourth of an ounce. He also thinks the postage on newspapers should be graduated to their size and weight.

For the Courier.

"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

Our country right or wrong?
Is this a Christian land?
Do those who advocate this rule
Suspect, or understand
What spirit in them then reigns?
Our country's despot-head
Commands its servile, willing tools
To waste, and carnage spread
O'er Mexico's own lands,
If she will not receive
Peace from our blood-polluted hands,
On such terms as we please!

Good patriots must say
Amen, amen, amen;
Maim, outrage, violate and slay,
'Twill make us famous men.

The guilt must wholly fall
On Polk's devoted head;
The hireling soldier's free from all
The guilt of blood so shed.

Hurra for Taylor! noble man!
His President shall be,
When he's destroyed ten thousand lives,
Spread death and slavery—

O'er Mexico, and revealed too
In Montezuma's halls!
A rough and ready Christian he,
Who goes where Satan calls!

O God, how long shall man
Thy holy laws despise?
Pervert the gospel, even make
It counsel war and vice—

Deeds damnable, which fends
Alone should dare achieve,
Yet done by honored men, who say
In Jesus they believe!

INSTALLATION OF REV. C. C. SHACKFORD.

The installation of Rev. Charles C. Shackford, as pastor of the Second Congregational Society in Lynn, took place on Sunday morning, 6th inst. The exercises, as we learn from the Pioneer, were as follows:

After an appropriate anthem by an excellent choir, HENRY A. BREED, Esq., the president of the board of trustees, addressed the society in the following words:—

"My Christian Friends.—In the exercise of the right of an independent, christian society, we have chosen a teacher and pastor. The action of the society in this matter may be known from the record, which the secretary will read."

The secretary of the society here read the correspondence between the trustees and the Rev. Mr. Shackford. Mr. Breed then proceeded as follows:

"And now, in the further exercise of our rights, we have met on this, the first Sunday in December, to enter into formal and public recognition of the relation which we have voluntarily assumed. In the full acknowledgment of our responsibility to each other and to God, let us stand up and pledge ourselves to the relation."

The audience then rose, and Mr. Breed, addressing his pastor over, continued:

"Our brother.—We thus express our desire to have your counsel, your friendship, your prayers, and your love. We open to you our minds, our hearts, and our homes, and we beseech you to spare none of our sins, and to withhold from us no warning or rebuke. We desire to hear the everlasting truth. We want to know our duties to God and to man. We desire to have declared to us the whole counsel of God, and to have made known to us his will as revealed in the holy scriptures. We would form one family; and hope that, though the truth spoken in love, we may grow up into the full stature of men in Christ Jesus, and become as polished stones in the great temple of humanity, which is the true tabernacle of the Lord. And so we welcome you among us, with hope, and trust, and joy."

Mr. Shackford replied as follows:

"I accept your invitation. I accept it in the same spirit in which it has been given, freely, lovingly, trustingly. I desire so to perform the duties of the office, that your hope and trust may not be disappointed; and relying upon your encouragement, prayers, and continued co-operation, I devote myself to this work."

Mr. Shackford was then conducted into the pulpit, and the exercises proceeded in the following order: chant by the choir; reading the scriptures; prayer; hymn; sermon; prayer; hymn; benediction. The sermon by the pastor was appropriate to the occasion, abounding in liberal and truly christian sentiment, and was listened to with great interest. We have not room for a more extended notice of it.

IRON BEDS.—We have noticed in the N. Y. Tribune an invention which we deem of great importance to mankind, both in regard to labor-saving and health. It is not the iron bedstead. That was invented by a Mr. Procrustes, a Greek hotel keeper, who took the very uncomfortable liberty of chopping off or stretching the legs of his guests to fit it. This was probably before the introduction of bugs, which in modern times inflict penance on travellers adequate to the desires of the most truculent landlord.

We are now to have the iron bed, and seriously it is good enough for us. This bed is merely the extension of that area of softness and agreeable elasticity which is found in the cushion of a Boston rocking chair, which some of our readers may not know is altogether ferruginous. Coils of spirals of elastic wire are placed upon a board, and secured in an upright position by means of a stout canvass passing over them. Upon that is spread a little cotton batting, which is covered by the usual ticking, and you have a bed as soft as feathers, and far more elastic. The advantage of such a bed to health is obvious. It is not made of substances liable to vegetable or animal fermentation. It is always in order, without turning or trouble, and will thus save much labor, and we presume can be made cheaper than most other beds.—*Chronotype.*

GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.—The distinguished gentleman has presented a memorial to Congress, setting forth that the Republic of Texas, previous to the annexation, was indebted to him for nearly \$70,000, for the payment of which the receipts of the Custom House were pledged to him by law. But the general government having by the terms of the annexation come into possession of the receipts of the Custom House, the State of Texas is no longer able to fulfil her contract. He therefore appeals to Congress.

THE MARBLEHEAD SUFFERERS

The RELIEF COMMITTEE, consisting of men and ten other gentlemen, in behalf of the sufferers of Marblehead, present their warmest thanks to the citizens of Salem, who have so generously contributed to aid us in alleviating the sufferings of those reduced to want by late shipwrecks and other disasters; and we very gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$1,713, through your agents, JOHN AND PICKERING DODGE, Esqs., to whom we are highly indebted for the deep interest manifested in this collection, and the delicacy of the manner in which it was bestowed.

Statements have been made that the wants of the sufferers have been exaggerated, and that too great relief was being made for their relief. To dispel public mind, we beg leave to state that from 1843 to 1845, inclusive, 99 men of this town perished at sea, leaving 62 widows, and 221 helpless children, 12 years old and under; and many aged mothers have been rendered destitute by the loss of their husbands, who require our assistance.

These people are, with a few exceptions, of their own, to shelter them, and would be without means to support them, had they not received assistance from their truly generous and sympathetic friends.

We would further state, that the donations of clothing and other articles, and the voluntary offerings of kind and generous hearts, and we have much respect for this noble trait of our common countrymen, for by receiving the munificence it would be the relief of a distress which did not exist.

Rev. JOHN BARTLETT, Chairman.
GEORGE WILSON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL GOODWIN, Secretary.

MARBLEHEAD, Dec. 10th.

The Chairman of the Marblehead Committee, in behalf of the sufferers from the late shipwrecks, would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$1,713 of the Andover Bank from an unknown friend in Danvers.

The Committee would also gratefully acknowledge the reception of a bale of Flannels from an unknown friend. Also, \$5; and articles particularly adapted to the present exigencies of the suffering, from an unknown friend in Danvers.

CONGRESS.

The Committees have been announced in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Webster is on the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Evans on the committee on commerce, Mr. Davis that of commerce, Mr. Simmons on manufactures, Mr. Benton and Mr. Crittenden on military affairs, and Mr. Berrien and Mr. Dayton that of judiciary. These are all judicious selections.

In the House, Mr. Winthrop is on the Committee on Ways and Means, and on public buildings; Mr. Wells, on Commerce; Mr. King on Revolutionary Claims and Chairman of the Committee of accounts; Mr. Mun, on Indian Affairs; Mr. Abbott, on the militia; Mr. Rockwell, on the territories. Mr. King, of this District is the only member from Massachusetts, who is placed the head of a Committee.

THE "FRIENDS" AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—The U. S. House of Representatives, on Thursday, Nov. DANIEL P. KING, M. C. from this District presented the memorial of the representatives yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for New England, numbering nearly 9,000, for the adoption of measures as will put a speedy end to the Mexican War. The memorial was appropriately referred.

A Convention of the Washingtonians was held at the Lyceum Hall, Marblehead, on Friday last. Philip Blaney of Danvers presided. Some very interesting speeches were made. It was stated by a gentleman from Lynn, that in the town of Plymouth, N. H., a quantity of intoxicating drinks was sold—and consequently were no paupers in the place—not one. Mr. Betts, of Marblehead, who, by the way, made one of the speeches the occasion called forth, said, that in the town of Truro, on Cape Cod, with a population of 1,000, no intoxicating liquors could be obtained—not even medicine. There were only five paupers in the town, and they were made such by old age and misfortune. A collection was taken up for the widows and orphans of the fishermen lost on Grand Bank, which amounted to fifty dollars. Altogether it was an interesting and must be productive of good results. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity during the session of the convention, afternoon and evening.—*Gaz. L.*

CHEESE BY MAIL.—Some time since, says the Boston Patriot, Mr. Holbrook, private mail agent at Danvers, bought a huge cheese in Connecticut, and sent it on to Washington, by the string of mail agents along the route, as a present to Col. Cave Johnson, the postmaster-general. But the cheese, instead of being sent to the giver intended, was sent likely by some agent to a Mr. Jones Cave Johnson, who had no business with it, and he sent it into the post-office mail, by which it came safe to hand, with one hundred and twenty-five dollars postage charged on it! Col. Johnson refused the present, and ordered the cheese to be sent back so that it might be properly filed away in a "dead letter office." The colonel appeared to think it was not such a mite—a fine present, when it cost so much to get it.—*Lynn News.*

Mr. Monroë Robinson, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to Col. Washington, the occupant of Vernon, (a grand nephew of the illustrious Father of his Country) requesting leave to transplant a tree to the grave, there, in the soil of France. A gentleman from Paris makes this application through Mr. Robinson, saying that the tree if transplanted, is "to shade the grave of Christopher Columbus," which is also in the position of Mr. R., is ignorant of the name of the applicant, but suggests that circumstances indicate that he is a member of the royal family of France; or some "high rank."

FIRE IN SALEM. The military and dry-goods store of Mr. Fletcher, of Salem, took fire on Saturday evening, and the stock of the occupant was severely damaged. He had an insurance of \$1000 at the Roxbury Office, Portsmouth. Miss H. P. Putnam occupied part of the building, and sustained some loss. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in chimney.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING returned home, from Washington, on Saturday last, being called back in consequence of the death of his father.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 205 (opposite No. 261) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years, and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suspenders, Breeches, Caps, Buck Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hult's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and that they will be well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.

A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON

may 9 207 1 Essex street.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Tee'h at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance, too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, which are great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not fit to excite admiration, from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

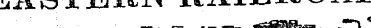
S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street.

oct 24 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

EASTERN RAILROAD



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Trains leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 and 4 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.

Portland, 7 1-4 A.M. and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston,

From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H. 9 A.M. and 1 4 P.M.

Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10 A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.

Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.

Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, A.M.

2 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, A.M.;

2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4 A.M. 1

3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN

Master of Transportation.

oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem

Hourly Coaches will in

connection with the Eastern

Railroad, leave Danvers and

Salem at the following hours,

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at 8 A.M.

" " 8 3-4 " " 9 1-2

" " 9 3-4 " " 11

" " 11 1-4 " " 1

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 3 P.M.

" " 2 3-4 " " 4

" " 4 1-2 " " 5

" " 5 1-2 " " 6 1-2

" " 6 1-2 " " 8

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph Shed's

sore in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem

Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the ar

rival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasona

ble terms. SYMONDS & TEELE.

oct 17

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF

TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH

AND GIG TRIMMERS,

For the better accommodation of their customers, have

taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr

Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.

SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the sam

solicited. S. A. POOLE,

G. B. STEDMAN

SOMETHING NEW AT

Bowdoin's Daguerreotype Rooms

289 Essex Street, one door west of Mechanic Hall.

MR. BOWDOIN takes this opportunity to re

turn his sincere thanks to his friends and the pub

lic for their patronage the past year. He has recent

disposed of his establishment in Boston, and will now give

his undivided attention to business in Salem. He has fur

nished his rooms with the new improved German Instru

ments, in connection with other valuable improvements i

the art, and is making a fine collection of pictures for pub

lic exhibition.

Mr. B.'s long experience in the business, the improve

ments in making, and the convenience of his rooms

(having them built for the express purpose) he hopes will

merit the continuance of public favor, and induce him to

make this his permanent place of business. No efforts will

be spared to give satisfaction.

Miniatures taken large or small, and set in every variety

of Frames, Lockets, Cases, &c. Gold Lockets kept to

sale.

Exhibition Rooms open to visitors during the day

Salem, may 2

Danvers Express and Baggage

Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays ex

cepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & J

cobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Bo

ton, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWN

April 19, 1845. 1 ly

NATHANIEL JACKSON,

Stone-Cutter,

No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments,

Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and

all kinds of work usually found in such an establish

ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap

Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—

GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have

the same TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than they can

from those who go prowling through the country, palm

ing off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge o

either stock or business. may 9

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,

NO 10 PARK STREET,

DANVERS.

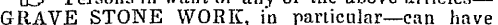
Particular attention to

SIGN PAINTING

IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE

BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.

mch29 1y



THOMAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assort

ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSES,

of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Solid

Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks,

Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Stage

and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, &c.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on the

most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made

at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as

can be found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.

Danvers, June 7, 1845. 1y

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Dan

vers and vicinity, that he has established him

self at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock

Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to

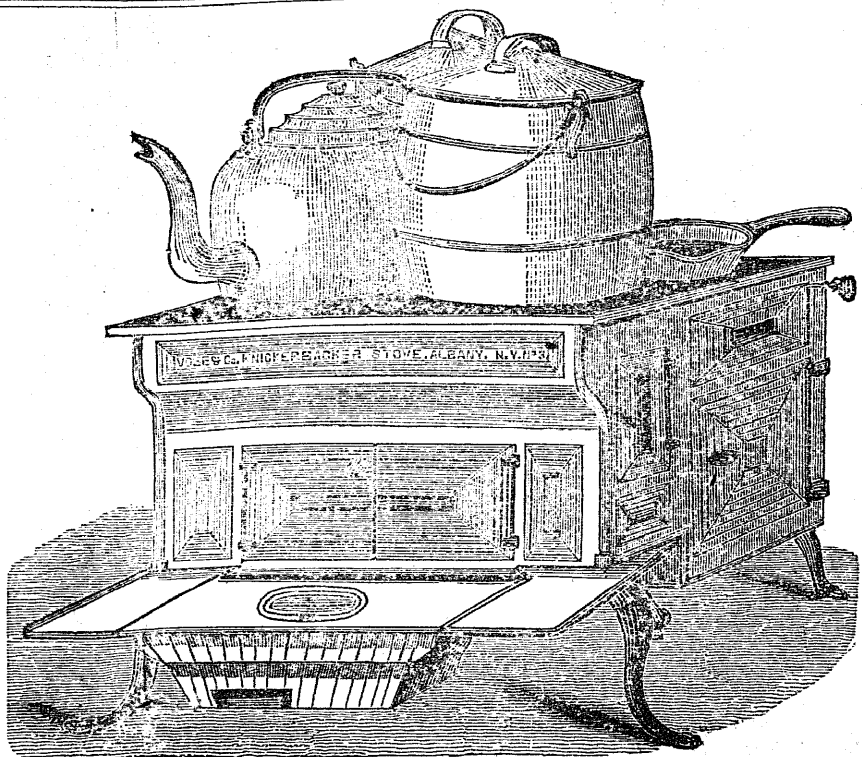
business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of

patronage. N. CONANT.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good

assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on

and. South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied

himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which

are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency

for Essex Co, he will sell at wholesale or retail. This

Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor

saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes, for which

a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which

is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathburn, Barrow;

The New England Stove—a new pattern;

Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved;

Halfway; The celebrated Railway,

together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in

price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR, STOVES,

among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand

a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany

Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Canoe-seat an common Chairs; Mahogany, Gane

back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cr

desks; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Gentleman's Writing

Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy

Boxes, a great variety,—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually

found in his line of business.

J. W. intends to keep on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the

best manufacturers—all of which he can



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1843.

NUMBER 40.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favor-
able terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Cir-
culars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds,
Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank
Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short
notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

TO LIVE TOO LONG.

BY CHARLES W. BAIRD.

It is sad to lie down in the cold, cold grave,
When the mind is strong, and the heart is brave;
It is sad to leave all that is lovely and fair
And go to the tomb, to be mouldering there.
But oh! if 'tis bitter to leave the world's throng,
It is sadder, far sadder, to live too long.

To see all that once we had doted upon
Before us to rest and to happiness gone,
And to stand, like a wither'd oak, blighted and weak,
The sole tree that survives the mad hurricane's wreck,
O talk not of life, earth's bright dwellings among,
For nothing can soothe him who lives too long.

To know that the once echoing trumpet of Fame
Shall never more mention that valiant name;
To know that none care for his bliss or his doom;
O rather I'd ask the cold rest of the tomb.
When glory has died, and the spirit of song
Has vanished, 'tis bitter to live too long.

And I would lie down in my deep repose
Ere my bosom no longer with poetry glows;
And I would arise to the mansions on high,
Ere the thoughts that now live in my spirit shall die;
Ere the moments have fled, that to manhood belong,
And I feel that 'tis bitter to live too long.

Miscellany.

Who Shall Have Him? OR THE UNMARRIED PREACHER.

BY MRS. S. H. HAYES.

'The doings of the Lord,' said Deacon Murphy, as he
walked to church one Sabbath morning, with a newly
arrived resident of their flourishing town—'verily the do-
ings of the Lord are marvellous in our eyes. Twelve
months since, I should not have hesitated to denounce
that man a madman who had predicted the change
which has taken place with respect to religion among us.
'We seemed sunk in the gulf of bitterness and the bonds
of iniquity; but now, praise be to God, the moving of
His Spirit is visible among these dry bones.'

'I am pleased to hear so favorable a report of your
village,' said Mr. Liston. 'As the father of a growing
family, I am rejoiced that my children can enjoy the
privilege of worshipping their Creator among His follow-
ers. But it appears your community have not always
borne this character; to what do you ascribe this great
and happy change which has taken place?'

'To the presence of a real servant of the Lord,' said
Mrs. Murphy, speaking before her husband could open
his lips; 'to the presence of a man who is in deed and
truth a Christian. Our old parson, Mr. Black, had en-
tirely worn out among us. I really think the man was
destitute of experimental religion; his notions were so
old fashioned, nothing seemed to prosper in his hands;
and with his helpless wife and family, I must consider
his removal from our parish a blessing.'

'And who is this Barnard or Swartz you have among
you now?' said Mr. Liston, in a tone of surprise. 'I
was totally unacquainted with his high reputation.'

'He is a young man,' said the Deacon, 'who has been
with us but a few months; but in that short space of
time you can form no conception of the awakening on the
subject of religion. Girls who before thought of nothing
but how to laugh, to talk, or sing, seem now to be ear-
nestly inquiring the way of salvation. And women, who
have hitherto occupied their precious time in a round
of giddy amusements now appear to be examining into the
doctrines of grace as taught in the Gospel. Our Per-
secution Society and Bible Association have both been re-
vived; the flourishing state of the Bible Class and Sabbath
School exceed our most sanguine expectation; and
praise be to God, I have no complaint to make of the
state of religion in our highly favored place.'

To this paucity Mr. Liston made no reply but walk-
ed on, with heightened interest and curiosity, to the
small, neat country church. It was already more than
half filled! and as group after group gathered in he look-
ed with wonder (and after so glowing a description of
their zeal in the good cause, we may say with admira-
tion, also) on the many young and lovely females who
crowded the pews. He noticed, too, that the counte-
nances of each were the appearance of placid seriousness,
so becoming the sanctuary of the Most High; and now,
when all were seated, a deep and holy quiet seemed to
pervade the whole congregation; it was the interval of
repose which usually takes place before the commence-

ment of the services, and which appears so peculiarly
fitted for the laying aside of every worldly care, the
stilling of each beating heart, and which should be em-
ployed by all to the utmost of their ability, endeavoring
to prepare in every breast a resting place for the Heav-
enly Dove which seems brooding among them.

At length the second Sabbath bell pealed for its glad
summons, and immediately after the preacher entered,
and proceeding up the aisle with measured but graceful
tread, ascended the pulpit. He was young, with tall,
elastic form, dark, intelligent eyes, and a high, pale
forehead, shadowed by a mass of sullen black hair; his
voice was deep and sonorous, and his gestures rapid but
graceful; and when he commenced his address, every
lovely eye seemed bent upon him with thrilling and ex-
pectant interest. Mr. Liston, too, laid wrought himself
into a perfect fit of enthusiasm; but he listened in vain
for the strains of impassioned eloquence which he expect-
ed would greet his ear. The young minister appeared
to feel himself a watchman upon the tower of Zion, and
he spoke well, very well; he told his people of their du-
ties to God and man—expressed his pleasure at the at-
tention given to religious subjects among them—exhorted
those who had recently joined themselves to the people
of the Lord to fight the good fight, and hold fast the
faith, and, gliding over the conclusion, dismissed them
with a fervent but common-place prayer for their tempo-
ral and spiritual welfare.

Mr. Liston's feeling at this moment was one of extreme
disappointment; he had listened, but in vain, for any
thing new or inspiring, anything which could entice
him (the speaker) to the high character for eloquence he
appeared to sustain. But he consoled himself immedi-
ately with the idea that this sermon was perhaps inferior
to the generality. 'The young man,' said he, mentally,
'has doubtless spoken under some disadvantages. I will
not judge him hastily.' But he was soon obliged to
change his opinion, by the audible exclamations from
many fair lips, which reached his wondering ears as he
threaded the aisle. 'Beautiful! glorious! divine!' were
echoed on all sides; and the old Deacon's wife's
heartily, 'He out-did himself to-day,' induced the Yan-
kee Liston to shrewdly suspect the amiable divine owed
his popularity to something else than his preaching.

Mrs. Davenport was a widow lady, in rather slender
circumstances, inhabiting, with six marriageable daugh-
ters, a small house in the outskirts of the village of N—. Notwithstanding her income, however, she had
always managed to keep up appearances; and as five
of her daughters, it was supposed, had been hopelessly
converted under the ministry of the new preacher, Mr.
Sorely, and as they were devoted to works of charity,
and employed a great deal of their time in relieving the
poor and attending church, they happened at this time
to be great favorites among the good people of N—.

We will now take a peep into their little parlor on a
warm July afternoon, a few weeks after the commence-
ment of our story. Mrs. Davenport herself was seated
at a table in the centre of the room, busily engaged in
cutting out some coarse work, and talking very rapidly
upon some subject apparently altogether foreign to her
employment. The young ladies were grouped around,
each engaged at some work of charity and self-denial,
with the exception of one, who was idly stationed at
the Venetian blind, though for what purpose does not ap-
pear at present.

'Ma, do stop talking for one moment,' said the eldest,
Miss Susan, 'for I wish to speak about something im-
portant, and it is just this; When I finish this jacket,
the idiot may do without clothes for all me; and I verily
believe it is useless for me to try any longer—for the
last time Mr. Sorely was here, he was vastly more at-
tentive to Alice than to any of us.'

'Well, child,' said the old lady earnestly, and with
surprise, 'would it not be sufficient matter of rejoicing if
we could even succeed in getting him for your sister?'

Now Alice was next to the youngest, and by far the
prettiest of the whole family. She was a regular at-
tendant at preaching—had professed to experience a
change of heart—and, to do her justice, had never
harbored the idea of making a conquest of the young
minister; there were so many candidates in the field,
she had never dreamed of being able to make an im-
pression—therefore her sister's remark took her quite
by surprise; and the blush having origin in delight
which mounted to her very temples, had scarcely time
to subside before the young lady, who was stationed at
the window, called out—

'There he has just come out of Liston's and is cross-
ing the street, and he is coming here as sure as the world!'

'Now, girls,' said Mrs. Davenport, as she moved to
the door to admit him, 'be very much engaged at your
work, and as you know you cannot all have him, why
endeavor to set your sister Alice off to the best advan-
tage.'

Ageably to this command, the head of each young
lady was immediately bent to the work upon her lap,
and Mr. Sorely was in the very midst of them before
they were at all aware of his approach, when he was
recognized by a unanimous cry of delighted surprise.

'As pleasantly and profitably employed as ever, my
dear young ladies, I see,' said he with a smile of ani-
mated pleasure as he entered.

'We can do but little, sir,' said Miss Susan, as she
eagerly offered him a chair; 'but that little is done very
cheerfully. I have, however, just been telling our poor
Alice that she has exerted herself almost too much to-
day; she looks weary.'

'I trust not weary of well doing, Miss Alice,' said
Mr. Sorely with considerable archness; 'but,' added he
quickly, still addressing her to whom his attention was

thus called, 'the first consideration should be our own
health, and I should be sorry to see any one of my fair
charge injure themselves even by their devotion to the
interests of the poor.'

'It would be difficult for us to become weary of well
doing, my dear sir,' replied Mrs. Davenport, smilingly,
'if we look to our pastor for example; the exertions he
makes for the spiritual benefit of all are notorious, and
my advice to his flock would be, to press forward as
their shepherd leads.'

'You over-rate my endeavors, madam,' said the
young minister, striving to speak with composure, yet
coloring with embarrassment at this flattery.

'Oh, not at all; not at all!' cried all the young ladies,
in one breath.

'We never knew,' continued the mother, 'what it was
to enjoy religious privileges till you came among us;
look at the flourishing state of all our institutions, at the
number who have come out from among the people of
the world, and proclaimed themselves on the side of the
Lord; look at the situation of things now, and what they
were six months since, and you must acknowledge, my
dear sir, we do not over-rate your abilities.'

'You should give the glory to God, Mrs. Davenport,'
returned Mr. Sorely, in a tone of slight displeasure, 'not
to one unworthy as myself. I am far from taking the
credit of anything which has been done; for I very
well know that 'Paul may plant and Apollos water, but
God alone can give the increase.'

'I admire humility,' replied the lady, but instantly
perceiving that enough had been said upon the subject at
present, she skillfully shifted her ground and mentioned
a case of distress which had lately come under their
notice, and in which her daughters felt great interest.

'It is an old man,' said she, 'employed as a
wood-cutter, who was so unfortunate some time since as
to have one of his legs broken by the falling of a tree;
his wife is extremely helpless, and they are burdened
with a large family; among others, a wretched idiot, for
whom Susan has been employed in making a jacket.—
We have done all we can to assist them, but I think the
old man will scarcely recover, and I fear, although
living under the very sound of the gospel his soul is in
worse than heathen darkness.'

'It will afford me great pleasure,' cried Mr. Sorely,
whose sympathies were strongly awakened, 'to call and
converse with him, and I certainly feel that I have been
greatly deficient in this respect. It is the imperative
duty of a Pastor to make extensive inquiries as to
spiritual state of the afflicted and needy, in his immediate
vicinity, and this I have totally neglected.'

'You have been so short a time among us, my dear
sir,' said Miss Susan, earnestly, 'and have already been
so fully occupied, that we are really beginning to fear
your labors are too hard for you. It is impossible you
could so early learn the situation of all the poor in the
neighborhood, and I beg you will not reproach yourself
on this account.'

At this rhapsody, Mr. Sorely smiled, but made no
reply; he imagined he despised flattery, but the draughts
hourly presented for him to drain, were so large that it
was impossible for him to avoid swallowing a small
portion, and insensibly it had its effect. He learned to
listen with composure to what at first shook his pure,
pious and humble mind; and when, after a lengthened
visit he rose to depart, it was with a considerable more
elevated opinion of his own importance, and in company
with Miss Alice, who volunteered to direct him, he set
out for the wood-cutter's hovel.

'I think I managed to admiration, to-day, girls,' said
Mrs. Davenport, as the door closed on their retreating
figures. 'He listens a good deal more complacently to
his own praises, than he did when he first came to N—,
but I can tell you it requires some tact to flatter
a man of discernment, and this I must say I think we
all possess in an eminent degree.'

'If Alice only plays her cards well,' said Miss Lizzy,
who being extremely homely, and, moreover, next in
age to Miss Susan, had no thoughts for herself, '—if
Alice only plays her card well, I really think she may
yet be a Mrs. Sorely; for to tell the truth, she is very
pretty, and he appears vastly pleased with her than with
any of us.'

And thus for hours, would this amiable mother and
daughters continue to speculate and form plans for the
future; for their views were only selfish; and although
they could converse fluently upon religious subjects,
being altogether destitute of vital piety, their whole aim
appeared to be to do their utmost before men, and by
these and other means equally insincere and hypocritical
to bring about a desired end. Yet in this they were not
singular; it is a common plea that the object in view
justifies the means, and if that object is the advancement
of their own interest, how few pause to inquire whose
progress in the cause of christianity may be retarded by
the course they pursue. Mr. Sorely was simple and
unsophisticated, wholly unlearned in the arts of the
people of the world, and when he came to N—,
entirely devoted to the cause of his Master. He was
conscious, however, after some months residence there
that his heavenly peace of mind was fast departing; he
felt anxious to please, had more satisfaction at his own
doings, and his thoughts more frequently reverted to
himself than was wont, yet he could assign no cause for
the apparent change; it was impossible that it could be
flattery for the praises to which he hourly listened were
but the prompting of unfeigned love, and although they
sometimes embarrassed him, their motives were so pure
that he could not censure.

Ah! had he possessed the fabled mirror, with what
horror and affright would he have shrunk from that
'hideous sight, a naked human heart!'

'Mamma,' cried Cornelia Allan, as she came in from
church, one Sabbath, and advanced to the mirror;
'Mamma, did not Mr. Sorely look handsome to-day? I
really,' continued she, taking off her bonnet and
arranging her shining curls, 'I really have a notion of
joining the church.'

Now Mrs. Allan herself had been for several years a
member in very good standing; she went at the head of the
ton, contributed liberally to every charitable subscription
presented to her, therefore nobody presumed to censure
any thing in her conduct, with the exception of her
excessive indolence, and as the Sabbath in question was
excessively hot, and she was seated in her easy chair, she
must be excused for merely laughing at her daughter's
remark, and replying:

'I hope you will join some day, my dear, but I trust
from a better motive.'

'A better motive!' echoed Cornelia, who as she was
the prettiest girl in N—, and an only and spoiled child,
chose to consider every thing she undertook as perfectly
proper—I could not possibly have a better motive; half
the girls have already joined on this very account, and
pray, mamma, as a member of the church, do not let me
hear any insinuation from you.'

'You are a sad girl, Cornelia,' said Mrs. Allan, fan-
ning herself more violently.

'I am serious, I declare, mamma,' returned the young
beauty laughing; 'I hear there is a company with several
fine officers attached to it, about taking possession of
the old fort; if this report is correct, well and good, I
shall remain as I am, but if it should prove unfounded,
you may depend upon my becoming serious; I will not
be the only black sheep in the flock, and you shall see I
will yet bear off the palm, and win the heart of Mr.
Sorely.'

'Cornelia,' said Mrs. Allan, now seriously displeased
'Mr. Sorely is an entire stranger to you;—we were ig-
norant of his existence until his arrival among us, and he
has always resided at a great distance; he may, for all
you know, be engaged; do not be so silly.'

'Mamma, mamma, have mercy, do—do not breathe
such a thing,' cried Cornelia, interrupting her and as-
suming at the same time an attitude of so much alarm
and affright, that to avoid participating in her mirth, Mrs.
Allan was obliged to get up and leave the room. And
perhaps it was well for Cornelia Allan, that she had not
earlier resolved to play the hypocrite, for on the next
Sabbath, Mr. Sorely acquainted his congregation that for
the two following Sabbaths they were to expect no
preaching. The notice, as it was entirely unexpected,
of course occasioned some surprise, and many of his
new and zealous members felt it would be impossible to
spare him, even for this length of time; but as he ap-
peared to be anxious to re-visit his native place and as no
reasonable excuse for denying his request could be al-
leged, he prepared for his departure, amid the fondest
professions of regard, and accompanied by the kindest
wishes of his numerous friends. And we will not say
how many fair and tearful eyes watched, as it lessened
in the distance, the coach that contained his cherished
form; and slowly rolled around those three weary
weeks, and how often did many a being, famed for her
gentleness, feel disposed to chide the laggard time.

'How much we miss him,' groaned Miss Susan Da-
venport.

'Yes, cried Cornelia Allan, to whom this sentence
was addressed, almost laughing in her face, 'and,' added
she, 'how applicable to your case is that beautiful
line in Bishop Heber's address to his wife:

'Miss thy kind approving eyes, thy meek attentive ear,'
for I understand your quarter was a favorite resort of our
young minister.'

At this remark, Miss Davenport did her utmost, with-
out succeeding, to get up a snigger and a blush, and
heartily despising the conceit she affected to ridicule,
Cornelia again touched the key with some skill and
sang, with considerable archness—

'A soul that well might soar above
To earth will fondly cling;
And build their hopes on human love,
That false and frail thing.'

But at length the wished for period arrived when the
expecting congregation were to hail the return of their
beloved pastor; and we will not enumerate the many
youthful hearts which fluttered at the pleasing anticipa-
tion, nor say how often the dial-plates of the clocks in
that neighborhood, were consulted on the memorable
afternoon, but true to its time, the stage coach did at
length wind into town.

Mr. Sorely really had arrived, and, to the utter horror
and consternation of half the population of N—, ac-
companied by a young and beautiful wife! Even his
old hostess, whose three unmarried daughters had re-
cently connected themselves with the church, and who
had hastened forward, the first to welcome him, in the
surprise and agony of the moment, raised her hands in
the face of the stranger, and started back in pitiable as-
tonishment, as he introduced her; and before one half
hour the news had spread like wild-fire over the village,
and gathering in its onward course, 'left claim and dis-
may behind.' Many, however, affected to disbelieve it,
they could not credit what would thus utterly and at
once, crush every hope, demolish every air built castle,
and leave them tormented by the conflicting emotion of
anger, mortification and disappointment; but on the fol-
lowing day, which was the Sabbath, the audience, who
had crowded the church to overflowing, many of them
for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity, found the
report confirmed by proof strong as holy writ.

Their preacher, alas! no longer unmarried entered
with a young and elegant female leaning upon his arm,
and with a husband's pride, he escorted the timid

stranger to a seat before proceeding to occupy his own
elevated station. That day Mr. Sorely really did out do
himself. What it was that inspired him we know not;
whether he felt with peculiar force the awful responsibil-
ity attached to his high calling, or considered that he
had hitherto been remiss in not exerting to their utmost
his slumbering powers, we cannot say; but, as it was,
he poured from a lip 'where sleeping thunders seemed
to lie,' sublime and beautiful truths, in words of thrill-
ing, burning eloquence. Yet the love of kindling inter-
est which it had always been his pleasure to note in the
countenances of his female audience was wanting.

The listlessness and inattention, too apparent, surpris-
ed and grieved him; and on recurring to the fact in the
solitude of his own chambers, he failed not to attribute
it to the novel presence of a gay company of young offi-
cers and soldiers, who graced many of the pews—for
the military had really arrived during his absence, taken
possession of the old fort in the neighborhood, and in
time to prevent the becoming seriousness of Cornelia
Allan, who had been escorted to the church by the hand-
some young Captain, and as it happened to be on the
very day of the first appearance of the minister's bride,
we will not say with how much ill-concealed exultation
she looked around on the disappointed faces of her num-
erous acquaintances.

'I have just been thinking, my love,' said Mr. Sorely
to his gentle wife some months afterwards, as they were
seated alone in their quiet parlor—I have been think-
ing of the wonderful change which has taken place in
the village since the arrival of the military. Before they
came among us, you can scarcely conceive the attention
paid to religious subjects. So great a blessing seemed to
follow my labors, so crowded were our now empty pews,
and so highly complimented was I on my poor endeavors,
that I feel, and with the Psalmist, I may say, 'My feet
had well nigh slipped.' Now our young people appear
to have put everything serious far from them. They
think of nothing but gaiety and amusement. I must
confess I did hope better of them, particularly the Miss
Davenports, they engaged with so much fervor in every
good work—but, Oh! what a falling off is there!

'We can do nothing, my beloved, but pity and pray
for them,' returned the young wife, raising her dewy
eyes to the face of her husband, with an expression of
so much tenderness, that although he had loved her from
childhood, he felt that he had until that moment never
fully appreciated the Christian sweetness or ner disposi-
tion. But she added no more, for she was aware of the
extent of female influence, and would not pain him by
the disclosure of a discovery which her woman's pen-
etration had enabled her to make, but from which she
knew the mind of her husband would instinctively recoil,
viz: that he owed his popularity not to the zeal and fer-
vor with which he preached the words of truth and so-
berness, but to the simple fact of his being an UNMAR-
RIED PREACHER.

SELECTION OF FRUIT.—In the multitude of fruits
which are offered to the public, much embarrassment is
frequently felt by those not particularly acquainted with
the kinds, in making a selection for cultivation. The
difficulty is often increased by the conflicting opinions of
those whose advice is asked, and who are supposed to
have the requisite knowledge. These opinions are given
according to their respective experience, some probably
not being particularly acquainted with many of the best
kinds; some having one kind of soil and exposure, and
others another. It is only by a combination of the opin-
ions of the most experienced cultivators that safe practi-
cal results can be obtained. We are therefore glad to
find in the Horticulturalist for December, an article on
the subject.

The editor states that during a visit to Massachusetts
last September, he put the question to half a dozen of
the best and most experienced cultivators of pears,
'Which do you consider the three best pears?—early,
middle, and late—supposing yourself confined to three
trees?' The result was as follows: Col. M. P. Wilder
named the *Bartlett*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, (*Clion* or *Le
Clure*) and *Beurre d'Arenberg*; O. S. Johnson, Esq.,
of Lynn, named the *Bartlett*, *Louise Bonney de Jersey*
and *Beurre d'Arenberg*; Robert Manning, of Salem,
named the *Bartlett*, *Beurre Bosc*, and *Winter Nelis*;
John M. Ives, of Salem, the *Bartlett*, *Fondante d'Aut-
omne*, *Winter Nelis*; John C. Lee, of Salem, the
Bloodgood, *Seckel*, *Winter Nelis*; Samuel Walker, Esq.,
of Roxbury, Chairman of the Horticultural Society's
Fruit Committee, was understood to coincide with Col.
M. P. Wilder, in favor of the *Bartlett*, *Vicar of Wake-
field*, and *Beurre d'Arenberg*. We may state from
our knowledge, that Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, one of
the most successful cultivators in the country, gives his
opinion in favor of the *Bartlett*, *Louise Bonney de Jersey*,
Beurre d'Arenberg.

Two facts will strike every candid reader in looking
over this list—first, the unanimity in favor of the *Bart-
lett* pear; and secondly, that, while the three Salem
cultivators prefer the *Winter Nelis* as a winter pear, all
the others select the *Beurre d'Arenberg*.

The *Louise Bonney de Jersey* is a pear more recently
introduced than either of the other kinds named, and
has not been so generally tested. One, at least, of
those whose opinions are given above, has never
grown it, and, in a recent conversation with us, admit-
ted his want of knowledge in relation to it. Our own
opinion of it is, that when more known, it will very near-
ly hold the same rank as an October pear, that the
Bartlett does as a September. It has the same traits of
character, attributed by Downing to that kind, 'size,
good quality, regular productiveness, joined to its in-
valuable habit of adapting itself to every soil, and bearing,

while the tree is yet very young.' We should select this pear as one of three, if we could have no more, in preference to the *Vicar of Wakefield*, for the simple reason that it fills the space between the *Bartlett* and the *Beurre d'Arenberg* better, as the *Vicar of Wakefield* opens nearly the same time as the *Beurre d'Arenberg*.

The Editor of the Horticulturalist sums up the information obtained by saying that he has 'at least ascertained nine pears, whose maturity is from early summer to winter, which are esteemed by the most experienced growers of this fruit about Boston, as the best for that neighborhood, and we may add for the whole sea coast belt of fifty miles broad, extending from Chesapeake Bay to Maine. These are *Blondgood, Bartlett, Louise, Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Fondante d'Antonne, Beurre Bosc, Vicar of Wakefield, Winter Nils, and Beurre d'Arenberg*.' He then gives his own opinion on a selection of three kinds as follows: 'For all gardens to the east and south of us (Newburg) we would recommend *Bartlett, Seckel, and Beurre d'Arenberg*. For all gardens to the north and west, *Bartlett, Dogue, [St Michaels] and Beurre d'Arenberg*.'

We would remark upon the above kinds, that the *Vicar of Wakefield* is only a good second rate pear yet this deficiency in quality is made up by its 'regular and great productiveness, never blowing off the tree, large, fair, unblemished fruit, and its remaining a long time in use,' and, 'while of fair quality for the table, it is excellent for a long time, for cooking.' These qualities make it a most capital market fruit. The only objections to the delicious *Seckel*, are its smallness, requiring very high cultivation to bring it to even a decent size, and the slow growth of the tree. To the *Winter Nils*, the same objection as to size, is in some degree applicable, and it is not so productive as some other kinds. The *Beurre d'Arenberg* bears very heavy crops, alternate years. The *Beurre Bosc* and *Fondante d'Antonne* are in every respect most capital varieties.—*Worcester Spy*.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1846.

Election MONDAY, December 28, 1846.
For Representative to Congress,
DANIEL P. KING,
Of Danvers.

NEXT MONDAY!

Whigs—are you aware that the election for Member of Congress takes place so soon? Let no false confidence then, prevent your attendance at the Polls. It is at a time of such false security that you are most in danger. Minorities are proverbially active, and it is said that secret means are at work by our opponents to prevent Mr. King's election. Be sure to counteract them by not only attending at the polls, but urge all your Whig neighbors to attend.

The question is not whether our honored Representative or the unknown Stoneham candidate shall be elected, but whether a choice may be defeated and the District put to the cost and trouble of another election.

Voters of Danvers! It should be remembered that special efforts will be expected, from you, and they should be made. You know better than the inhabitants of any other town the merits of our candidate. He is personally known to you, and his virtues, public and private, are familiar as household words. Go then next Monday, and disappoint those who would oppose you only for the satisfaction of doing mischief by preventing a present choice. Let Danvers on this occasion not fail of doing her whole duty.

WHIGS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT!

On Monday next you will be called upon to decide upon being represented in the councils of the nation.

HON. DANIEL P. KING,

our present Representative, has on all occasions proved himself well worthy of your suffrages, and we call upon all of our fellow citizens of the District to turn out and give him a hearty support.

FARMERS, will you not devote your energies to secure the re-election of one who has done so much to advance the interests and promote the respectability of practical and scientific Agriculture?

FISHERMEN, will you not, by your votes on Monday, rebuke those hypocritical demagogues who have just manifested their regard for your interests by reducing the duty on foreign fish and oil to a mere nominal rate, and now attempt to shun the odium justly their due, by raising a great clamor about all the false issues their brains can conjure up, in hopes thus to escape their deserts?

MECHANICS, will you not vindicate your interests and rights by again voting your condemnation of those who have so recently manifested the practical sincerity of their free trade notions, by virtually destroying the Protection which our venerated Constitution was designed to throw around your interests?

MERCANTILE MEN, will you not again declare your hostility to that administration which jeopardizes all your interests, by rushing into an expensive and unrighteous war, under the pretence of the claims due from Mexico, while at the same time they exert the extreme power of the Veto to prevent you and your associates, however needy and however deserving, from obtaining your just and frequently acknowledged dues from your own government?

FRIENDS OF PEACE AND FREEDOM, of all parties, will you not put the seal of your approbation upon the manly, courageous and conscientious refusal of our Representative to give even his indirect approval to the present iniquitous and burdensome war with Mexico?

And finally, will not all our fellow citizens turn out on Monday, secure the election of Mr. King, and thus put an end to the contest in the District? WE CAN IF WE WILL.—*Reg.*

Essex Senators.

We learn that the votes for Senators for the County of Essex, have been counted by the Governor and Council, and that only Messrs. Lowe and Perkins are elected. The following is the result.

Whole No.	11,904	5,953	5,983
Nec. for a Choice			
John W. Lowe			5,983
Jonathan C. Perkins			5,975
George Hodges			5,737
Dennis Condry			5,922
James Gregory			5,733

The return from Middleton was rejected, it purporting to come from 'District No. 2'—and to be the vote for Senators to Congress.

The Whig vote in Middleton was 38—Loco vote 38—Liberty vote 20.

The Administration and the Mexican War.

'Perplexed with trifles through the vale of life,
Man strives 'gainst man without a cause for strife;
Armies embattled meet and thousands bleed,
For some vile spot where fifty cannot feed,
Squirrels for nuts contend, and wrong or right,
For the world's empire kings ambitious fight.
What odds!—to us 'tis all the self-same thing,
A nut, a world, a squirrel and a king.'

CHURCHILL.

From the following extracts from the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Silldell and the instructions to Gen. Taylor, it will be seen distinctly that the pretended desire of Mr. Polk to have negotiated our Mexican difficulties is a sheer fabrication, for as early as June 15, 1845, Mr. Bancroft instructed Gen. Taylor in a confidential despatch, as follows:

The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect what, in the event of annexation, WILL BE our western border.

Besides the same despatch which conveyed the commission of Mr. Silldell as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Mexican republic, under the government of Paredes, informed him also of the usurpation of power of President Polk, and the orders given to the army to advance to the left bank of the Rio Grande, as follows:

In the meantime, the President, in anticipation of the final refusal of the Mexican government to receive you, has ordered the army of Texas to advance and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande; and has directed that a strong fleet shall be immediately assembled in the gulf of Mexico. He will thus be prepared to act with vigor and promptitude the moment that Congress shall give him the authority.

Thus it will appear that notwithstanding Congress was then in session within a few feet of the President, he took upon himself the responsibility of an act which was of itself sufficient to have provoked an attack from Mexico, and by an usurpation of authority unwarranted by the constitution and unparalleled in the history of the United States, ordered the army to approach and take a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, with guns at shoulder, ready and aimed waiting for Congress to order them to 'fire!' This was being done at the same time Mr. Silldell is suing the Mexican government to negotiate peaceably!

Now this was disputed territory as will appear by the following extracts from letters of instruction to Gen. Taylor by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, dated July 8 and 30, 1845:

This department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression unless an actual state of war should exist. The Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as she relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue.

Sir: Your letter, from New Orleans, of the 20th instant, addressed to the Adjutant General, has been received and laid before the President, and he desires me to express to you his approval of your movements.

He has not the requisite information in regard to the country to enable him to give any positive directions as to the position you ought to take, or the movements which it may be expedient to make. These must be governed by circumstances. While avoiding, as you have been instructed to do, all aggressive measures towards Mexico, as long as the relations of peace exist between that republic and the United States, you are expected to occupy, protect, and defend the territory of Texas to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas. The Rio Grande is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you are to extend your protection, only: excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof, which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of annexation, or shortly before that event. It is expected that, in selecting the establishment for your troops, you will approach as near the boundary line—the Rio Grande—as prudence will dictate. With this view, the President desires that your position, for a part of your forces at least, should be west of the river Nueces.

It will be seen by the above extracts that on June 15, Gen. Taylor was instructed to protect and repel invasion up to the Rio Grande,—the determined Western boundary, in the event of annexation, and on July 30, six weeks after, notwithstanding he has received information of the occupancy of some military posts on the east side of the Rio Grande by the Mexican troops, Mr. Marcy informs Gen. Taylor that the President has not the requisite information in regard to the country to give any positive directions as to the position he ought to take, or the movements which it may be expedient to make, but instructed him to approach as near the BOUNDARY-LINE—the Rio Grande—as PRUDENCE will dictate.

We are compelled then to believe that it was the intention of Mr. Polk to maintain at all hazards, right or wrong, the left bank of the Rio Grande as the boundary line, if not we confess, we are unable to account for the above as well as the following further instructions to Gen. Taylor, dated Jan. 13, 1846.

In case of war, either declared or made manifest by hostile acts, your main object will be the protection of Texas; but the pursuit of this object will not necessarily confine your action within the territory of Texas. Mexico having thus commenced hostilities, you may, in your discretion, should you have sufficient force and be in a position to do so, cross the Rio Grande, disperse or capture the forces assembling to invade Texas, defeat the junction of troops uniting for that purpose, drive them from their positions on either side of that river, and, if deemed practicable and expedient, take and hold possession of Matamoras and other places in the country. I scarcely need to say that enterprises of this kind are only to be ventured on under circumstances presenting a fair prospect of success.

Sir: I am directed by the President to instruct you to advance and occupy, with the troops under your command, positions on or near the east bank of the Rio del Norte, as soon as it can be conveniently done with reference to the season and the routes by which your movements must be made. From the views heretofore presented to this department, it is presumed Point Isabel will be considered by you an eligible position. This point, or some one near it, and points opposite Matamoras and Mer, and in the vicinity of Laredo, are suggested for your consideration; but you are left to your better knowledge to determine as the post or posts which you are to occupy, as well as the question of dividing your forces with a view to occupying two or more positions.

In the positions you may take in carrying out these instructions and other movements that may be made, the use of the Rio del Norte may be very convenient, if not necessary. Should you attempt to exercise the right which the United States have in common with Mexico to the free navigation of this river, it is probable that Mexico would interpose resistance.

You are requested to report to this department, without delay, what means you may require, if any, beyond those you now possess, to enforce and maintain our common right to navigate this river, as well as your views of the importance of this right in the defence and protection of the State of Texas.

Equally strange is the following slip of the pen of Mr. Silldell in his letter to Mr. Buchanan, of Feb. 17, 1846, and previous to his proposal to the government of Par-

des to be received as a Minister, to adjust peacefully existing difficulties:

The advance of General Taylor's force to the left bank of the Rio del Norte, and the strengthening our squadron in the gulf, are wise measures, which may exercise a salutary influence upon the course of this government.

And now we beg leave to suggest a discrepancy. Gen. Taylor was instructed by Mr. Marcy, in his letter of Aug. 30, 1845, that in case of war either declared or made manifest by hostile acts his MAIN OBJECT WILL BE THE PROTECTION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Buchanan says in his letter to Mr. Silldell 'should the Mexican government, however, finally refuse to receive you, the cup of forbearance will then have been exhausted. Nothing can remain but to TAKE REDRESS of the injuries to our citizens, and the insults to our government, into our own hands.'

We will close our remarks with the following citation from Milton's *Paradise Regained*, which is very apposite to the existing war between the United States and Mexico:

They err who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide; to overrun
Large countries, and in field great battles win.
Great cities by assault: what do these worthies
But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? neighboring or remote,
Made captive, yet deserving freedom more
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove;
And all the flourishing works of peace destroy;
Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods;
Great benefactors of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipp'd with temple, and sacrifice:
One is the son of Jove, of Mars the other,
'Till conqueror Death discover them scarce men,
Rolling in brutish sin—
Violent or shameful death their due reward.

Social Gathering.

We learn that it is in contemplation by the members of the Female Benevolent Society of this village to have a 'Social gathering,' with a view of aiding the funds of their association, and that it will probably take place early in January. We regret to hear that the funds of this truly benevolent society, which has always done so much to relieve the poor and distressed in our immediate neighborhood, are so low that their treasury is actually in debt. While this state of things shows that the society has been liberal in bestowing, it needs only to be known that means of usefulness are wanted, to ensure from our citizens a ready response to their call. We think the Society have wisely adopted this mode of making its wants known to the community and that this delightful combination of rational pleasure with benevolent action, is calculated to meet with great favor from all our citizens.

We are not fully acquainted with the arrangements for the occasion, but presume that besides the charms of music and the intellectual feast that may be offered, the refreshment table will be supplied with that abundance and quality of good things which the ladies of Danvers have always been ready to furnish on such occasions.—We may safely leave the arrangement of this Festival to them and we hope their benevolent device to transfer in such a pleasant manner the coin from the pockets of our citizens to relieve the wants of the suffering in this inclement season will be fully successful.

In connection with this benevolent effort we have heard the suggestion made that a well conducted Post Office department would be likely to yield a handsome revenue to the government of the Society. If this suggestion should be adopted, it might afford a good income even at the present low rates of postage, as no doubt many of our citizens would receive letters from correspondents in distant parts of the country of whose existence they were not before aware.

Temperance Lecture.

The sixth of the series of Lectures before the Washington Total Abstinence Society was delivered before a very large audience in the South Church on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON of the 2d Baptist Society.

The Lecture was a very interesting and powerful production and for its ability was not surpassed by any which preceded it. The lecturer gave a historical view of the origin and progress of the temperance enterprise bestowing the proper meed of credit to the pioneers of each era of the reform. Much praise was due to the originators and supporters of the Washingtonian movement, the last era of the great reformation, but still the earlier advocates of the cause were also deserving of like commendation. They were actuated by the same principles of love to their brethren and regard for the best interests of society which govern the latest laborers in the field. He contended that while the poor inebriate should be taken by the hand drawn from his degradation by the mildest and most persuasive means, the same law of love required that he should be protected from the wiles of the rum seller by the application of the suasion of the law. The lecturer took the ground that the temperance efforts had made intemperance so disreputable that it had become in a great degree the effect rather than the cause of other vices. In this connection he alluded in withering terms of reprobation to a den of infamy on our borders where the young are enticed by other causes of excitement and allurements to pleasure to take refuge in the drunkard's cup.

In the course of the lecture he alluded to the earlier efforts in the cause of temperance in this town which were then altogether in advance of public opinion on this subject, although the moderate use of distilled liquors was considered necessary. In that infant stage of the reform the advocates of this partial kind of temperance were obliged to encounter more public odium than the most zealous total abstinence men of the present day.

We did not intend to extend our remarks to this length when we began, but only to express the high gratification we felt on hearing the many just views, sound principles and eloquent appeals of the lecturer, while at the same time, we can but question the accuracy of some of his conclusions.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular has been issued by the post office department, directing deputy postmasters to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, price currents, pamphlets and magazines received at their respective offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum of any kind, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, shall be charged with letter postage, by weight; and if the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to pay such postage, the postmaster is to send it to the office from whence it came, and have the offender prosecuted for the penalty of \$5. The name of the sender written or stamped on the newspaper subjects him to the same penalty.—*Boston Post*.

For the Courier.

A Song

FOR WHOMSOEVER IT MAY SUIT.

O be it known to patriots,
Around—and about the town,
That I, Ned Butcher, have come here—
A hero of renown,

A company of Volunteers
To raise—to carry war
Into Old Montezuma's halls,
It matters not what for!

Since the high powers we obey
Have such a war decreed,
'Tis glorious fun to join the fray
And for our country bleed!

I've opened here a rendezvous—
Near by are tavern bars,
Make haste, get drunk and stagger in
Beneath the stripes and stars,—

Our country's glorious banner—sign
Away your liberty,
A soldier's gaudy liv'ry wear
And be a slave—to me—

A slave to Captain Gen'l Polk;
Fight valiantly for life
A hundred years, if Mexico
So long maintain the strife—

A hundred years, unless perchance
You're sooner killed, or die
Of some slave-freeing vomit
Beneath that sickly sky!

Come be a soldier, gentle sir,
A slave I must allow;
But though a slave, a slave-driver—
A rovdly-bandid thou.

What though your country's stripes you wear
Upon your naked back,
And dance the polka round a post!
I joke upon the fact:

Think you 'twill be no recompense
Like treatment to bestow,
And gloat on others' agony—
Unutterable woe?

Such fiendish 'joy stern warriors feel,'
Their laureates declare,
'In foemen worthy of their steel'
Who love to do and dare

All, all that martial law demands,
Or honor's code requires,
Of devotees at Moloch's shrine,
Puisant knights and squires.

Who are Traitors?

If, as the President would have to be understood from his late Message, he earnestly desired that the existing difficulties between Mexico and the United States might have been peacefully settled, and had exhausted all honorable means in endeavoring to bring about such a result, the administration has nothing to fear from an investigation of the causes which have led to the war, even though it should develop transactions which should lead some minds to a conclusion entirely opposite to that arrived at by the Supreme Executive; and we can but think it very cruel that the President should denounce as traitors those who dare to differ from his lordship and think and investigate for themselves. Moreover we think the patriots of the Revolution, and the framers of the Constitution would have disowned and repudiated the doctrine adopted by the administration, viz: 'Our country right or wrong,' at least we judge so from the following remark of Dr. Franklin:

'It has for some time been a generally received opinion, that a military man is not to inquire whether a war be just or unjust; he is to execute his orders. All principles who are disposed to become tyrants must probably approve of this method, and be willing to establish it.—But is it not a dangerous one? Since, on that principle, if the tyrant commands his army to attack and destroy, not only an unoffending neighbor nation, but even his own subjects, the army is bound to obey.'

The State of Ohio.

We have read with much pleasure the annual message of Gov. Bartley to the Legislature of Ohio, by which we find that its financial condition is much more favorable than formerly—that its currency is again in a satisfactory state—its public works are productive, and the Governor asks the favorable attention of the Legislature to Mr. Whitney's great enterprise of a Railroad to the Pacific. He takes proper notice of the doings of the national government in plunging the country into a war of conquest against Mexico, and concludes with an allusion to the present prosperity of that great Empire state of the west, now filled with a population of two millions.

The House of Assembly of that State have just chosen for their Speaker WILLIAM P. CUTLER, Esq., of Washington County, an able and staunch whig and for several years a prominent and useful member of that branch of the Legislature. Mr. Cutler is a son of Hon. Ephraim Cutler, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Cutler of Hamilton, in this county. The father of the present Speaker, Judge Cutler, was one of the earliest emigrants to the 'Territory North West of the Ohio,' under the auspices of the 'Ohio Company,' and is one of the few survivors of the first company of New England pilgrims to that western wilderness. He now resides on the very spot of his early hardships and privations, having witnessed the proud advancement of this great State from its infancy to its present high standing in the sisterhood of the Union. He has always enjoyed in a high degree the respect and veneration of his fellow citizens and in an honorable old age feels a just pride in the high destiny which awaits the land of his adoption.

For the Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—We have frequently seen in your paper remarks upon the management of the domestic concerns of the town, which are read with much interest. We should be pleased to have such information continued from time to time, as events may occur worthy of notice. It was particularly gratifying, a few weeks since, to see it stated that \$19,000 of the \$20,000 assessed the present year had been collected and paid into the treasury; and this without the use of any compulsory process whatever. At the same time this was stated, a remark was made about that \$500, which was said to be not included in the \$19,000. Was this intended as a reflection upon the present collector, or any former one? or what was intended? If that \$500 has not yet been accounted for, whose fault is it? I believe the writer who made that remark could if he would tell something more, that would be interesting to the tax payers generally.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Ge-
nesse, made an eloquent speech against the
conduct of the President in relation to it,
the conquest of territory as intended to ex-
tend which is remarkable for a member from a
State.

Mr. Winthrop, on Thursday last, offered
calling on the Secretary of War to furnish
the expenditures for harbors, roads and
the several States and Territories.

The Senate was not in session on Friday,
proceedings were not of public interests in-
being occupied with private bills passed over
session.

On Saturday, the Senate was not in session
ing of consequence was done in the House.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Barrow
lution, calling on the President to inform
whether any agent had been sent by him to
relation to the return of Santa Anna, and
correspondence in relation thereto. Laid over.

In the House, Mr. Brodhead moved a
the rules, to introduce a resolution requiring
ry of the Treasury to inform the House of
the duties imposed by the act of 1846 can
to what extent, and what additional revenue
crue therefrom.

The ayes and noes were demanded upon
to suspend, and lost, 69 to 97.

On Tuesday, the Senate spent some time
session.

The House was principally occupied in the
of the President's War, until a message from
dent was communicated, replying to Mr. Da-
tion, and declaring that no instructions had
which were not clearly authorized by the law.
Some acts had been committed by Gen. Kear-
Mexico, which were not approved, but the
omation in relation to them was not in the
the President when the annual message was
If the authority given had been exceeded,
rectified without harm.

FIRE.—Just after 8 o'clock last Sunday
store of Mr. William H. Chase, Hard W.
Dealer in Essex Place; opposite Central street
covered to be on fire in the back part. The
ment and citizens were soon in attendance,
active exertions succeeded in subduing the
preventing the fire from spreading to the st-
Mansion and Essex Houses, and other build-
ings immediately adjoining. Mr. Chase's w-
stock was greatly injured, and Mr. Skerry
Fancy goods, in the adjoining store, seriously
by water. Both, we believe were insured.
ing was owned by J. S. Leavitt Esq., and w-
insured. The fire was discovered in the St-
and Essex House yard, and circumstances led
confident belief that it was the work of an in-
One of the back shutters was found to be loose
bar across, and the bolt in, but not pinned,
open that the light shone through the crevice
&c. were also found so arranged near the wind
the fire appears to have originated, as to leave
that it was the work of design. Those acqu-
the premises will at once appreciate the nar-
from a very destructive conflagration. The
up into the chamber, but the amount of dan-
building although considerable, was not so lar-
reasonably have been expected.—*Reg.*

INDICTED.—A rum seller in New Bedford
learn from the Mercury, by the name of Jo-
lately furnished one of his victims with brand-
fall senseless to the floor. The helpless man
dragged into a cellar, where he was laid near
with neither sash nor shutter, the thermometer
17 degrees, and cold water poured upon him.
taken from the cellar, with no signs of life ab-
cept breathing, and the rum seller wishing to
shop for the night, he was left in an outer
on his face, within fourteen inches of a red h-
On that same spot he was found in the morn-
He had not stirred. The jury of inquest re-
following verdict:

'That Philip G. Simmons came to his dea-
gestion of the brain, caused by the excess
brandy, and subsequent exposure to the cold,
head to extreme heat, upon the premises of Jo-
of whom the brandy was obtained, and threw
recklessness the exposure took place.

J. B. CONGDON, Foreman.
Britnell was arrested and held to bail in the
\$1000 on a charge of manslaughter.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES
months ago there were 7,000 tailors out of
London. They had a meeting and the tailor-
agreed to assist all who would go to America.
fect this, a passage ticket to America was fur-
£2 10s, which cost the companies £3 10s.
portion of these tailors have already reached
try. By the last steamer we received inform-
3,000 stone cutters are out of employment in
These knights of the hammer will be here in
In addition it is believed that 200,000 emig-
leave Ireland next spring and summer to the
States. Preparations are making on a large scale
assist all who wish to leave the Emerald Isle.

The New York Journal of Commerce publish-
tract from an English letter, which states that
prise of Mr. Silvester of Danvers, in this State, is
pegged boots in England, is like to prove very
ful—yielding 40 or 50 per cent at wholesale.
tanned leather, splitting machines, and Yankee
the elements of his success.

A LUCKY HOUR.—A gentleman landed from
boat at Pittsburg last week, the captain limiting
to 'one hour.' As he strolled through the street
passed a lottery office and went in and purchased
et, which drew a prize of \$5,000.

NEGRO MURDERED.—A negro boy belong-
Gen. Taylor was murdered at Monterey by two
sons on the 2d Nov. He was in the field pro-
load of corn, when the two fellows set upon him
knives and murdered him on the spot.

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S-
Will meet at MONUMENT HALL, Washington
Thursday Evenings, at 6 1-2 o'clock. A punctu-
dance of the members is requested.
nov 14 JOHN MURPHY,

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 306 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and faced so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, inside the spiral Truss; Rundell's du; Salmon's Laid and Socket; Sherman's patent French du; Trusses for children, of all sizes; Stone's Trusses; also, Bateman's du, double and single; Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes, and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competence, by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their improper construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality, said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.
may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 265, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

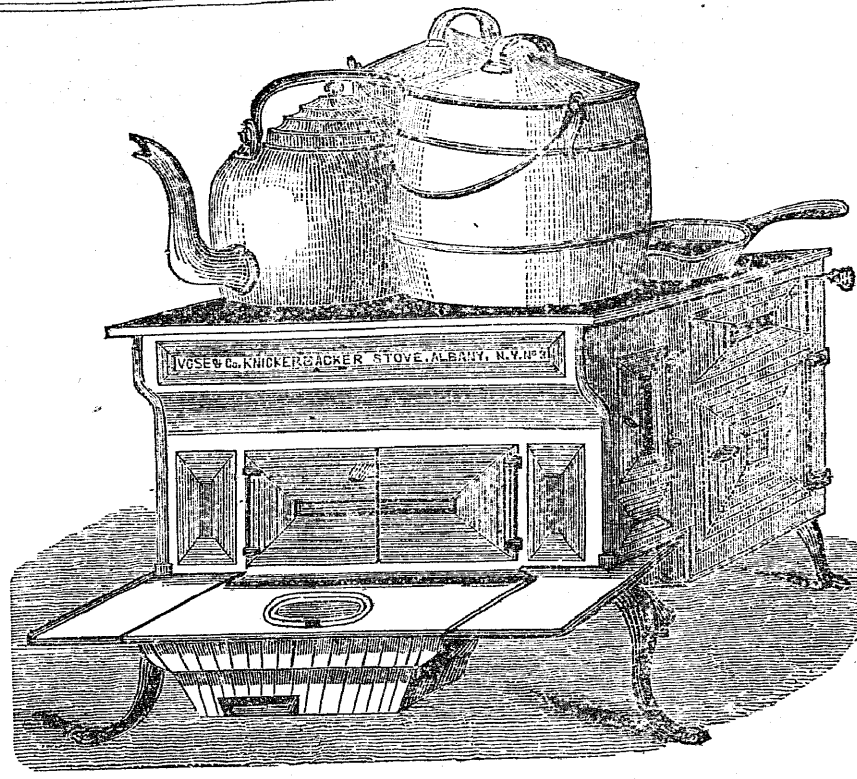
FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance, too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, which are great difficulty in execution is overcome. They are not fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they are made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials, used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing, Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
S. STOCKING, Surgeon-Dentist.

Aug. 15.
CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street, oct 24 WM. ARCHER, Jr.



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of
STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathbourn. Burrow; The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Star; Lewis Improved; Hathways. The celebrated Railway Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

sept 26

ARNEY WILEY, Lowell Street.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat an common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE.

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

may

DR. J. A. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST, SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

FA SHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS, [Near the Museum] 159 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledgments to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Upholstery Ware Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimpes, Cords, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c.

Carpets of every description made up.

Essex street, April 25, 1846.

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to

CHARLES SIMMONDS, Foster St. jun 7

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by J. H. HALE, sept 12 215 Essex street.

BRITANNIA WARE.—Just received an invoice of Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, etc. comprising a great variety of patterns, which are offered very low for cash at 222 Essex st. nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT, Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in FARRAR'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK. Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of PINS. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Fingering Lockets, &c. &c. sep 12 Jewellery of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice. WM. ARCHER, Jr. 222 Essex st. Salem.

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT and CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr. april 4

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now everybody tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills! my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach my brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—remedies recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which still afforded me relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not do the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH;

AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stinson

North Parish.—M. Haley Plains.

Salem.—Henry Whipple Bookseller,

Beverly.—Stephen Baker

Marblehead.—E. Arnold.

Topsfield.—B. P. Adams

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Mag Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:

Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00

Columbian " 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 5 00

Whig " 5 00

Electric Magazine 5 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 2 00

Littell's Living Age 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York, 1 00

New England Family Magazine 1 00

Robert Merry's Museum 1 00

Family Circle 1 00

Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 1 00

Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00

Christian Parlor Magazine 3 00

Law Reporter 7 00

New Library of Law and Equity 2 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

" Assistant 1 00

New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00

Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 00

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine, and

PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Essex Mechanics' M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,

A. Brooks, Sec'y,

may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side hanging and stand. Also, Granddies of new and beautiful patterns.—Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street. oct 24

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by J & H HALE oct 24

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9, am. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, and 6 p.m.

Newburyport 7 1-4 a.m., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 p.m.

Portsmouth, 7 1-4 a.m.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 p.m.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 a.m. 2 1-2 p.m.

Portland, 7 1-4 a.m., and 2 1-2 p.m.

And for Boston,

From Portland 7 1-2 a.m., 3 p.m.

Great Falls N. H., 9 a.m. and 1 4-4 p.m.

Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, a.m., 5 1-2 p.m.

Newburyport 8 10 3-4 a.m., and 6 1-4 p.m.

Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, 2 1-4, 5, 7, 9 p.m.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2 p.m.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8 3-4, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 p.m.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation

oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, in connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours,

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem at

" " 8 3-4 " "

" " 9 3-4 " "

" " 11 1-4 " "

" " 1 3-4 P.M. " "

" " 2 3-4 " "

" " 4 1-2 " "

" " 5 1-2 " "

" " 6 1-2 " "

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph's Hotel in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.

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VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1847.

NUMBER 41.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favor-
able terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Cir-
culars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds,
Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Catalogues, Bank
Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short
notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

FAREWELL TO THE YEAR.

Hark, friends! it strikes—the year's last hour—
A solemn sound to hear;
Come, fill the cup, and let us pour
Our blessing on the parting year.
The years that were, the dim, the gray,
Receive, this night, with choral hymn,
A sister shade as lost as they,
And soon to be as gray and dim.
Fill high; she brought us both of weal and woe,
And nearer lies the land to which we go.

On, on in one unwearied round,
Old Time pursues his way;
Groves bud and blossom, and the ground
Expects in peace her yellow prey;
The oak's broad leaf, the rose's bloom,
Together fall, together lie;
And undistinguished in the tomb,
Howe'er they lived, are all that die.
Gold, beauty, knightly sword, and royal crown
To the same sleep go shorn and withered down.

How short the rapid months appear,
Since round this board we met,
To welcome in the infant year,
Whose star hath now for ever set!
Atas! as round this board I look,
I think on more than I behold,
For glossy curls in gladness shook
That night, that now are damp and cold.

Thank heaven, no seer unluck am I,
Before the time to tell,
When moons as brief once more go by,
For whom this cup again shall swell.
The hoary mower strides apace,
Nor crops alone the ripened ear;
And me may miss the merriest face
Among us, 'gainst another year.
Whoe'er survive, be kind, as we have been,
And think of friends that sleep beneath the green.

Nay, droop not; being is not breath;
'Tis fate that friends must part;
But God will bless in life, in death,
The noble soul, the gentle heart.
So deeds be just, and words be true,
We need not shrink from Nature's rule;
The tomb, so dark to mortal view
Is Heaven's own blessed vestibule;
And solemn, but not sad, this cup should flow,
Though nearer lies the land to which we go.

UPON THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
His dearest earthly treasure to these springs;
Whoe'er, like me, to soothe the distress and pain,
Shall court these salutary springs in vain;
Condemn'd like me, to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch, in dumb despair, the shortening breath;
If chance should bring him to this humble line,
Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine.
Ordained to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose virtue warm'd me, and whose beauty bless'd
Fram'd every tie that binds the heart to prove,
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love.
But yet, remembering that the parting sigh
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die,
The starting tear I checked,—I kissed the rod,—
And not to earth resigned her, but to God!

Miscellany.

[From the Saturday Emporium.]
NED, THE BACHELOR.
BY KATE.

Bachelors are queer fish—that's the pox. I knew one
once who got up a determined woman-hater, but before
nightfall took unto himself a better half by all odds. Uncle
Edwards tried most lustily to console his nephew for
the sudden loss of a dear friend, as the reader will soon
learn, if he have patience to analyze his logic. He is
quietly smoking in his room, when Harry enters, whom
he cordially hails with a—
'Give me your hand, Harry, I can feel for you, I
had a friend once.'
'Had?'

'Yes, Ned, (Give me the bottle.) I speak in plain
sense, for it belongs to things long since departed.'

'But you are not left alone.'
'Yes I am, thank goodness.'
'Thanks for such an affliction! Oh, uncle!'
'I did not think I should live to say that; but one
can't always foresee what he will come to.'

'Wera your loss like mine, you could not treat so
great a misfortune so lightly.'
'Humph! Perhaps we estimate differently.'

'But she was so gentle, so good. Oh uncle, could you
but have known her.'
'Perhaps I did; but at any rate, I once fancied I
knew one equally gentle and good. I lost her, and since
then, I have found this,' seizing the wine bottle, a
'most excellent comforter.'

'A poor substitute, surely. Can I ever reconcile my-
self to the loss? Never, never!' and here poor Harry
laid his head upon his hand and wept.

'Nay, be a man, Harry; time will serve to efface
what a dozen pretty girls are already trying to do.'

'It is all in vain, I assure you. Forget my Lucy! No,
indeed! Were I to love again, it would be the cherished
virtues of the dead, rather than the real virtues of the
living.'

'Better tell a woman you love her for her similarity to
a deceased namesake. The sex must have altered a-
mazingly, or she would send you to your dead treasure
with but little ceremony.'

'Why should you speak thus lightly of sorrow? I
must be because you never loved.'

'May be, may be; but I did something vastly like it
once. If grooving foolish is a symptom, I had the
disease most decidedly; and what's worse, took it the
natural way. Shall I tell you how I recovered? Another
glass! Ha! ha! I can laugh now, but I couldn't
always. Are you ready?'

'Yet, uncle, go on.'
'Well—but stop a moment; did you say your loss
was named Lucy?'

'Yes, Lucy!—poor Lucy!' and Harry heaved a
sigh.

'To begin, then. I was younger once though you look
as if you doubted—and found myself possessed of cer-
tain notions, very much like those I have sometimes
heard you express. For instance: I fancied woman was
to be loved for her virtues as well as beauty, and longed
to call an article of the kind my own. I was rich
enough to support a wife respectably; handsome enough
to please the most fastidious, and wise enough to satisfy
the ordinary class of mammas, who measure brains by
the length of one's purse. Among so many pretty girls
as I chanced to be thrown, I found it difficult to make
a selection. There was Mary with her mild blue eyes,
brown hair, pale cheek, and graceful step; I declare,
Harry, I couldn't help but love her for her very quiet-
ness. When I spoke to her, she would look up from
under her long eyelashes, so gratefully, I could hardly
resist the impulse which prompted me to take her to my
heart.'

'Then there was Kate, a wild rogue, who teased my
life out, and at the same time kept me nibbling at her
hook without the chance of even testing the bait—and
Ellen, and Susan, and Emma, and Jane, and I don't
know how many more, all such loves, that for the life of
me, I could not conclude to propose to one, at the risk
of losing all the rest. While I hesitated one after another
quietly stepped aside, to do the honors of some lucky
fellow's table. All but Mary—I never could tell ex-
actly, what became of her. Sometimes, I fancy, she
loved me; and the consciousness of loving unsought,
made her fearful lest she should betray herself, and so
for safety she withdrew from the society we were both
accustomed to frequent. I may be mistaken, as your
smile plainly insinuates—but at the same time I've a
right to my thoughts. But no matter: there was one, a
bright creature, as—as—as—you need not smile, you
villain—herself, and nobody else. Her name was Lucy!
don't start, and turn pale. She loved me, and—yes I
did—I believe I loved her. We used to meet frequently
and somehow it so happened we were thrown together
a great deal. In course of time I found myself very un-
happy anywhere else but in her society; and, as the
world goes, I proposed and was accepted. About this
time, I fell ill; and Lucy like a faithful woman, cheer-
fully lingered about my bed ministering to my thousand
wants, as woman only can. When her soft white hand
was gently laid upon my burning, throbbing brow, I for-
got all the pain in the delight of consciousness of her
love, and vowed a thousand times to live only for her
sake, and count all my efforts too poor to repay her for
such kindness. My illness was protracted, but then I
should have been willing to be ill an age, with so gentle
and loving a nurse. About the time I recovered, came
those unlucky reversions in trade. As I said before, I
was tolerably rich, and had invested half my fortune in
business. Loss followed loss, but at the same time, I
had enough left to meet the wants of a reasonable man.
I frankly told Lucy of my ill-fortune; but she had as-
sured me so often that she loved me for myself alone,
that I felt confident my losses would be no bar to our
happiness. True, I could not support her in the style I
had contemplated; but loving hearts, I thought, were
riches in themselves. She looked pained as I told my tale
and when I had done, buried her face in her pocket-
handkerchief, instead of my bosom. I was afraid she
felt pained at the idea she might fancy I had cherished
in regard to the purity of her attachment to myself, rather
than my possessions, and hesitated to assure her of
the motives which had prompted my communication. In
vain did I assure her of my unabated love, and my deter-
mination to retrieve, as far as possible, my fallen for-
tune. My efforts to comfort her were unsuccessful, and
for once I left her with a heavy heart, I blamed my

stupidity in saying aught about it to her, as her sensible
nature would lead her to construe my motives unfavor-
ably. But what could I do? I paced my room that
night in agony. She, whom I so fondly loved, I had
left in tears, and my foolish heart fancied her weeping
the long hours away, with none to comfort her. To-
ward morning I threw myself upon my bed, and slept
from very exhaustion. When I awoke, it was quite late.
I hurried down spiritless, and wretched. As I threw on
my cloak—preparatory to a call on Lucy—the waiter
gave me a letter which had been left early that morning.
In my carelessness I thrust it into my pocket, and hesi-
tated to the dwelling of my betrothed. Judge of my
surprise, when the bell was answered, long being told that
Lucy was engaged and could not see me. I had been
admitted at all hours; engagements had been heretofore
but secondary affairs, and no wonder is it that I was
thunder-struck.

'Well; I went home, and for lack of something to do
pulled out the letter I had received in the morning. In a
moment I recognised the writing, and congratulated my-
self on the prospect of understanding why Lucy had re-
fused to see me—while I felt vexed at my carelessness
in not noticing the superscription before.'

'Hostily breaking the seal I began to read, but ere my
eye had traced three lines, I threw it down in a rage—
'Give me the wine, I beg; I'm not in a rage now, if I do
look furiously; I'm over that, thank heaven! Here, Harry,
I have preserved the letter as a specimen; you may
read, while I prepare for a renewal of the subject.'

'But where shall I begin?'

'Read it aloud if you please; I fancy it would sound
well in a book.'

'Here it is then listen!'

'DEAR EDWARD:—I presumed you will not be sur-
prised, if, after the communication of yesterday, I
should tell you that upon the whole, I have concluded
our intimacy has been sufficiently protracted for the good
of either; I have felt for a long time, the unsuitableness
of our association—though I had hoped all objections on
my own part would be obviated in time. This, however,
I now fear, will not be the case; and as, by the change
in your circumstances, you will find it necessary to en-
gage in some employment, I would wish to be no bar to
your pursuits or happiness. Of course you will not with-
draw from us entirely. Ma will be delighted to see you
at any time, and I'm sure I shall always be happy to
rejoin you among my friends. The familiarity of our
past intercourse warrants me in subscribing myself as
heretofore. Your friend,
Lucy.'

Thursday, Dec.—, 18—'

'Yes, uncle, too cool for a woman.'

'Humph! They are regular northwesterners sometimes,
as that letter can testify. And that too after all her
care, her devotion I might say. But no matter now: I
rather think her ma has me still on her list of friends—
though I never called to see. I had walked into love
with both eyes open, instead of tumbling as most people
do; so I had nothing better to attend than to walk out—
Lucy, my Lucy, so loving, so kind, so devoted, was
mercenary, after all, and—'

'Are you certain, uncle, that she wrote that letter? It
does not read like a woman's composition.'

'Certain! Nothing could be more certain; and beside,
in less than three months she married a man twice her
age. I had a narrow escape, you must confess; but
since then I have abundant occasion for thankfulness.—
Had she died I should have mourned her loss, called her
an angel no doubt, and found comfort in so doing; but
believe me, Harry, woman is the world over—cool and
calculating. If she is beautiful, so much the more
reason why she should be heartless; and, don't take
offence, Harry at my saying it, but I must conclude you
have occasion rather to congratulate yourself than to
mourn. But hark, did some one rap? Just open the
door, Harry and see what's wanted. A child! Why,
this is not a doctor's office; had't you better call next
door?'

'Please sir, but the lady who sent me said you would
come with me.'

'Who sent you, child? and what does the lady
want?'

'She is ill, and thinks you would like to see her.'

'A woman, Harry! Presuming, like all her sex; but
wait here till I come back. No doubt it's some one who
has five or six children and plenty of poverty; but we
must not let her suffer. Here, give me your hand child,
and tell me what is the lady's name?'

'I don't know, sir, and mother don't know, either;
but she says you'll know her very well. It's only a lit-
tle way.'

'We don't love to tell a story twice, so if it please you
dear reader, we will save ourselves the fatigue of fol-
lowing our friend and listen to his account of adventures,
when he joined his nephew on his return.'

'Well, Harry, what do you think? You guessed
rightly, when you said Lucy never wrote that letter.'

'I was sure of it. A woman may be coquettish, but
never cold.'

'We'll not discuss that now, but I've seen her; she
is ill; is dying. She tells me, (how this rough wind af-
fects one's eyes) that her father wrote the letter, then
stood by while she copied it. As for her marriage, it was
to save her father from ruin. Her husband offered his
aid if the marriage could be effected.'

'She consented and has maintained a rigid silence un-
til now. But Harry, though she was so near her end,
she assured me there was one wish unfulfilled, and
dear as is the past, she was anxious to fulfil an office of
kindness for one whom she is quite sure was once dear
to me. Bless her for a true woman, Harry. Here,

burn that letter; I'll take back all I said. I feel my
heart warm toward her as in days of old.'

'But her husband, uncle!'

'Oh, never mind, he knows all about it.'

'A remarkable man, to allow an old lover to stand
confessor at his wife's dying bed.'

'Don't be too fast. She did not ask me to marry her.
Did I say so? She told me that Mary, my blue-eyed
Mary of old was with her, and what's best of all still
loves an old fellow like me. True to herself, she says
she has so schooled herself to the duties of life, that she
has outlived the depth of the affection she cherished for
me. The uniform kindness of her husband has won her
regard (no wry faces at the mutability of woman's love,) and
she can bear, nay desires to see me the husband of
another. She sent for me without Mary's knowledge or
consent. I have seen her—and in fact, Harry, I'm a
married man!'

'And so Uncle Edward had a friend; nay more, an af-
fectionate companion, and cheerfully acknowledged he
loved her for her virtues alone—though Harry's sly looks
sometimes intimate that early predilections and pretty
blue eyes are somewhat in the fault, if it be possible for
bachelors ever to possess any such qualities.'

For the Courier.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY.

No. 1.

The early history of Astronomy is involved in much
obscurity. That it is the oldest of the sciences, we
should naturally infer from the fact, that its field is the
heavens—the spacious canopy hung out to the gaze of
every sentient being and written all over by the finger
of God, with the bright insignia of his power and glory.
The elements of this science could not have failed to
attract the attention of even the earliest inhabitants of
our world. The movements of some of the heavenly
bodies, the fixity and peculiar lustre of others, the bright-
ness and glory of the Sun, the constant changes of the
Moon, so observable to the unassisted eye, and especial-
ly the phenomena of eclipses, could not have failed to
awaken the spirit of inquiry in the mind of a reason-
ing being, even in the rudest state of society.

From what was spoken by the Deity at the time of
creating the celestial luminaries, "Let them be for signs
and seasons," some have inferred that it is probable the
human family never existed without some knowledge
of Astronomy. The Jewish Rabbins, indeed, pretend
that Adam, in his state of primeval purity and holiness,
understood the nature and motions of the heavenly bodies;
and Josephus informs us, that Seth, the son of Adam, was
a teacher of this sublime science. However little confi-
dence we may place in the vagaries of this superstitious
and traditionary historian, still other and more authen-
tic authors, give us many intimations of the early cul-
tivation of astronomical science. There is however one
thought which Josephus connects with the astronomical
studies of the Antediluvians, which is worthy of notice,
viz: the longevity of the men of those times. He sup-
posed that this length of days was given them, that they
might make greater advancement in the studies of Geom-
etry and Astronomy. And when we consider the entire
absence there of scientific knowledge to guide and help
the students, and reflect that all truth was acquired
through the slow and tedious process of observation and
discovery,—that it lay hidden in the unwrought quarries
of Nature, that a broad seal was placed upon every leaf
of her vast volume, we cannot feel at liberty to scout as
wholly visionary, the supposition that the extreme lon-
gevity of the fathers of our race, was a special boon
from Deity, for the perfection of science and discovery
of truth.

Passing from these few observations upon the general
subject of the early date of Astronomy, let us proceed to
examine briefly, the claims to early distinction of this
science of the ancients.

And, first to China,—the oldest daughter of antiquity.
On the building of the tower of Babel, Noah is supposed
to have retired with his children born after the flood, to
the north-eastern part of Asia, when his descendants
peopled the vast Empire of China. "This," says Dr.
Long, "may perhaps account for the Chinese having so
early cultivated the study of Astronomy; their being so
well settled in an admirable policy, and continuing so
many years in the worship of the true God." The van-
ity of this people, has, indeed, prompted them to pretend
a knowledge of Astronomy even more ancient than the
flood itself; but as Noah was probably the founder of their
Empire, this pretension is absurd. Tradition however,
is current among them, of their having been taught this
science by their first Emperor, Fo-hi, supposed to be
Noah, whom Kempoer informs us discovered the motions
of the heavens, divided time into years and months, and
invented the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, which they still
designate by the following names: 1. the Mouse; 2. the
Ox or Cow; 3. the Tiger; 4. the Hare; 5. the Dragon;
6. the Serpent; 7. the Horse; 8. the Sheep; 9. the Mon-
key; 10. the Hen; 11. the Dog; 12. the Boar. They
pretend to have made many early observations; but a
few only, loose and disconnected, and mixed with absurd
notions, are all that can be obtained by plodding through
dry and uninteresting volumes of the Astronomical his-
tory of this nation. Whether they borrowed their no-
tions from Egypt, or originated them themselves, will
perhaps never be known with certainty.

We are informed by Du Halde, that in the province of
Honan, and city Teng-Fong, which is nearly in the
middle of China, there is a tower upon the top of which,
it is said, Toheon-Cong, the most skillful Astronomer
that ever China produced, made his observations. He
lived 1200 years before Ptolemy, or more than 1000
years before the Christian Era, and often passed whole

nights in observing the heavens and arranging the stars
into Constellations. He used a large brass table, placed
horizontally, on which was fixed a long upright plate of
the same metal, both of which were divided into degrees.
By these he marked the meridian altitude of the heav-
enly bodies and thence derived the times of the Solstices,
&c.

The present state of Astronomy in China is undoubt-
edly low, and the foolish ceremonies connected with the
observance of an eclipse, show them to be so closely en-
tangled in the meshes of superstition, as entirely to pre-
clude much advancement in any science.

To spend much time amid the darkness of those early
ages, whose light, coming to us through the mists of ceru-
ties, shines but dimly, would be neither pleasing nor
profitable. A few remarks relative to the Astronomy
of a few other nations, and we leave for the more fertile
fields of modern times.

Mr. Bailey, a writer of much note, has given great
antiquity as well as proficiency in this science to the In-
dians. That they early cultivated the science of Astron-
omy there can be little doubt, but that they can count
upon the antiquity ascribed to them by this author, we
should be slow to believe. According to him they can
date some of their observations as far back as 8100 years
before Christ, and he even seems to think that they cal-
culated eclipses by means of observations taken more
than 5000 years ago. They made use of the Metonic
cycle of 19 years, and their system of the world was
much better than Ptolemy's, as they placed the Sun in
the centre and supposed Mercury and Venus to revolve
around him.

The Americans also lay claims to great antiquity in
Astronomical knowledge. They made use of Solar, in-
stead of Lunar motion in computing and dividing time.

The Mexicans seem to have a curious predilection for
the number 13; which seems to grow out of the fact, ac-
cording to Abbe Clavigero, that they acknowledged 18
principal Gods. Their shortest period is composed of
13 days; their cycle of 13 months, each of 20 days;
their century of 4 periods of 13 years each. They were
acquainted with the excess of the Solar above the Civil
year, but this they also balanced by adding 13 days in
52 years, thereby retaining their favorite number 13.

X. Y. Z.

A Backward Cow Ride.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the
American army were encamped near the borough of
Elizabethtown, N. J., an officer who was more of a dave-
otee of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a la-
dy of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting
nightly, in the cultivation of the kindly feelings which
love so cordially inspires. On a discovery of the repeten-
tious absence of the officer, and of the place where inter-
views with his dulcinea were had, some waggish friends
resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense,
which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous
visits.

The officer, it appears, rode a very small horse of the
pony kind; which he always left untied with the bridle
reins over his neck, near the door, in order to mount and
ride off without delay, when the business of courting and
kissing was over; and the horse always remained until
backed by the owner, without attempting to change his
position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer
had, as usual, gone to pay his devotions to the object of
his affections and enjoying the approving smiles of the
lovely fair one, his waggish companions went privately
to the door of the house where the officer was, took his
bridle and saddle from the horse, which they sent away,
placed the bridle on the tail, the saddle on the back, and
the crupper over the horns of a quiet old cow, who stood
peaceably chewing her cud, near the spot. Immediately
thereafter, they retired some distance from the house,
and, separating, raised the loud cry of alarm, that the
enemy had landed and were marching into the village.

Our hero, on hearing this, took counsel from his fears,
and snatching a hasty kiss, he shot out of doors with the
velocity of a musket ball, and mounted into the saddle
with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunging
his sharp spurs keenly into her sides, caused her to
bawl out with excessive pain, and she darted off in her
best gallop towards the camp. The officer, still plying
his spurs with all his wile and love on board—finding
himself hurried rapidly backwards, manure of all his ef-
forts to advance; and hearing the repeated howlings of
the tortured beast, imagined that he was carried off by
magic, and roaring out most lustily that the devil had
got him—and was thus carried into the very centre of
the camp.

The sentinels, hearing the noise, discharged their
pieces and fired, and alarm guns were fired—the drums
beat to arms, the officers left their quarters and cried,
turn out! with all the strength of their lungs. The
soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed
their dream—and the whole body running half naked,
formed as quick as possible in gallant dishevel, prepar-
ed to repel the terrible invader. When lo! the ludicrous
sight soon presented itself to their eyes, of the gallant
officer, mounted on a cow, with his face towards her tail
his tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the gouging
of the spurs, and he himself almost deprived of reason,
and half-paralyzed with horror. A loud roar of laughter
broke from the assembled band, at the rider and his
steed—the whole corps gave him three times three hearty
cheers as he belted into camp. He was carried to
his quarters in triumph, there to dream of lover's meta-
morphoses, backward rides, stern-way advances, and
alarm of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with
materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel ad-
ventures of a cow story.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1847.

Mr. Hudson's Lecture.

The last lecture at the Lyceum, was delivered by Mr. H. N. Hudson, the celebrated delineator of the principal characters in Shakespeare. Notwithstanding the lecture was nearly two hours long, he retained the fixed-attention of the audience to its close. This may be owing to the marked peculiarity of manner as well as to the originality and power of his descriptions and criticisms. To one who has not heard him, it would be difficult to convey any good idea of this peculiarity. His sentences are short, pithy sayings, rich in meaning and abounding in wit and sarcastic humor. These sentences he bolts out one after another in rapid succession, requiring to retain their meaning the closest attention of the hearer. He begins each sentence and runs it through with a rapidity which makes the hearer almost think it a single word without any division but syllables and drives through it in a loud tone of voice, until near the close when he stops abruptly—makes a pause—then lowers his voice almost to a whisper and pronounces the remaining words deliberately and impressively, syllable by syllable. We will endeavor to convey some idea of his manner in what we may further say in relation to his lecture. The reader will bear in mind that the first part of each sentence is pronounced in the rapid manner above described, while the italicized words are spoken in a lower and drawing tone.

The personal-appearance-of-the-lecturer-may-be-called-good-but-it-is-not-pre-possessing. He may even be said to appear sometimes awkward if not ungainly. He possesses great critical acumen and he knows it. He is an enthusiast of Shakespeare and wants every body else to be. He thinks Othello the soul of honor and Desdemona an angel. Both of them were the innocent victims of the villain Iago's—deviltry. Othello and Desdemona were fitted for each other not because they were alike but because they were different.

The above is enough to recall to one who has heard Mr. Hudson, a recollection of his manner, but all who wish to obtain any just notion of it, must see for themselves. He throws out his jets of wit and wisdom in such rapid succession, in such sententious aphorisms and with such knowledge of his own perfect command of his subject, that the hearer is entranced into admiration of the speaker's power, if he cannot assent to all his positions. Mr. Hudson is ultra-conservative in his opinions like all who have undue reverence for the past, and has no sympathy whatever with the movements for social reform which distinguish the present day. On the contrary he sometimes goes out of the way to bestow a severe blow on the backs of what he would call the modern high priests of a false philosophy.

Since writing the above, we learn that a strong desire has been expressed by many to hear one or two more lectures from Mr. Hudson. We regret to hear that the existing engagements of the Lyceum will absorb all its funds and prevent that institution from employing him. We would however suggest whether a slight fee of admission from the holders of Lyceum tickets, together with the single admission money which may be taken at the door, would not procure him. His lectures have always drawn large audiences and, we learn that the halls of both the Lyceums in the north part of the town were crowded to hear him. We doubt not if the experiment were tried it would be perfectly successful.

The Social Gathering.

We call the attention of our readers to the "Card" of the Ladies of the Benevolent Society, which we publish in another column and hope that nothing will be wanting on the part of the public to ensure not only a pleasant evening's enjoyment but the means requisite to enable the Society to persevere in its laudable efforts to supply the destitute with the comforts of life. We have reason to fear, that, although the Society has been in existence almost a third of a century and has pursued a career of active benevolence, seeking worthy objects of its charity, still, that it has been so quiet and unobtrusive in its movements, that many persons who would gladly have afforded it encouragement, have hardly been aware of its existence. We think that one good effect of this gathering will be to create an interest in its objects, add to its list of members and place it in a position of permanent prosperity.

We cannot but feel assured that our citizens will generously respond to the invitation to provide the proper quantity of refreshments for a large company. It must be apparent to all, that there will necessarily be some expenses incurred, and as it is very desirable that all the receipts from the sale of tickets should go into the treasury of the Society, these contingencies ought to be provided for. We think that many gentlemen would be quite willing to contribute a trifling sum each, for this purpose, and although the Ladies have withstood in their own way solicitation for such assistance, we do not doubt it would be thankfully received.

We are pleased to learn that the arrangements for the Festival are going on successfully and the only regret is, that owing to the limited capacity of the hall the number of tickets for sale must be reduced to such a degree that some may be disappointed by not gaining admission. We learn that the Post Office department promises to yield a good revenue, as several large mails have already been received, filled with letters directed to our citizens, and several heavy mails from a distance are daily expected to arrive. Indeed, we are assured that the business at Mr. Dodge's Post Office will bear no comparison with what will be transacted at the establishment at the hall. We hope none of our neighbors will fail of calling for their letters, as we have heard of serious losses and disappointments caused by people neglecting to call at the Post Office.

We also learn that those of the company who wish to indulge in the luxury of ice cream may do so and at the same time aid the receipts of the evening as this article is to be on sale under the direction, and for the benefit of the Society.

ACCIDENTS.—Last week, we understand, one of the laborers on the Essex Railroad, near the Crownshield farm, had his thigh badly fractured by the falling in of a bank of frozen earth near which he was excavating.

And this week, one of the hands engaged in pile-driving, had his face badly bruised by being struck accidentally with a wedge from the machine.

In the Court of Common Pleas, sitting at Ipswich, nearly fifty indictments for violations of the license law were presented by the grand jury. The Eastern Railroad Co. also stand indicted for a nuisance at their bridge in Newburyport.

A Christmas Present.

On Christmas morning, "and that right early," one of our subscribers informs us that on opening his door, he discovered on his step a large package. The first thought which naturally suggested itself to his mind was, that Kriss Kringle, St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus, had designated him as the recipient of an unusual bounty. He therefore hastily raised the bundle and began carefully to open it.

"When of a sudden, potatoes wonder! From the [package] burst asunder," the "form divine" of an innocent babe, white as the fleecy snow, "and like a sheep, dumb before its shearer, so it opened not its mouth." Surely there was a predicament for a man who "loved mercy," and no wonder that he was for some moments at a loss what step to take first. Had our town-authorities imagined that there ever would be within its borders, a mother, who should so disgrace her sex as to forget her suck-in child, they would have made provisions in their almshouse for a foundling apartment, but they never dreamed it. Our friend however found that his bowels of compassion yearned strongly towards the child and though naked he took it in, feeling satisfied that no child, of such tender age, being about as large as a babe of a few days, thus exposed to the atmosphere. The infant has had the best of care for the past week, and our friend wishes us to say to the parents,

"Mourn not for the child
For thy tenderness riven,
Ere a stain on its purity fell;
To thy questioning heart,
Lo, an answer is given—
'Is it well with the child?' 'It is well!'"

And unless they call immediately and pay charges and take it away, he shall in keeping with the practice in the Southern States, sell the child into bondage, with this essential difference, however,—he will exchange it for tin-pedlar's ware; he thinks it will weigh about a dozen pounds, more or less—worth three cents a pound for old rags.

A rumor has been current in this town for a few days, that there had been an attempt by an Irishman named Daws, to shoot another one. The only foundation for this report that we can learn, is, that Mr. Daws who has been employed as a watchman in the Tannery of A-Southwick, while on duty usually had in his possession a loaded pistol. A few days since his wife expressed to him some anxiety lest injury might happen to her children, (being herself unwell) by carelessly leaving his pistol in the house, upon which suggestion, being himself "half-cocked," he stepped to the door and "blowed out" the charge, which first struck the ice, then glanced through a pane of glass into a neighboring house. This caused his arrest for an attempt to shoot his neighbor.—We understand that his examination will take place to-day at the Salem Police Court.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for a copy of the Abstract of the Returns from Banks and from the Institutions for savings in this State, on the first Saturday of October, 1846. Also, for a copy of the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts, for the year ending April 30th, 1846.

DOMBEY AND SON.—We have received No. 3. of this interesting Tale from the pen of Dickens.—This attempt of that justly celebrated writer promises thus far to equal in interest and style any of his previous efforts. The edition published by Bradbury & Guild is beautifully illustrated, and we think is superior to any we have seen.

Internal Navigation.

On looking out of the window of our office one day this week, our attention was attracted by a small crowd around a very large boat on runners and drawn by a team of six horses, which had halted in the square. It proved to be one of the U. S. 24 oared barges intended to be used to land troops on the coast of Mexico. It is a long, shallow vessel, with very little keel, and will comfortably hold from 150 to 200 men. It will measure about 45 feet long by 12 broad, and is intended for shoal water. It looks as if it might easily be capsized, but in such an event it was provided with a long strip of wood each side on her bottom, to which the men might cling until relief could be obtained. This barge was built in Newburyport and was contracted for to be delivered before the 1st of January. The builder was unwilling to risk her carriage by water and so took this novel mode of land navigation to ensure her safe delivery in time.

Essex Rail Road.

This undertaking is rapidly approaching its completion as far as South Danvers, but little progress seems to be made on that part of the road from this village to North Danvers. At the entrance of the tunnel in Salem the workmen are busily engaged in removing the wall by which the connection may be made with the Eastern R. Road. Satisfactory arrangements on account of damages having been made with the Proprietor of the wharf at North Bridge, the road has been extended over it and only requires the filling up of the embankment between that place and the Aqueduct point, to enable the locomotive and cars to pass over the road into the Salem Depot. Although the present condition of the road will not warrant the expectation that our Representatives will be carried over it to take their seats in the Legislature we may safely presume that every effort will be made to get it ready in season to convey the petitioners for the Malden Rail Road to Boston, to advocate their undertaking before the General Court.

Sunday School Exhibition.

The Sabbath School connected with the First Universalist Society, at New Mills, will give a Concert on Sunday, (To-morrow) Evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. The success which has accompanied the previous similar endeavors of this School, encourage the belief that this will also be an interesting occasion.

Councillor from Essex.

We see by the Salem Gazette of yesterday, that ASARAH HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Salem, is spoken of to supply the vacancy in the Governor's Council from this County. There is no man in the County better fitted for this station than Mr. H. His character and standing will give him a commanding position in the Council, and we can but hope that he will be selected.

We learn from the Salem Gazette, that the North Church and Society, in that city, have voted to invite Mr. Octavius B. Frothingham, late of the Theological School at Cambridge, to become their pastor.

FOR THE COURIER.

Capt. Bunker's Patriotic call for Volunteers.
TUNE. Scots who have with Wallace bled.

All people now in want of bread,
Who work abhor, yet must be fed,
Behold the path of fame outspread
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Now's the hour and now's the minute,
Take the track, there's glory in it,—
Stump along, you're sure to win it,
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Yes! future Fame, you're sure to win her,
Unless,—perhaps, some bloody sinner
Claps a ball your stomach in, or
Head, on the Rio Grande.

But never fear 'mong wounds and pains,
The blowing out of your dear brains
On Mexico's imperial plains,
Beyond the Rio Grande.

From Nimrod down to Leatherstocking,
Shooters of yore, or present talking,
Ne'er could, or can set them a walking
Beyond the Rio Grande.

It is to "conquer peace" we go,
(At least the President says so,)
And the darnaed Mexicans to show
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Something that they ought to know,—
What joys from liberty do flow,
So that to give it them, we go
Beyond the Rio Grande.

To carry peace, our glorious part is,
How to do it, that our art is,
Ready, ready! who to start is
To go to the Rio Grande.

Who for Polk, and pay and duty,
In honor's road will plant his foot, he
Shall have a musket now and booty,
To go to the Rio Grande.

He'll help to blow their towns to fractions,
Help to break some heads and crack shins,—
Thus "compose their jarring factions,"
Beyond the Rio Grande.

Come and 'list and glory choose ye,
Come ye heroes, rugged, boozey,
General Tayler wants to use ye
Across the Rio Grande.

Pluck up your courage, show your spunk, or
If you shake, go and get drunker,
Then come straight to Capt. Bunker,
And list for the Rio Grande.

Washington Bunker's Rendezvous
You'll find in Spartan Avenue,
William Tell St. twenty-two,
Harsh for the Rio Grande.

GEN. SCOTT'S DEPARTURE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1846.

"The sudden departure of Gen. Scott for the Brassy Santiago, has caused some surprise and much speculation. I call it sudden, for although it had been for some time whispered that he might be ultimately despatched to the seat of war, it was not finally determined by the Cabinet until Saturday, that his departure should be forthwith.—On that evening he gave a farewell supper to a party of his friends, but our citizens generally, were in profound ignorance of the matter, until he was on his way to Wheeling."

The General's departure was rather hasty. Wonder if there was a plate of Soup on the table, at the "farewell supper!"

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Messrs Covert & Dodge, assisted by the TWIN SISTERS—Misses Macomber, will give a Concert at New Mills This Evening, and on Monday Evening, at Upton's Hall in this parish. The following notice from the Salem Advertiser, will serve to prepare all who may have an opportunity of listening to them for a rich musical treat:—

"A NOVELTY RICH AND RARE.—The Concert this evening at Mechanic Hall, is for the benefit of the TWIN SISTERS—Misses Macomber. These ladies together with Messrs COVERT & DODGE, those excellent Vocalists, have been drawing crowded houses in this city for the two last evenings, at the above hall. The twin sisters are number one singers. It is really worth a nippence to look at them. The two, we should judge, weigh over four hundred—and are worth their weight in gold. Their proportion is excellent. Their execution on the violin and violoncello as an accompaniment to their voices, is the greatest curiosity we have had the pleasure of witnessing for a long time. They have a benefit this evening, as our readers will perceive by a look at our advertising columns.

The "SILVER MOON"—a quartette, as sung by the Sister and Covert & Dodge, last evening, was most beautifully executed Mr. Covert's rich tenor voice is seldom surpassed. Mr. Dodge, the sorrow killing, mirth provoking original, is worth double the price of admission aside from the rest. Go early if you wish to get a good seat."

HEAVY VERDICT.—A verdict of \$1500 damages was awarded, on Thursday last, in the District Court, against the owners of the steamboat Cutter, in favor of one of the sufferers, (a Mrs. Collins,) by the explosion of that vessel at our wharf, about two years since.—[Pittsburg Journal.]

A WARNING TO BOYS.—Four boys arrived here yesterday, in letters, from Western New York, in charge of an officer, to be confined in the House of Refuge.—Two of them are white, one a negro, and the other a mulatto. Their ages are from 9 or 10 to 13 or 14.—They had been guilty of repeated acts of theft and other villainy. Depravity is written upon their countenances in legible characters.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 29th.]

"What makes taters so high?" inquired an old lady of her market man, as she was purchasing. "Oh, the war, ma'am." "But, do they fire taters at the Mexicans?" responded the old lady; "why, that is funny."

For the Courier.

Contemplated Railroads.

The approaching Session of the Legislature has already so far awakened the spirit of enterprise, as to put in motion numerous petitions for further Railroad accommodation. Already have we the rattle of the engine and the sound of the whistle, on the Essex Railroad track, from Salem to our village; but something more is wanted.—We want a direct communication with the interior country, and with Boston, the principal place of our business. The difficulties incident to the transportation of merchandise on the Eastern Railroad, will forever prevent that Road affording the accommodation to our citizens, that they have a right to demand. And the probability is, that they will not be easy, until they find it in some other direction. Two prominent routes are now offered to remedy these inconveniences. One starting from Danvers and passing through the western part of Lynn and Saugus, and Malden to Boston, a distance of about 16 1/2 miles: Another, starting from the same point in Danvers, and passing through Lynnfield, South Reading and Malden to Boston, a distance of about 18 miles. In the one case, 12 1/2 miles of new road are to be built—in the other, 8 miles of new road only would need to be built. A double track, being completed from Boston to South Reading, cars from Danvers could pass over the Maine Extension Road without any delay. We have ever been anxious to have the road through Lynn completed; but when we take into view the comparative expense of the two routes, and the probable chances of their being completed and put into operation, we are by no means certain that our citizens would not do well to concentrate their efforts upon the proposed route through South Reading. This will afford all the advantages offered by the Malden route, and many that cannot be found in that direction. It will so connect with the proposed new route to Lowell, as to be of immense importance to the County of Essex. We think it only needs examination to command approbation.

SECOND RAILROAD MEETING IN NORTH READING.—The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Danvers, Middleton, Lynnfield, Andover, Wilmington and Reading, in favor of a Railroad from Salem, through Danvers and North Reading into the interior, was held at Howard's Hall in North Reading, on the 22d of December. The meeting was very fully attended and most ably addressed by several gentlemen. The reports of the engineers, the large and increasing business now done in the vicinity of the proposed route, the proposals of contractors to grade the road, the readiness of the land owners to give their land and take stock—all combined to prove the contemplated road to be the most advantageous ever surveyed in this State.

The following resolution and votes were passed;
Resolved, That the petition should be presented to the Legislature of this State, at its next session, to charter a railroad from Salem through Danvers, Middleton, Lynnfield, and through the village in North Reading, south of the meeting houses, to Ballard Vale and Methuen. Also, from North Reading to a point on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, at or near the depot in Wilmington.

Voted, That Gilbert Tapley, Esq. of Danvers, Benjamin F. Martin of Middleton, William Smith, of Lynnfield, William Stevens, Esq. of North Andover, Asa G. Sheldon of Wilmington, and Charles F. Flint of North Reading, be a committee to present said petition to the Legislature, to obtain counsel, and to use all measures necessary to secure the incorporation of the proposed roads.

Voted, That Aaron T. Hewes and Eliab Parker, Esq. of Reading, Rev. M. Durgin and Joseph Bond of Wilmington, Dr. Clark and John Marland, Esq. of Andover, Benjamin F. Martin and Elisha Hatchinson of Middleton, William Smith and Jeremiah Coney, Jr. of Lynnfield, be a committee "of ways and means," to collect funds and pay the expenses incurred in accomplishing the objects of this meeting. DANIEL PRATT, JR.
FREDERICK F. ROOT,
Secretaries.

FROM MEXICO. The Courier des Etats Unis, published at New York, contains some interesting information from Mexico, not published elsewhere. Letters have been received from Mexico, and among them are two from Generals Santa Anna and Almonte. Santa Anna writes from San Luis under date of November 24, and in his letter puts at rest the conjecture, that he had left San Luis to protect the capital—a movement which does not seem to have entered into his plans, in the ultimate success of which he expresses great confidence, and states that he believes firmly the chances at the present time are in his favor. He avows his determination to make the war an interminable one, and to die rather than to accept a dishonorable peace.

Loss of the U. S. Brig Somers—Capture of Americans by the Mexicans.

OFF VERA CRUZ, Dec. 9, 1846.
One of the most afflicting calamities of the war occurred yesterday in the loss of the brig Somers, which foundered near Green Island, with the loss of Passed Midshipmen Henry A. Clemens and John Ringold Hynson, and more than 80 of her crew.

That any escaped is due to humane exertions and intrepidity of the British, French and Spanish officers of the squadrons lying at Sacrificios, who, notwithstanding the fearful height of the sea, and the rage of the gale, sent several boats each from the principal ships to the rescue. Twenty boats are said to have been out.

16 out of 39 have drifted ashore, one of whom died from exposure. Eight men went ashore on hen-coops, near Vera Cruz, after having been in the water 30 hours, and were taken prisoners of war by Mexicans.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT TO KILL A WIFE.—On Sunday evening at about 8 o'clock, a man, named James Culberson, residing in Lewis st., running from Schuykill Sixth to Seventh below Market, made a desperate attempt to murder his wife under the following circumstances: It appears that he was shaving himself, and his wife, who has lately had an addition to her family, was sitting along side the bed in the same room with him, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, and sprang at her, thrust her down across his knee; and inflicted a deep wound in her neck, just below the left ear, and half way round the throat, but fortunately did not cut any arteries or veins. A little girl, his daughter, cried out, "Oh father, don't kill mother," when he dropped his victim on the floor and ran after his daughter. She escaped into the street, and finally secured herself in a neighbor's house. During his absence, Mrs. Culberson escaped from the house. He then in his bare feet, bare head, and shirt sleeves, ran down Market street to the wharf, distant about one mile and a half, and as he was about to jump into the river he was rescued from the inevitable fate of drowning, by one of the

police. This is truly a heart-rending affair; the circumstances are considered. Mr. Culberson, a man of great genius, a loving husband and much esteemed by those who know him. Temperate in his habits, and the above description upon those whom he loved most, is attributed to pointed hopes which he had fondly cherished the inventor of a Hollow Mortice Chisel, which he patented at the Franklin Institute in October. Invention was highly spoken of by our most skillful mechanics, as it deserved to be. Some one, however, before him in obtaining a patent and this fact powerfully upon his mind. We had forgotten that Mrs. C. was also very badly cut in her hands, in her attempts to get out of her husband. The physicians, last evening, entertained some hopes for her recovery.—[Phila. Sun.]

NEW GAMES.—We have received from the Messrs. W. & S. B. Ives, a new Game, "Comical Converse," which is played with cards created by a set of queer looking figures who talk together in a most amusing manner. Game is said to have been invented by "Solo backs." Some of the answers to the questions are well calculated to split the sides of the players and their drollery.

We have also received from the same publisher another new Game, entitled the "Menagerie of Beasts." This is also a pack of cards with 2 gravings of animals and is not only well calculated to entertain the little folks but instruct them, as knowledge of the habits and peculiarities of the represented.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We have the proud satisfaction of announcing the election of Hon. DANIEL P. KING, on Monday a majority over all competitors of between four and five hundred votes—the largest majority he has yet received, and at a time when no other question of his re-election disturbed the political result is as satisfactory as it must be gratifying to Mr. King, conveying to him, as it does, the most decided and emphatic expression of the approval of his constituents. The details as far as will be found below.

SECOND DISTRICT.

SPECIAL ELECTION—MONDAY, Dec. 14.

	King.	Dike.	Go.
Beverly	296	67	2
Chelsea	190	52	
North Chelsea	49	19	
Danvers	416	52	8
Essex	34	55	
Gloucester	147	123	17
Hamilton	54	11	
Ipswich	106	43	
Lynn	450	250	
Lynnfield	165	240	6
Malden	80	59	
Manchester	56	31	
Medford	118	62	
Middleton			
Rockport	94	97	35
Reading	164	39	50
Saugus	25	31	
South Reading			
Stoneham	75	113	14
Salem	938	117	6
Topsfield	69	15	
Wenham	45	3	
Total in 20 towns	3571	1538	292

For Mr King,
For all others,

King's majority in 20 towns,

Leaving South Reading, Lynnfield and Middlebury heard from, which, at the last election, gave a majority of only 39 against Mr. King. In every town heard from, there has been a net Whig gain, would not be surprising if the remaining towns slightly increase Mr. King's majority. (In all the but three, King's majority over Dike. Local is THOUSAND AND THIRTY-THREE! The triumph complete and overwhelming.

Mr. King's own town, Danvers, gives him a majority of 78. Mr. Dike's own town, Stoneham, gives him a Whig gain of 48—enough, with a score and spare, to have elected his competitor!

The official result of the November election follows, viz:—King, 3,636; Dike, 2,773; Gott, others, 613.—Reg.

Mr. Palfrey it is thought is elected in the Fourth district, by a small majority:

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

Sometime during the last war with Great Britain—regiment of infantry was stationed near Boston. Old Doctor M— (peace to his ashes!) was surgeon of the regiment. The doctor was an old gentleman, precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal on his dignity of deportment, and was, in his own opinion, one of the literati of the army. Never he was fond of a joke—provided always, it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the "old school," that at the commencement of the war a number of citizens were pointed officers in the army, who were more noted for their chivalry than for the correctness of their orthography. The doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the deacon had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Captain L—, a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, related to the doctor—who had been somewhat severe remarks on the literary deficiencies of the new officers.

"Doctor M—, are you acquainted with C—G—?"

"Yes, I know him very well," replied the doctor; "one of the new set—but what of him?"

"Nothing in particular," replied Captain L—, "have just received a letter from him, and I will tell you a dozen of old port that you cannot guess I guess how he spells Cat."

"Done," said the doctor, "it's a wager."

"Well—commence guessing," said S—.

"K—a-double t."

"No."

"K—a-t-e."

"No; you have missed it again."

"Well then," resumed the doctor,—"C—a-double t."

"No, that's not the way; try again; it's your guess."

"C—a-g-h-l."

"No," said S—, "that is not the way; you have missed the wager."

"Well," said the doctor, with much petulance of ner, "how does he spell it?"

"Why, he spells it C-a-t," replied S—, with utmost gravity.

dec 26

THE balance of Dress Goods consisting of Cashmeres, Quomans, Florentines, Mous de Laine, etc, will be sold at reduced prices, by M. T DOLE.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsed Anus—Suppuratory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of vulcanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kuchel Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whiskering Tubes, and Ear Truncates, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confident in believing that he will give them a good article, and will see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses of all the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices.
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.
may 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Jan. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work, and one of great importance, too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

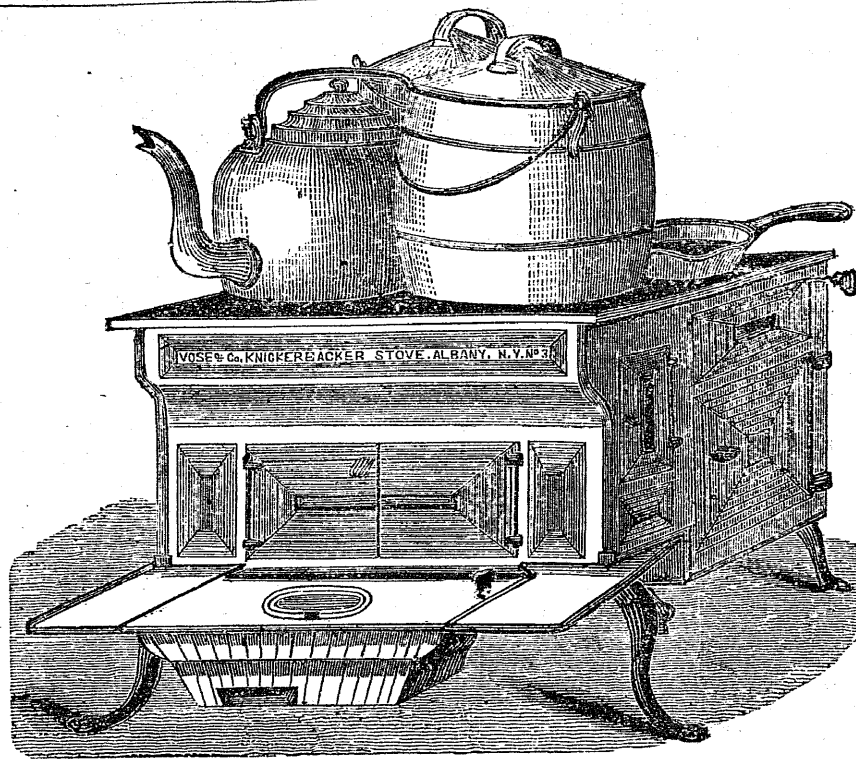
TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid, and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth will be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For filling kinds of filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.
S. STOCKING, Surgeon-Dentist.

Aug. 15.

CAMEO PINS.—A variety of new patterns, just received and for sale low, at 213 Essex street.
oct 21 WM. ARCHER, Jr.



WINTER HAS COME

And the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Size; Lewis Improved; Hathaway; The celebrated Railway; together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Seetees and Seetee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety. PALM LEAF FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above. Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished. J. W. grateful for past favors, so solicits a continuance of the same. may

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are:—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth;"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c. Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see. S. DODGE. sept 26

PLATED BASKETS.

SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st. opposite the First Church, Salem. WM. ARCHER, Jr. april 14

THIS wonderful compound combines MEDICAL POWERS over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as headache, dizziness, sleepiness, noise in the Head, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, or sickness on the stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, Dyspepsia, liver and agut, pain after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, flatulency, costiveness, determination of blood to the head, piles, coughs, colds, pain in the side, back, limbs; and joints, rheumatism, all chronic diseases, scrofulous humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous eruptions of the skin, general debility, &c.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is particularly recommended in cases of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of Rheumatism, and will eradicate mercury from the system infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation.

The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest. Spring and Summer Medicine now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when Jaundice Complaints are most prevalent. The symptoms of these complaints are Drowsiness, Dimness of Sight, &c. It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies, The Piles, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents Costiveness.

In cases of Costiveness either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed. Scrofula, or King's Evil, and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken. The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and cleansing the Blood, and is therefore a preventive for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate.

Humors of long standing, and in fact is requisite for the promotion of Sound Health from the most exhausted constitutions.

For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston. In Danvers, by J. Shed and S. Proctor, Jr.

ASHLAND HALL. This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St. jun 7

FENCE CHAIN.—600 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by J & H. HALE, sept 12 215 Essex street.

BRITANNIA WARE.—Just received an invoice of Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, etc., comprising a great variety of patterns, which are offered very low for cash at 222 Essex st. nov 28 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts. REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me! Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did. J. E. S. MCKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtue of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I have taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had on fire left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head! Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured! Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not do the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase and becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH, AGENTS

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson North Parish—M. Haley Planks.

Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller, Beverly—Stephen Hale, Marblehead—E. Arnold, Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. Brooks, Sec'y. J. C. PERKINS, Pres't, may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side hanging and stand. Also, Grindstones of new and beautiful patterns.—Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J & H HALE, 215 Essex street. oct 21

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by J & H HALE oct 24

PERIODICALS. MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following

Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions: Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00

Godey's Lady's Book 3 00 Columbian 3 00

Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00 New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 5 00 Whig 5 00

Eclectic Magazine 5 00 Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 2 00 Kittell's Living Age 5 00

Knickerbocker, New York, 1 00 New England Family Magazine 1 00

Robert Merry's Museum 1 00 Family Circle 2 00

Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 1 00 Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 3 00

Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00 Law Reporter 3 00

New Library of Law and Equity 7 00 Mother's Magazine 1 00

" Assistant 1 00 New Merchant, Quarterly, 5 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00 Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies: Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street

Warrior Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

On and after Monday, October 12th, 1844, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, East Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 P.M. Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M. Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston, From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, * A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.

Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 P.M. Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 and 12 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11, 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2 P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN Master of Transport

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches, in connection with the Railroad, leave Danvers at the following hours, viz.

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M. Leave Salem " " 8 3-4 " " " " 9 3-4 " " " " 11 1-4 " " " " 1 3-4 P.M. " " 2 3-4 " " " " 4 1-2 " " " " 5 1-2 " " " " 6 1-2 " " "

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Extra Coaches furnished at any hour of the term. SYMONDS & Co. oct 17

POOLE & STEDMAN, MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied Jonathan Ward.

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Pictures taken without charge, unless, perhaps, wish to retain their likenesses, which not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with execution.

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No efforts will be spared to please the tedious. Danvers, Oct 31, 1846. E. H. BALDWIN

THOMAS TRASK, Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers. KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSES of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Leather, Riveted Double and Boot Top Travelling Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chairs and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc., etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harness as can be found at any other establishment. A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand, Danvers, June 7, 1845.

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter, No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass. MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments and Marble Hearths. Soap Stone for Gravel all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above are GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can be done TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than from those who go prowling through the country either their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of stock or business.

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No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention, business, and doing his work well, to merit a patronage.

N. CONNOR, N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and an assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN, Painters, Glaziers & Paperhangers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING. IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. mch 29 ly

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon. LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted).

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Goods handled with care. S. F. TOOLE April 19, 1845. 1 ly



VOLUME II.

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Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker.

"DINNA FORGET!"

Suggested on observing "Dinna Forget" on the Seal of a Letter.

Oh! dinna forget, love, each bright happy day,
Of the sweet sunny past, love, now faded away!
In the depths of thy soul keep each hope treasured yet,
Oh! dinna forget, love, dinna forget!

Thou hast wandered afar, love, beyond the wide sea;
And fond hearts are watching and praying for thee;
Eyes once beaming brightly, with sad tears are wet,
Then dinna forget, love, love, dinna forget!

Forget not thy Mother! her years glide away,
While oft she recalls her heart's hope and stay,
Oh! daily she weeps fond tears of regret,
And seeketh her loved one, then dinna forget!

Forget not thy Father! o'er Time's rugged path
He toiled and he counted each jewel he hath;
But the brightest of all in life's diadem set,
Is the one who now roves; love! dinna forget!

Forget not thy Sister! thou little hast known
This changeless affection her bosom hath borne,
How her eye sweetly glimmers when some token met,
Tells a tale of the absent, love, dinna forget!

Forget not the Maiden thou'st won for thine own,
The vows thou hast spoken in days that are gone:
Thou' the sun of her young love on others has set,
Yet it beams bright above thine, love! dinna forget!

Forget not thy God, love, where'er thou may'st be,
Thy prayers and thy Bible, that chart of Life's sea,
If no more here on earth we may joy to have met,
We shall part not in Heaven, love, dinna forget!

Miscellany.

For the Courier.

History of Astronomy.

No. 2.

We approach now, in the prosecution of our subject, that country, so long the cradle of the arts and sciences. Even in this day of learning and to men of the most powerful acumen, this ancient mistress of the world is still a wonder. For ages the great ones of the earth flocked to her sacred shrine and worshipped in her fair temple; and he who trod not her favored streets nor drank at her living fount, could make but slight pretensions to philosophy or the arts. In Astronomy her only rival was Chaldaea, whose simple rural sons following the occupation of shepherds, became skilled in the science of the heavens. Stretched upon the soft carpet of nature while guarding their folded flocks, with the soft zephyrs whispering to their spiritual being holy thoughts of Deity, what wonder that the bright canopy which arched their noble temple, should awaken a holy aspiration to read more closely the mysterious volume of nature. Even the purity and serenity of the air of their mild and ambient climate, invited to the contemplation of the heavens.

If we may credit Pophry quoted by Simplicius, Calisthenes transmitted to Aristotle a series of observations made at Babylon, during a period of 1903 years preceding the capture of that city by Alexander. This would carry back the origin of Astronomy in Chaldaea to at least, 2234 years before Christ. Both Chaldaea and Egypt pretended to be the originators of the science. The former pointed with pride to their far-famed temple of Belus, and boasted of their celebrated Zoroaster, whom they placed 5000 years before the destruction of Troy. And Egypt was no less boastful of her College of Priests, her Pyramids, her wonderful monument, with its mystic symbols and hieroglyphic frescoes. They had many correct notions of Astronomy, mixed with much absurdity and nonsense. They were acquainted with the motions of the moon's nodes, from which they deduced the "Chaldaean Saros," and thence calculated eclipses. They also did considerably towards arranging the stars into Constellations.

From Chaldaea the science passed into Phenicia. They were the first to apply it to the purposes of navigation, and hence Phenicia became for a long time, sole mistress of the seas.

In the seventh century before the Christian Era, Astronomy began to be cultivated in Greece; and there arose successively three celebrated Schools;—the School of Miletus; the School of Crotona, and the School of Alexandria. The first was established by Thales, B. C. 640; the second by Pythagoras, 140 years afterwards; the third by the Ptolemies of Egypt, about 300 years before the Christian Era.

As Egypt and Babylon were renowned for their knowledge of the sciences, long before they were cultivated in Greece, no one aspired to any distinction as a man of learning who had not drank at this fountain head. Thales after extensive travels in Crete and Egypt, returned to his native place Miletus and established the first School of Astronomy. Although the minds of these ancient Astronomers were beclouded with much error, yet Thales taught a few truths which do honor to his sagacity. He held that the stars were formed of fire; that the moon received her light from the sun; and was invisible at her inferior conjunction because hid in the sun's rays. He also taught the sphericity of the earth; and it still is a matter of doubt, whether the sun or the earth formed the centre of his system of the heavens. It was Thales who predicted that famous eclipse of the sun, which terminated the war between the Lydians and Medes. He stands out to us in the scientific heavens, as a bright but solitary star, glimmering through the mists on the distant horizon.

To Thales, succeeded in the School of Miletus, Anaximander and Anaxagoras. The former of these first taught the sublime doctrine that the planets are inhabited and that the stars are suns to other systems; and the latter is deserving of perpetual remembrance, for the moral courage he evinced in standing up in the midst of his idolatrous countrymen and advocating the existence of ONE GOD.

The doctrines of this "free thinker," this fearless champion of truth, alarmed his superstitious and weak minded countrymen. They saw in them naught to admire, naught to love, but every thing to fear. They were shocked at their audacity and impurity to their Gods, whose prerogatives they were supposed to invade; and to deprecate their wrath, and secure their favorite deities from such innovations, they pronounced the dread sentence of death upon the noble philosopher and his family,—a sentence which was commuted only for the sad alternative of perpetual banishment. Thus the very genius of the heathen mythology was at war with the truth. False in itself, it trained the mind to the love of what was false in the interpretation of nature. It not only arrayed itself against the simplicity of truth, but persecuted and put to death its most ardent votaries. How different the spirit of Christianity! How sacredly does the Bible guard the fair temple of truth! How genial is the warmth it communicates to the garden of science! It suggests by its analogies the existence of established laws in the system of the world, and holds out the moon and the stars which the Creator has ordained, as fit subjects to give us exalted views of his glory and wisdom!

In the fifth century before Christ, there arose a distinguished star upon the scientific heavens, that dazzled no less by its brightness and glory than cheered by the beauty of its light. This bright star was Pythagoras. Although entangled in the mazes of heathen mythology and extremely superstitious, he was gifted with a heart and with powers of mind of no common order. When he established his celebrated School at Crotona, all the wise men flocked to him, as to an oracle. Clad in his robe of favorite white, and distinguished no less by the beauty of his person than by the dignity of his bearing, Pythagoras often spent his evenings in the midst of more than 500 admiring pupils, composed of the wisest men of Greece, who thought no honor more signal than to hold a moment's converse with the idol of their ambition, and no authority more convincing, than the *ipse dixit* of their master. Never man held more complete control over the minds of his pupils than Pythagoras.

X. Y. Z.

THE FORTUNES OF EPHRAIM DOOLITTLE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Peter Marsden, a thriving dealer in 'West India Goods and Groceries,' in the city of Philadelphia, thirty years ago was standing one morning at the wharf to watch the unloading of certain merchandises which he had been advised per mail, were shipped to him in the schooner 'Three Sisters.' Now, in all human probability, the articles aforesaid would have found their way from the hold of the schooner to the pier, and thence to the store, without this personal supervision; but in those days business was business, and men could not feel quite satisfied that they had done all that was necessary in the way of oversight unless they were perfectly conscious that they had done all that was possible. Whatever effect Mr. Marsden's supervision had upon the debarcation of this particular lot of goods, we are not able to record; but his presence was the accident upon which turned the future life and fortunes of our hero, Master Ephraim Doolittle.

Ephraim was just at that point of time a 'curious specimen,' as he delights now to remember and is not ashamed to say. His position on board the 'Three Sisters' was not exactly defined, for it was his misfortune that the vessel belonged to his father. We say misfortune, because any man who has ever occupied a similar relation to the vessel he sailed in—in wit, as it is termed, 'ship's cousin'—will fully admit and understand the propriety of the term. The sailors, jealous that the officers will show some extra favor to the lad who happens to be connected with the owners, take good care that he receives no decent treatment at their hands; and the officers, anxious to vindicate themselves in the eyes of the men, visit upon him all the kicks and cuffs which ought in justice to be distributed among the whole crew. It is no wonder then that Ephraim was pronounced a stupid

dolt fore and aft. If a lad naturally clever enough becomes a temporary fool under each discipline, it is precisely the least and the most that can be expected of him.

Mr. Marsden's consignment kept him two or three days at the wharf, for business was then done in no indecorous haste. As he had abundant time to look about him, he could not help observing Ephraim, and he soon learned his name, too—for, as the by-word now runs, 'he didn't hear any thing else.'

'You Eph!' the skipper shouted. 'Ephraim!' called the mate, and E-e-e-ph! the second dicker. The cook cried 'Ephraim!' and all the men sang the same song, until Mr. Marsden was fain to conclude, either that the skipper and all hands called 'Eph!' from instinct, as a crew caws every time his mouth opens, or else that the ship's company were of the tribe of Ephraim, and that the name applied to either and any, like the somewhat indefinite term of 'somebody.' The lad who answered or rather tried to answer all, and of course failed to satisfy any, of these various summonses, was long and lank in figure, and careworn in face—as who can wonder. His head was always in advance of his person, like the scouts before the main body of an army, and his neck protruded beyond the collar of his red flannel shirt, like the necks of certain vultures which wear a curious circlet. That his legs were not overladen with adipose matter was evidenced by the crystalline angularity of his ankles and the almost transparency of the flesh which seemed hardly sufficient to keep the tendons in the same sheath with the osseous formation of his limbs, the tops of his brogans and the hems of his trousers having long before parted company. He hurried hither and thither about the vessel in a most painful condition of uncertainty, attempting everything he was told to do, able to perfect nothing—a most unhappy instance of perpetual motion; and Mr. Marsden who began by laughing at him, ended in real pity.

At last the merchant asked the skipper if 'that young man was bound to him by the overseers of the poor.' 'The master of the 'Three Sisters' opened his eyes in astonishment.

'What! he? What! that good-for-nothing shack?—Well I do wish he was now, for I'd give him beat something into him or turn him back on their hands a-walking quick. That fellow there is Ephraim Doolittle, and his father owns the schooner.'

It was now Mr. Marsden's turn to be surprised. While he pondered in silence, the skipper resumed—'Would you go to sea. He thought it was fine fun, as this here is his first voyage. I shouldn't be surprised if it was his last, too.'

'Nor I,' thought Mrs. Marsden, who began to comprehend the inconvenience to the master of having an owner's son on board.

The skipper still ran on, till the merchant interrupted him with—'As he seems to be of little use on board, suppose you give him a holiday to-morrow. Let him spend the day with me.'

Now, Mr. Marsden had never asked even the skipper of the 'Three Sisters' in his house—here was one reason why the boy should not go. And it would make him 'suppl' and impudent, there was another. But just as the magnanimous skipper had determined to refuse, Mr. Marsden dropped some papers. The other, on picking them up, recognized his owner's hand writing in the direction of a letter, and thought it would be hardly safe to refuse to his employer's son what he would have granted to any other boy or man on board. And—though rather ungraciously—permission was given to Ephraim to accept the invitation. The skipper did not fail to call him 'Master Doolittle' in presence of all hands, as he informed him that Mr. Marsden wanted him to go up and 'clean his knives to-morrow, or something,' and that he 'had better wash his face for once in his life before he went.' So Ephraim was 'Mistered' for the rest of the day, much to his annoyance; but he had an indefinite hope of one day's peace, at any rate.

'Good morning, young man,' said Mr. Marsden, as Ephraim presented himself at the counting room the next day; 'but here's a stick upon you.' As he said this, he took from his back a square foot of tanned canvass, which one of his malicious shipmates had fastened to his coat buttons. Ephraim blushed to the roots of his hair, and—in spite of himself—a tear stood in his eyes.

'Never you mind,' said Mr. Marsden, kindly, taking him by both hands; 'I see through the whole of it. You have nothing to be ashamed of, because those malicious fellows play those tricks. Think no more of them for one day, at any rate. Here John,' calling the son; 'walk about with this young man till dinner time, and show him everything worth looking at, and then I'll see you at the house.'

CHAPTER II.

Our Philadelphia merchant was a man of few words and close observation. Like all whose thoughts are more abundant than their words, he was a good judge of character; and was not at all surprised, when, upon reaching home, he found Ephraim as much at ease with his wife and daughter as if he had been born in the house, and as graceful and unconstrained in his manners as the necessary awkwardness inseparable from growing limbs and the restraint of a forencast would admit. The voyage he had made was a long one, for the 'Three Sisters' had been one of the first vessels to profit by the cessation of hostilities with England, and her owner had kept her busily at work from port to port, and island to island, making her share of the harvest which the reopening of foreign commerce offered.

Mr. Marsden, if not a Yankee, was quite shrewd enough to cross a quill, which is the commercial lance,

with any man north of Long Island Sound or south of it. He drew Ephraim into conversation, and found that neither his eyes nor his ears had been idle during his maritime experience, and he suggested to him that he should leave his father's schooner and his doubtful position, at once, and take a desk in his counting-room, Mr. M. himself undertaking to make all right with the parent. Ephraim was, of course, nothing averse to this arrangement. If he had been at home and his father had offered him a place in the counting-room, the result would have been different. Fear of jokes of his companions and former playmates—any, even of the young women, would have driven him to sea again. Few young men in New England, thirty, or even twenty years ago, could muster courage enough to come under the stigma of 'killed a sailor,' as deserting the sea was called. It was held hardly less dishonorable than running away from the enemy in the field.

Miss Mary Marsden, only daughter of the merchant, considered our young friend a delightful oddity. She had become tired of all who grew up in her 'set,' and who had, of course, planned and squared all their thoughts and actions down to the conventionalisms of the place in which they grew. Ephraim, without intending it, passed with her for an original, though he was just as wearisomely like other Boston boys as Philadelphians were like each other. But the bit of granite beside Pennsylvania marble, though unnoticeable at home, is quite a lion among lions. Mary protested at first sight that he was a shocking clown, but her vanity was flattered by his blushes when she spoke to him; and by the time that Ephraim had become so much accustomed to her presence as no longer to blush, she had grown so habituated to him as no more to notice what at first seemed to her disagreeable—or if she observed, to cease to dislike them. Perhaps, too, Ephraim grew more like his neighbors. Nobody possesses a better aptness of assimilation in matters of mere fashion than the Yankee. 'The maxim, 'Do in Rome as Romans do,' if it did not originate in New England is naturalized, there.

In the counting-room the shrewd merchant found the Yankee clerk all that he had counted upon. He was more than a mere clerk, for as we have already hinted, Mr. Marsden wanted him for something more than to flourish his pen—skillful as was his penmanship shown to be when he shed the rough, tarry skin of his hands, like a pair of worn out gloves, and recovered the sensitiveness of the balls of his thumb and fore-finger. Mr. Marsden made skillful use of the peculiar experience which his clerk had obtained in his New England education and his long voyage, and turned the conversation of Ephraim to very profitable account. Upon reaching his majority, which he did in a year or two after his arrival at Philadelphia, the now free man proposed a visit to his father.

'How will you go?' asked Mr. Marsden abruptly. 'By land, I think,' said Ephraim. 'You don't understand me. Shall it be as my clerk, as a discharged clerk with a good character, or as the company of Peter Marsden & Co.? Come, you can take your choice.'

Ephraim pondered. There were five brothers at home, and of the six he was the youngest. The father had put one in each of the three professions—two were in his father's counting house, and Ephraim was not long in deciding. In the earnestness with which he thought, he forgot attention to forms, and was the Yankee boy all over as he drawled out—'Wall, I reckon I'll come in the firm, and very much obliged, indeed, I don't see—but I suppose—wall, but you know best—'

He might have stammered along half an hour, but Mr. Marsden broke in upon his half answer, half reverie, with a loud laugh. Now, Peter Marsden seldom laughed at all, and never before had Ephraim heard him laugh aloud; and he looked up surprised. He was still more astonished when Mr. Peter Marsden, that staid old gentleman in top boots, commenced a series of imitations—'You Eph! E-e-e-ph!' he shouted and drawled out, in provokingly amusing tones, the words 'Ephraim, Ephraim—Ephraim!' in all the varieties of nasal and non-nasal intonations, to which our hero had been but too well accustomed two years before, on board the 'Three Sisters.' Ephraim still stared in undisguised amazement. He feared his employer was going mad.

'Mr. Doolittle,' said Peter Marsden at length wiping the perspiration from his brows with his bandanna, and settling his collar, as his manner was, when he wished to be impressive—'Mr. Doolittle, in the two years that you have been here I have netted twenty thousand dollars.'

Now, twenty thousand dollars was considered rather more than a fair two years' work thirty years ago. But what connection this had with the vocal gymnastics of his employer, Ephraim could not tell.

Mr. Marsden proceeded—'I consider that profit as having been mainly derived from my stumbling upon so capable and clever a Yankee as you are. I have not made a companion of a clerk for nothing, for it was from sundry West India hints that you dropped that I fell into the channel which I have so successfully followed. You have taken no undue advantage of the freedom with which I have treated you, and have ever proved yourself in all respects worthy of confidence.'

'You will excuse my mimicry just now, for your manner at that moment so forcibly brought back the Yankee boy that I could not help it. Now, Mr. Doolittle, as I have derived so much advantage from you, it is no more than fair that you should share it. From this day a third of the profits shall be yours, and you are too good a business man not to work yourself in as equal partner after a while.'

Ephraim's heart was too full to answer, and Mr.

Marsden too considerate to give him an opportunity.—He shook him warmly by the hand and left him. The first thing Ephraim did when he found himself alone, was to begin aloud—'Wall, I swan to man!'

He started at the echo of his own Yankee voice uttering Yankeeisms, and silently quoted a certain proverb, 'What is bred in the bone,' &c., but he did not trust his tongue with it.

CHAPTER III.

The next day's paper contained the partnership notice of Mr. Marsden and Doolittle; and it was a pardonable vanity in Ephraim that he took care the advertisement should be published in Boston also, with a solicitation of consignments. Nor was this notice without its effect.—Marsden & Co., soon had rather more than one firm's share of business, and Peter Marsden was every day better satisfied than ever that he had done a good thing in taking his young partner. It must have been high tide in the Delaware when Ephraim stepped ashore from the 'Three Sisters,' for no ebb tide could have taken him on to fortune. The reader need not be informed that the young merchant fully justified Mr. Marsden's prejudices, and while he looked out well for the firm did no less for himself, and in a year or two from the date of his entrance into the copartnership, was an equal participant in the profits and equal owner in the stock. At length, indeed, Mr. Peter Marsden, who with every year that passed over him seemed to settle farther and farther down into his boots, was lost in them altogether, so far as any practical purpose was concerned. Ephraim had the whole business in his own hands, and it could not have been in better.

Changes took place in the household—where by the way, we might have said before, Ephraim had been domesticated from the first. He would quite as soon have thought of leaving the firm as of leaving his comfortable quarters at the old mansion—now, alas, obliterated, to make room for twenty-five wooden houses, built like a slim carrot with abundance of longitude and no latitude at all—a plague of such innovations on old fashioned comfort; we say, John, the son, was made a physician of and carried his profession into practice by—putting a sign on the window shutter of the breakfast-room, and nothing more. Mary grew matronly as her father and mother became infirm, and gradually assumed the whole charge of the household, in which she found it, by some unexplained and mysterious sympathy, much more natural to ask advice of Ephraim than of any body else; and he, accustomed to give counsel and direction, answered as naturally as if Mary had been his own sister. Offers of marriage did not lack, for independent of her personal merits and attractions, there was her father's fortune to be considered. To all these she turned a deaf ear, assigning as the reason that the persons were indifferently to her. This certainly was true, and was good enough reason, as far as it went, and as it answered the purpose fully, she did not examine her heart or look into her motives for any other.

In the process of time Mary Marsden passed entirely 'out of the market,' as the mercenary phrase is, and was dropped out of the list of marrying people. Occasionally a 'calculating offer' was made by some person who wished to marry as a matter of convenience, and reckoned upon the usefulness of a wife as he would upon any piece of merchandise which he thought of purchasing. Mary was too shrewd to look a moment at suitors who required a 'character' from their intended, as one asks reference from a clerk or a recommendation from a new domestic. So she became what is called an old maid—that is to say, a kind-hearted, benevolent and industrious girl, content assiduously to support the tottering steps of her parents down the declivity to minister to their comforts, and patiently to endure their natural querulousness, as the eye became dim and the thing which once pleased palled upon their worn out senses.

How lovely is such a woman—lovely, indeed, in mind and in heart, strewn the paths of those around her with flowers, while the only participation in them that she asks is the delight of making others happy! Ever ready with kind offices, self-sacrificing, indefatigable, and habitually meek and uncomplaining, if her face seemed sometimes careworn, it was not with wrappings for herself but that she assumed with generous sympathy the distress of others. If the frivolities of the hour did not interest her, the thoughtless pronounced her 'sour.'—They did not see the heavenly smile that lighted up her face when her father or mother made some unpremeditated expression of pleasure—they did not hear the grateful voice of the soul ready to perish when it arose in benisons upon her name. Such are 'old maids!—The world does not know them; if it did, nothing but the most resolute obstinacy on their part could keep the class extant.

Ephraim was not, of course, insensible to the excellent character of her who was so long an inmate of the house with him. But Ephraim was eminently conservative, and held it to be a sound principle always to 'let well enough alone.' Everything in the house went on like clock-work. John smoked in his den down stairs, and Mary quietly closed the doors when the smoke crept up and made her mother cough.—Peter Marsden regularly dromed through the advertising columns of the United States Gazette and Poulson's Daily Advertiser, from the force of habit, and if the day was fine, roled down for an hour to his counting-room. Ephraim came regularly home to dinner, and as regularly spent his evenings in the house, and Mary talked or listened, as she detailed domestic incidents, or he brought home the news from out of doors.—He had not a thought beyond the enjoyment of his present quiet and exceeding content. For

haps Mary had her thoughts—but what can a woman do you know!

One morning when Ephraim went down to his warehouse, he found, as he entered, his easy, broad chair, which had an expansion of legs which seemed sufficient to defy Archimedes to push the high back out of the perpendicular, tilted up! From one side of the seat issued one leg of a man, the foot resting upon the desk; and the wooden pegs in the sole of the other shoe were exhibited to the passers-by in the street as specimens of the best Yankee manufacture. A long and strong cigar emitted jets of villainous smoke from a head in the chair which head seemed to have some connection with the legs aforesaid, and two long arms widely spread held up the morning newspaper. Upon hearing footsteps, these extensively distributed democratic limbs gathered themselves together in acknowledgment of a federal union, the chair came down with a bang, and Capt. Obed Weathermainbrace, going through in his several limbs as many evolutions as the column of an army recovering from a repulse, stood up before Ephraim an unbroken pillar of humanity.

"Mr. Dewitt, how do you dew?"
"Hullo—what—any old friend, Captain Obed! I haven't seen you before since I was landed from the 'Three Sisters'."

"No more haven't I. Wal, the 'Three Sisters' was landed ten several years ago, spank on Cohasset rocks."

"That was unlucky."

"Covered by insurance—total loss—to the underwriters. Well how's your children?"

Ephraim blushed, and said he was not married.

"Now dew tell! Why, we had it in Boston that you'd married old Peter Marsden's daughter, long enough ago, why, what in natur have you been thinking of?"

Sure enough, thought Ephraim—and wondered this had never occurred to him before. He got rid of this troublesome visitor as soon as possible, for when a Yankee takes an idea it does not rest for want of turning. Mary Marsden did not talk with half so much innocent indifference to Ephraim after that evening, until, a few weeks more, when the hymenial head of the newspapers having made the whole matter public, Mary and Ephraim were on as easy and unconstrained terms as ever again. Thus was Captain Obed Weathermainbrace's two visits to Philadelphia the making of Ephraim Dewitt's fortune, whether Obed derived any particular advantage from them himself or not.—[Ladies' Book.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1847.

The Social Gathering.

The Love of the Female Benevolent Society on Wednesday evening last was a brilliant affair and must have given the utmost satisfaction to its managers and friends of this most excellent charity. The hall was well filled but not so crowded as to be uncomfortable and all seemed to enjoy themselves highly. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated particularly the ice cream parlors and Post Office.

LEWIS ALLEN, Esq., presided, and after announcing the object of the gathering and the claims of the Society together with a programme of the arrangements for the evening, he introduced Rev. Mr. FIELD who read the Report drawn up by the Managers of the Society, which he accompanied with appropriate remarks. This Report gave a very interesting historical account of the Society, its former benefactors and modes of dispensing its benefits. It stated that its members and beneficiaries belonged to every religious denomination and expressed great confidence that its appeal now, as on all former occasions would be received by a generous response.

Dr. ANDREW NICHOLS, was next introduced and entertained the audience with an address in which he defined the term *Charity* in its enlarged sense, with such appropriate illustrations as occurred to him. The address was interspersed with those impromptu metrical effusions in which the speaker is such an adept, and was listened to with much interest.

A. A. ABBOTT, Esq., was then called upon, and closed this part of the evening's entertainment with a speech of great beauty and power which was well calculated to stir up the deep fountains of feeling in favor of the class of persons whose condition it was the province of the Society to relieve. His manner was earnest and eloquent and showed that his own feelings had become deeply enlisted in the topic of his address. The language was chaste and finished and the speaker was listened to with undivided attention.

Interspersed with these exercises, a select choir of singers performed some admirable songs and other peices of music under the direction of Mr. HUBBARD, accompanied on the piano by Miss Hood of Salem.

The Refreshment tables which presented a fine appearance were bountifully loaded with a great variety and abundance of delicacies voluntarily contributed for the festival. These tempting viands were eagerly partaken of by the company while at the same time the ice cream parlors were crowded with customers. The clerks at these establishments were busily employed in dealing out their luxury and receiving the change, being very careful not to be beaten down in their price, but always ready to realize an advance when it was offered.

But the crowning attraction of the evening was the business at the Post Office. This establishment was continually thronged by applicants and for a long time every body seemed to find letters addressed to them from almost all parts of the world. Some of them contained remittances of money and others only a dan from some uneasy creditor. Much of the money enclosed was the emission of the old Farmers' Exchange Bank whose bills on that evening obtained very general circulation. Some of the letters were from distant parts of the country, from the seat of war, from Europe, and one which we saw was post marked at Pekin in the Celestial Empire and was covered with strange looking Chinese hieroglyphics. We also noticed that some of the writers sent their own full length portraits on the envelopes and others merely a profile in the enclosed sheet. One of the letters presented us to read was written in some unintelligible lingo, neither French, Latin, Spanish or Greek, as the owner has not yet found any body learned enough to translate it. Some of the letters were written in verse and were filled with sober reflections, sentiment and wit. We have heard the opinion expressed by those who have had experience in these matters that the letters were superior to those usually received on such occasions. Some of them would be interesting in print and if any should come to us previous to Monday, which seem worthy of that distinction we may offer them in our next paper. We regret to learn that many were disappointed by not receiving their letters owing to the detention of

one of the mails from the south, caused by the late rains or some other reason.

The evening's entertainment having been concluded and large quantities of the articles contributed for refreshment remaining, notice was given that the juveniles would be admitted the following day at noon, for a trifling fee which would be paid into the treasury of the Society. Accordingly large numbers of them visited the hall where the tables were found as well loaded as on the evening before and were cleared of their provisions a great deal quicker. They were also treated to some good vocal and instrumental music and they patronized the ice cream department almost as much as their seniors.

It gives us great pleasure to add as the result of this pleasant gathering that the receipts of the Society above all expenses amounted to one hundred and seven dollars. We hope also that so much interest has been created in the Society by the publicity which it has acquired by the means of this festival, that the number of its active and honorary members will be increased and thus permanently add to its usefulness. It has already done much to increase the comforts of the poor, having sent its thousands of dollars since its organization into numerous poverty stricken families and we hope it will be able to expand its field of operations for the future.

We ought to have mentioned that among the ornaments of the table, were several richly frosted loaves of cake, some of them bearing mottoes in confectionary such as "Remember the Poor," "Charity," "Benevolence," &c. At the close of the evening these were sold at Auction and bore a good price, to assist the receipts of the Society. We have not learnt exactly how much the Auction duty amounted to, which goes into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Temperance Lecture.

Another of the course of Lectures on Temperance, was delivered last Sunday evening in the 2d Universalist Church, by Rev. John Prince, to a very crowded audience. The Lecturer successfully combated the opinion sometimes expressed that for a long period the cause had made no real progress, and attributed the success it had met with entirely to the exertion of MORAL power.

He considered the existing laws on the subject wholly inadequate to the suppression of the traffic, inasmuch as they are partial and strike at the branches and not at the root of the evil. He advocated the continuance of moral suasion as the surest means of advancing the cause, and suggested the substitution of some other remedial agent instead of alcohol by physicians, as almost necessary to accomplish a complete reform. He spoke in warm terms of eulogy of that sublime movement of the Washingtonians, by which so many had been raised from deep degradation and were now clothed in their right minds. While he was not unmindful of the minor errors which always accompany great reformation and strong excitements, he held no sympathy with those who would throw odium on the originators and advocates of the cause for exhibiting a zeal not always tempered with the strictest prudence, but which has ample apology in the trying circumstances of temptation in which they have been placed. Instead of being taunted for their lack of learning, some of their public speakers deserve great praise for their power and natural eloquence exerted in a cause so holy and which commends itself so strongly to every benevolent heart. He considered the recent associations of the Sons of Temperance and the Order of Rechabites as important aids to the cause and called for in the present stage of the reform.

This meagre outline only gives a sketch of some of the topics treated by the speaker, without giving any just view of their arrangement or the arguments of the discourse which was a very able and independent production. The very large audience and the close attention paid to the speaker shows that the interest awakened in this important subject has not abated, and suggests the wish that the Lectures may be continued even if gentlemen from other towns are called upon to deliver them.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

In the Fifth Report to Legislature, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of such births, marriages and deaths as have been returned by the various Town Clerks, we glean the following items of information. It must be apparent that the law requiring the above returns to be made by each town, is regarded but lightly, owing probably to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite information. The births, marriages and deaths in Danvers for the three past years as returned, are as follows:—

BIRTHS.		
1844.	1845.	1846.
159	194	208
MARRIAGES.		
51	60	61
DEATHS.		
86	89	97

The number of births in Salem in 1846 is stated 265; marriages 134; deaths 297.

In Essex county there has been returned,

BIRTHS.		
1844.	1845.	1846.
1581	2175	2627
MARRIAGES.		
688	768	908
DEATHS.		
1292	1504	1673

From the table illustrating the influence of Domestic condition on Longevity, and showing the number and aggregate age of all who have been returned to the Secretary, over 20 years old whose condition is specified, we learn that there is in Essex county,

Males.—Sixty-five unmarried; aggregate age 2,252; two hundred and seven married; aggregate age 11,538; twenty-nine widowers; aggregate age 2,238.

Females.—One hundred and four unmarried; aggregate age 4,686; two hundred and six married; aggregate age 8,610; one hundred and fifty-eight widows; aggregate age 11,425.

In the State the whole No. Births returned was 16,486 do do Marriages 5,269 do do Deaths 9,350

Of the births, there were twins and triplets, 287 stillborn, 109

Of marriages, between bachelors and maids, 3831 do do and widows, 137

do do and widows, 503 do do and widows, 215

Of deaths, there were by drowning, 115 intemperance 19

other poisoning 5 suicide 31

by lightning 2 several wealthy families, had been busily engaged in seducing the American soldiers, and he had imprisoned a number of them, and had threatened to hang them,

We are informed that at the examination of Mr. Daws, on Saturday, his honor Justice Waters decided, that the evidence adduced, was wholly insufficient to sustain the charge brought against him, and he was discharged after paying the costs of the court. The Judge however decided that he had broken the statute which prohibits the use of fire-arms in the vicinity of dwelling-houses.

We have received through the Post Office the following communication, which we cheerfully publish *verbatim*, and we assure our correspondent that it is our candid belief that however much of the blood of John Bull flows in our veins, we shall be obliged to pupil ourselves for many days in the school of Irish Bulls, ere we shall be able to translate it correctly into the King's English, or even appreciate fully the beauties of this elegant effusion of Irish eloquence.

For the Curraer

South Danvers Jan 4 1847

Mr Editor Sir I have observed in your Last Copy of the fragment of A flying Rooner of A William Daws A Irishman

Mr Editor I would thank you Sir if you would take Back your Slander on Irish Men

The said Daws is Not A Irish Man Nor would A Irish Man Be guilty of such A tempt onlife Not saying But some of them is Bad A Nuff

But give the Devil his Dew and tckel the Right one And put on John Bull if you have Not to Much of the Blood in you

And you Will Much O Bliet your Frien

RICHARD RANGLAR

To the Editor of the Danver Currier Mass

ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

This road is now so nearly completed that the rails are laid all the distance from the tunnel to within a few rods of the station near Wallis St. The Depot building has been raised and boarded the present week. It is very extensive, and is provided with a turn table. We presume that the road will be opened for public travel next week if the weather in the mean time is favorable for the remaining work to be done. We will endeavor to keep our readers acquainted with its progress and the ceremonies at the opening of the road.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We see a suggestion in the Salem Register which recommends a revival of the good old custom of house-keepers placing a light in their windows at an alarm of fire on dark nights. We hope to see this plan generally adopted when our firemen are called out at night.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

At this time of well founded alarm on account of incendiary attempts to set fire to buildings, we are glad to learn that our Fire Wards in conjunction with the Salem Fire Department have mutually agreed on retaining, each a strong force at home at every case of fire, only allowing one or two Engines to leave town except in extreme cases of danger. Beside the feeling of protection this arrangement affords, it is due to the firemen that they should not unnecessarily be called to go out of town at every alarm, and each place is now so well provided with Engines, that a fire of moderate magnitude can usually be managed without much assistance from our neighbors. In cases where the danger of extending the fire is great, either department will cheerfully give all the aid that is required to the other.

The Concert given by the children of the Universal i Sabbath School at New Mills, last Sabbath Evening, far exceeded the expectation of all who were present. The performance by the children would do credit to older and more experienced persons. Notice was given that it would be repeated next Sabbath Evening, when the house will undoubtedly be filled to overflowing.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN SALEM.

We learn from the Salem Gazette that an attempt was made to fire the wood-shed attached to the dwelling of Mr. Walter Norris, on the corner of High and Summer streets, on Monday evening. A lot of dry chips and some carpenters' tools were burned. The fire was discovered about 7 o'clock, and was extinguished without any alarm being given. And on Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, constable Adams, who is employed as a private watchman, discovered and extinguished a fire in an outhouse, back of Mr. B. Lander's shop, in St. Peter street.

On the same evening about ten o'clock, a large barn about half way down Bridge street, belonging to the estate of the late John Osgood, Esq. was set on fire, and consumed. It contained about ten tons of hay, belonging to Mr. Jacob Berry, and a few other articles, all of which were destroyed.

At about 12 o'clock, another barn, at Orne's Point, in North Salem, belonging to Mr. Henry Thompson, was set on fire and consumed. It contained no property.

About 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the woodhouse belonging to house No. 8, in Broad street, owned by Mr. Benjamin Cox, and occupied by Messrs E. B. Symonds and D. P. Grosvenor. The fire did not extend beyond the building in which it broke out, the shell of which was preserved.

About 10 o'clock, the old work shop of Mr. Wm. Knowlton, Forrester street, was burnt.

ACCIDENT. We regret to learn that Mr. Stephen Penbody, a worthy mechanic of this town, was badly injured on Monday evening last, by being thrown from his wagon, caused by its coming in contact with a heap of stones, which had been carelessly deposited near the crossing of the Essex Railroad, on Central street.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The latest accounts from the army at Monterey, are not of a pleasing character. As is usual in all wars, the atrocities attending upon the campaign are increasing in violence, and the work of demoralization is going on. Provoked at the frequent outrages of the Mexicans in murdering every straggler from the camp, retribution had commenced among the troops of the United States, and assassinations were multiplying daily on both sides. Several of the Kentucky volunteers having been killed by the Mexicans, in a secret manner, the Louisville Legion had sworn vengeance, and were killing all the Mexicans upon whom they could lay their hands, and fifty Mexicans had been killed in this way within a few days.

Desertions, too, were frequent. A single regiment of the regular troops had lost 40 men, who had deserted to the enemy, and there had been from 150 to 200 desertions of the same kind since the taking of Monterey, while some of the deserters had gone home. Gen. Taylor had ascertained that several Frenchmen as well as many of the leading Mexicans in Monterey, including several wealthy families, had been busily engaged in seducing the American soldiers, and he had imprisoned a number of them, and had threatened to hang them,

These prisoners were detected by an officer, who put on the dress of a soldier, found out where the bounty money was paid, and who were the prominent agents in rewarding deserters. He obtained a handsome bonus in money and a horse from the Mexican authorities, on the supposition that he was a real deserter from the army of the United States.

As the only mode of stopping the slaughter which was going on between the Kentucky volunteers and the Mexicans, Gen. Taylor had ordered the Kentuckians to Cerralve.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the Louisville Legion, to a friend in Kentucky, conveys a melancholy picture.

"If you would witness wickedness and vice, drunkenness and all the vicious propensities of the human heart—if you would see the worst passions with which our fallen nature is cursed, in their most odious colors, the American camp, I grieve to say, is the place where you may behold them. Full many a bright and promising youth, who looked forward to a life of usefulness and honor, may date his ruin, it is greatly to be feared, to this campaign—the grand school of vice. The ingenious mind shrinks appalled from the revolting scenes daily exposed to view. Pity indeed I have frequently thought it were, that a victorious army should be composed of such unprincipled materials.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Polk's Bridge of Sighs.

[After Thomas Hood.]

One more Unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to his death.

From his high station,
Dashed with a stroke,
Unmourned by the nation
Perish'd poor Polk.

Up to that eminence,
Raised by false evidence,
Escaping detection;—
Falsity weaving,
Basely deceiving,
The trusting, believing
Friends of protection.

Walker's "ad valorem"
Cast a spell o'er him
Amid the rough strife;—
Then for his pleasure, he
Made the Sub Treasury
Cost him his life!

Fostered in Slavery
Lynch law and knavery—
Extending the curse;
Draining, for bravery,
The national purse.

Panting for glory
Extending domain,
With footsteps all gory
Conquest to gain.—

Banners are streaming.
Bayonets gleaming,
At Monterey's strife;
Cannon balls bounding,
Trumpets are sounding,
Woman's voice drowning
The screams of the life.

Hear her wild wailing
When madd'ning assailing
The homes of her land;—
"Human flesh traders!
Ruthless invaders!
Stay the red brand!"

* * * * *
Let us judge kindly
The deeds of poor Polk—
Looking on blindly,
His sins we may cloak;—
Loving, not scorning;—
Hide the disgrace of him,
Look on the face of him,
Only in warning.

Trembling and shivering,
Seek for deliverung,
Casting-vote Dallas!
Look at the state of him,
Warn'd by the fate of him,
As by a Gallows.

Buchanan and Mason!
Put your best face on;
Humbly, with meekness,—
Look at the lips of him,
Then for the slips of him,
Pity his weakness.

Benton and Cass!
Make no dupscrutiny
Into his mutiny,
Fatal, alas!
His was the daring of it,
Yours was the sharing of it,
Let her crimes pass.

Old Father Ritchie too,
Come with a twich or two,
Thy conscience laid bare;—
Write his life's history,
Shorn of all mystery
With a warning—BEWARE.

FOR THE COURIER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you permit me to suggest a few thoughts to the readers of the "Courier," upon the wants and prospects of our Common Schools.

During the past year, the good people have built for themselves two noble monuments, the two School houses in Districts No 1 and No 11. These stand as tangible evidences of their good taste. But I presume all are aware, that something besides houses,—however beautiful they may be—is necessary to make a good school. In these times of competition, when men of respectable talents can obtain a *Surplus* of this world's goods in almost any calling, we cannot expect to obtain the services of good teachers for a bare competency. If we would have good men, we must offer them as much inducement, as is held out by our neighbors. In Boston, the salary of Male teachers is \$1500 a year, in Lowell, \$850, or 900; in Charlestown, \$900; in Salem, \$700; &c., and in all these places, the teacher is eased of a part of his labors, by the assistance of Competent females.—

But how is it with us? In the first place but one of our teachers receives more than \$500, salary, and even that one, must surely pay in *extra* labors, for his small *quota* of extra pay. The school in No. 11 numbers about 85 or 90, with no assistance for the teacher. The school in No 1, numbers between 90 and 100, with no

assistance for the teacher. Similar Schools in other places have from one to three assistants principal. The question naturally arises, what have no assistants in our Schools? Can we not as well as other towns? Let us look at this ment.

Lynn, with a valuation of \$1,319,456, raises for the support of her Schools; while Danvers valuation of \$1,922,807, appropriates only \$85 same purpose; Chelsea, valued at \$695,781, ates \$5,400 for Schools, which is about 8-10 while Danvers raises but a trifle more than cent. of the amount of her valuation, Lynn ap 1-2 per cent, of her valuation. Do we not then it is that the Schools in other towns so much ex What, I ask, can a teacher do with 90 scholars, one to help him? How much or how thorn, he teach them? And yet ho is expected to and, may I not say, by Committees, also, to good and as extensive results, as those teachers had all the assistance they might wish.

Should we raise our appropriation from 1-4 cents of our valuation, we should then have at 500 to expend, instead of \$5000 as we now have

FOR THE COU

A VOICE FROM THE OLD BUTTON W

Drawn from ancestral trees, for they have v all their own.—Mrs. HEMANS.

MR. Editor.—Seated in my great arm-chair chamber window, which, like Pilgrim's chair Pence, opens opposite the sun's rising, I had been by candle-light over the "Essays" of that profound thinker, the Rev. John Foster, till the clock numbered the hours of twelve and one. Wearing following the author through his newly discovered untrodden regions of thought, (for whose reads he work his passage) I closed the book, and throw self back in the chair, endeavored to review in mind the ideas which had already been brought me.—Suddenly a noise from without, resembling off roll of departing thunder, or the solemn tramp army of earthquakes, startled me from my cog Rising, I threw up the window, but all was st hush of death.

The rude winds, after howling all day long from till eve like frenzied spirits from the nether world retired to their dark mansions in the clouds, which away, leaving the blue infinite thickly studded gems that burned like seraph's eyes, as if the Life which stands fast by the Throne of God, had its diamond blossoms upon the crystal floor of and the full orb'd moon, her face filled with ho was turning her silent wheel to the chambers west, like the ear of an ancient divinity. "Think self deceived, I was about to retire, when a sou the rustling wings of a band of angels descen earth, caught my ear and soon a voice issuing from those sturdy old sky-climbers, yeelp Button-which stand as everlasting sentinels on our stre addressed his fellow monarchs of the forest:

"Most royal companions of the wood!" [A words each respective true bowed gracefully h crest midway to the earth, and prepared to give u to the speaker, who then proceeded.] "My hea veth me at this solemn hour, 'of Night's black a keystone," when deep slumber hath fallen upon of mortals, to break the death-like silence that rel round us, and address to you a few words upon o history, our present condition, and our future pros

Nearly a century ago, when we were mere bo saplings, we were torn from kindred, friends and by the self-styled lords of creation, and planted i flourish or to fade, as the great Father of all sh pleased to ordain. For a short season we were re with peculiar interest, and many a compliment symmetry and beauty was paid us by the passers

But as we increased in strength and stature, and to our innate impulses, aspired to hold commun the skies, men began to look upon us, first with enee, then with scorn and contempt, and finally proach us with contumelious epithets, as *Arise* having no sympathy with our younger brethren soil; *Men-of-me-idea*, ever bent on scaling the h *Pharisees*, that love the upmost seats in the Synagogue of Nature; *Napoleons* in ambition; *rands* in politics; and *Cynics* in philosophy. were things hard indeed to be borne by Nature's tious Noblemen! (Here, another majestic was accompanied with the exclamation, Hear! Hear!) they were but the mere *snatchings* of musketoes nestle in our branches of a summer's eve, compar what we have had to endure. Seventy winters discharged their muzzles of eye-blinding slea skin-bruising hail upon our unsheltered heads.

The fierce Thunder-god also, his tall brow w with the wings of the storm, and his giant form, w in gory sheets of lightning, hath at times summoned his dusky legions from their Cimmarion caves, pitching their subtle tents in the heavens, have sho upon us the red-winged bolts of his ire.

Nor is this all. The demon of Disease, a few since,

"Like some foul fiend, by Ebbs sent To spread hell's blast where'er he went," came forth with a special commission to annihilate race and unfurling his wings in the breeze, sweep the whole country, impregnating the atmosphere subtle poisonous aura, that struck death to our riv Many of our noble kinsmen, the pride and glory land, bowed down their time-honored heads before full destroyer, and sunk to rise no more; whilst reduced almost to skeletons, are still lingering out a ful existence, resembling more the ghosts of formerly erations in the kingdom of Death, than the lordly of the forest that they once were. Their dying g fill the land, for still does this 'ferce Foe hang a broken rav.

Again, man, the pigmy lord of creation, ever of our growing power, and witnessing with horr the dreadful slaughter of our ranks, like the ignoble who thro his beads in the face of the old dying who has lifted his puny arm to complete our extermin "I was but recently, that our venerable brother, (t to his departed shade!) who dwelt nearest the O whose *unbinding* principles, strong heart, and O character, made him the ornament of our race, f beneath the attack of a ruthless band of ruffians, add to the ghost. His fall was as when a 'standard-bi convulsed the nervous listeners."

But, companions in tribulation, let us not give w despondency. Morning is led by Night, and I like the rainbow, is born in tears. What though, like the descendants of the patri Abraham, we have been taken from the land of our ovity and scattered among all nations, yet have we them, also preserved distinct our nationality. And though Disease has struck down some of our mem we have yet the flower of our strength left, and st we present a bold front to the enemy. Soon Spring be here, with her life-reviving gales, to recruit ou exhausted energies, and brace up our nerveless limbs. We have lived too long—witnessed too many cha and withstood the shock of too many hyperborean ches, to give up in despair now.

"Blow wind and crack your cheeks! rage! blow! You catarracts, and hurricanes, spout Till you have drenched our steeples, drowned the ec You sulphurons and thought-executing fires, Yauit couriers to oak-leaving thunder-bolts,—sing! sing! thou hoary heads, we can but plunge at bid not the tocsin of war once people the air arou with echoes? But where now are the red-war who daily slabs hurried beneath our branches? We have seen earthly temples rise and fall, and funeral processions of two generations wind their past us to the congregation of the Dead.

Under our eye, youth and manhood, strength an tellect, have flourished and decayed. Alas! for gentle spirit that was reared beneath my own shade! He was mild as the star of evening, meek as the pine flower, that leans its pure brow upon the bos eternal snows, and sensitive as the tremulous dew-d which gem the eye-lids of the morning. Wreted

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continued to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spira Truss; Rundle's do; Salmon's Ball and Sock; Sherman's patent French do; Eaton's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, visited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the character of Mr. J. F. Foster, in consequence of the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Heath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The longest test of such instruments, is in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D., Boston.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Heath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters, and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality, said to surpass the best of the kind. It is supplied in a supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.
May 9

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.
Teeth at Cost, until Feb. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 206, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such teeth, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases—two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of so many parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work.—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work, and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.
Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.
THE ESTRAY.—A new collection of Poems, by Longfellow, just published, and for sale by
GEORGE CREAMER.

LORRAINE'S PILLS. All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by thing that appears to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tonic. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and, combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send me one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
LOWELL, MASS.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish.—M. Haley Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsheld—B. P. Adams

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.
Office No. 208 Essex St.
THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. BROOKS, Sec'y.
J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,
W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

PERIODICALS.

M. R. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	3 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears's Pictorial	2 00
Little's Living Age	6 00
Knickerbocker, New York	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	1 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's	3 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	1 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly	1 50

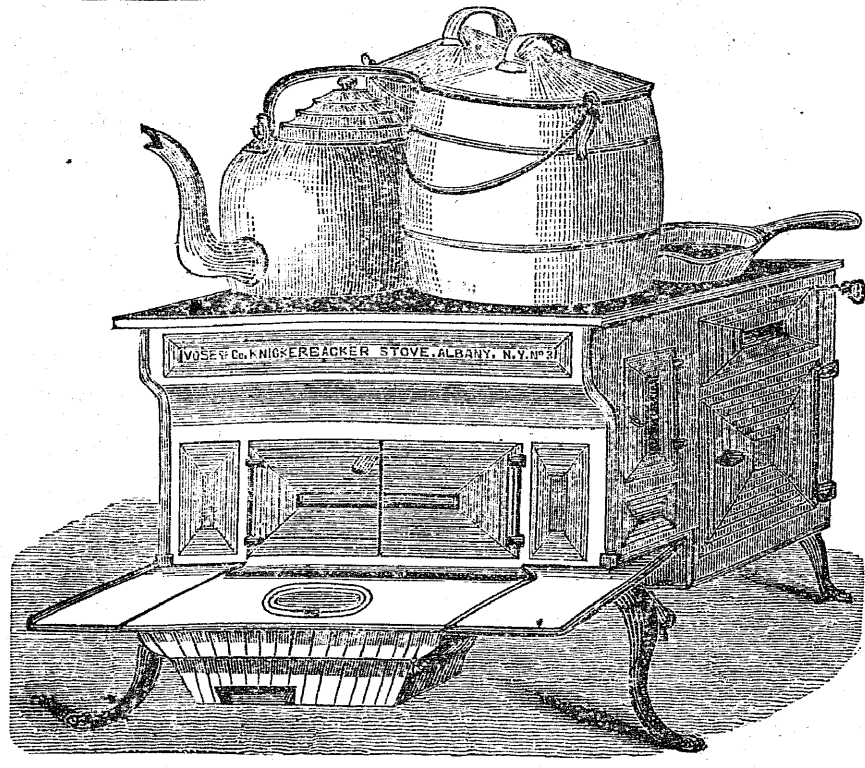
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies.

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

MR. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

LAMPS.—Oil, Fluid and Camphene Lamps, side hanging and stand. Also, Girandoles of new and beautiful patterns.—Also, Camphene and Fluid of the first quality, at J. & H. HALE, 215 Essex street.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by
J. & H. HALE
Oct 24



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purpose, for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
Rathbourn.
The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. See; Lewis Improved; Hathaway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 5 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Each, a new and elegant pattern
Column:
Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.
Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.
Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,
Lowell Street.
Sept 26

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a d for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat, an common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing such article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.
Looking-glass plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.
J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are:—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author.—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood.—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book.—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth;"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the "Wreck of the Glide," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.
S. DODGE.
Sept 26

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT and CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 222 Essex st., opposite the First Church, Salem.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
April 4

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in FELTON'S (late Osbourne's) Bui Iding, Danvers, March 29th.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.
For jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.,
222 Essex st. Salem.
Oct 7

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.
WOULD respectfully give notice, that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of sanitation and attention.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first-rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

FENCE CHAIN.—500 yards twisted and straight Links Fence Chains, just received and for sale low by
J. & H. HALE,
215 Essex street.
Sept 12

DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentine, Repp and Corded Cashmeres, Oregon Flannels, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE.
Nov

Shirts and Drawers.
EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers, of various qualities, for sale at low prices by
M. T. DOLE.
Dec 19

Steam Power and Room to Let.
FOR further particulars inquire of
JAMES M. SOUTHWICK,
Danvers Vannery.
Nov 29

FANCY SKATES. Just received 200 pairs of Fancy Skates, slightly damaged, for sale at a great discount from the usual prices. J. & H. HALE.
Nov

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue, Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M. 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, and 6 P.M.
Newburyport 7 1-4 A.M., 2 1-2, and 4 1-2 P.M.
Portsmouth, 7 1-4 A.M.; 2 1-2 4 1-2 P.M.
Great Falls, 7 1-4 A.M. 2 1-2 P.M.
Portland, 7 1-4 A.M., and 2 1-2 P.M.

And for Boston,
From Portland 7 1-2 A.M., 3 P.M.
Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and 1 4-4 P.M.
Portsmouth 7 1-4, 10, * A.M., 5 1-2 P.M.
Newburyport 8 10 3-4 A.M. and 6 1-4 P.M.
Salem, 7 3-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 3-4, 2 1-4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.
MARBLEHEAD BRANCH.
Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11 1-2, 2, 4, 4 3-4, 6 1-2, P.M.
Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3-4, 10 1-4, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, and 6 3-4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN
Master of Transportation
Oct 17

Winter Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

Hourly Danvers and Salem Coaches with connection with the Eastern Railroad, leave Danvers

Salem at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers at 7 1-4 A.M.	Leave Salem at 8
" " 8 3-4	" " 9
" " 9 3-4	" " 9 1-2
" " 11 1-4	" " 1
" " 1 3-4 P.M.	" " 3
" " 2 3-4	" " 4
" " 4 1-2	" " 5
" " 5 1-2	" " 6
" " 6 1-2	" " 6 1-2

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, or at Joseph S. Ham's in Danvers, and at the Essex House and Hotel in Salem.

Railroad passengers taken at the depot on the arrival of the cars from Boston and the East.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.
SYMONDS & TEE
Oct 17

FOOLE & STEDMAN,
MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COATS AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.
SALEM.
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the solicited.

S. A. POOLE,
G. B. STEDMAN

Daguerreotype Miniatures.
THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Danvers and the public generally, that he is prepared to hold the mirror up to nature, and show the very age and body of the time, its form and mode of life, as they exist, in the rear of Dr. Nichols's gallery, where he respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call and examine specimens.

Picture taken without charge, unless persons wish to retain their likenesses, which they are not expected to do, unless perfectly satisfied with execution.

Likenesses taken in any weather and neatly cases, &c., with or without coloring, and turned to those who wish to retain them at the very charge of \$1 to \$2.

No efforts will be spared to please the most fastidious.
E. H. BALDWIN
Danvers, Oct 31, 1846.

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers,
KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of

SADDLES AND HARNESSES.
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Buckets, Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Trunks, Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, Chaise, Saddle and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.

ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, and on most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, made at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of Harnesses as can be found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.
Danvers, June 7, 1845.

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Stone-Cutter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, &c., all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than they can from those who go prowling through the country, peddling off their refuse stock, and have no knowledge either stock or business.

Watch and Clock Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established his self at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention business, and doing his work well, to merit a share patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Ang 30, 1845.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers,
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING.
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
mch 29

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
Accepted.)
Leaves Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN
April 19, 1845.

LOT of Fancy colored Mantel, with wrought borders and ends. Just rec'd by
M. T. DOLE.
Dec 5



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1847.

NUMBER 43.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

Dreams are for Children, not for Men!
"I write unto you, young men." [John.]

Ye are not strong as you should be,
Nor fearless in the cause of Right;
The ray received from Deity
Sheds not abroad its holy light;
And while a glorious trust you bear,
Ye seem but creeping children, when
Nerved by a high, resolving care,
You should be vigorous, working men!

Untouched as yet by weakening years,
And giants if ye bend the will,
Why be the slaves of ease and fears,
And shrink when Duty cries—'Fulfil?
Where is the calm, stern aim of life,
The love of Right, and hate of Wrong?
Why this withholding from the strife,
When Truth is calling for the strong?

Deem it ignoble thus to live
Inactive while there's work to do;
To Truth the earnest efforts give
Of Talents God has given you;
Drug not the Soul with Pleasure, when
Full armed and laboring it should be—
Dreams are for children, not for men—
They tell not on eternity!

Up! then, each slumbering one, and forth
Where'er the gloom of Error lies;
Cry, "God and Truth!" and thus give birth
To one more star in midnight skies:
E'en though at first it flickering burn,
'Twill stender grow from loftier aim,
And if one Soul toward it turn,
Earth will be brighter by its flame!

STARLIGHT MUSINGS.

BY T. GREGG.

May it not be that each bright star
That sparkles in the vault of Heaven,
When sunset's glories fade away,
And night's dark robe to earth is given—
Is some bright Angel's place of rest—
Some kindred spirit's home to bliss—
Whence it looks down supremely blest,
On friends it may have left in this.

If so, dear Sister, which bright orb
Hast thou for thy fair dwelling place?
Tell me which star is thy loved home,
That I may gaze upon thy face?
And as I watch its sparkling light,
Reflecting from night's canopy,
May know the pure and rich delight
Of gazing ever up to thee?

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.
History of Astronomy.
No. 3.

To be as brief as possible upon the astronomical knowledge of this great philosopher, he knew, 1st, the principal constellations. These, as we have already hinted, began to be formed in the early ages of the world. Several of them, bearing the same name by which they are now known, are mentioned by the old Poets; and the sweet influence of the Pleiades, and the "bands of Orion," are beautifully alluded to in the book of Job. 2d. Pythagoras knew both the causes and how to calculate eclipses; not indeed in the accurate manner in which it is now done, but by the "Sares" before mentioned. 3d. He had divined the true system of the world, holding that the Sun, and not the Earth, is the centre around which the planets revolve, and that the stars are so many suns to other systems like our own. He also held that the Earth turned daily upon its axis, and revolved yearly around the Sun; and that it is the same luminary that constitutes both the morning and evening star. He supposed the planets were inhabited and even went so far, as to calculate the size of some of the animals of the moon.

Pythagoras was an ardent admirer of music. He not only gave it a conspicuous place in his system of education, but he also conceived the sublime idea, that the planets, in their unvarying rounds, moved in concert and made all heaven vocal with the music of the Gods. He supposed that they were arranged at distances corresponding to the intervals of the "diatonic scale," and imagined them as pursuing their sublime march to notes created by their own harmonious movements, called the

"music of the spheres;" but that this music, though loud and grand, was not audible to the feeble organs of man, but only to the Gods.

The views of this philosopher, notwithstanding his wild notions and fanciful vagaries, were in the main correct. And yet so closely wrapped were the ancients in the darkness, and imbued with the ignorance of their times, that these noble truths were repudiated by astronomers and cast into the forgetfulness of the past. They were rejected by Aristotle, and most of his successors down to the time of Copernicus; and in their place, was substituted the absurd notion of crystalline spheres, first taught by Eudoxus, who lived about 370 years B. C.

Says Prof. Olmsted, "according to this system the heavenly bodies are set like gems in hollow solid orbs, composed of crystals so transparent, that no anterior orb obstructs in the least the view of any of the orbs that lie behind it. The Sun and the planets have each its separate orb, but the fixed stars are all set in the same grand orb; and beyond this is another still, the *primum mobile*, which revolves daily from east to west, and carries along with it all the other orbs. Above the whole spreads the *grand empyrean*, or third heavens, the abode of perpetual serenity." To account for the variations in the motions of some of the planets, they supposed that each moved in a circle of its own while it was carried along with the other planets in its daily course around the earth, and Aristotle supposed these individual motions were regulated by a tutelary spirit, that had its residence in the planet to which it belonged.

About 300 years B. C., was founded that celebrated school which for centuries was the seat of nearly all the learning in the world, the school of the Ptolemies.

When at the division of Alexander's empire, Egypt fell to Ptolemy Lagus and his successors, these princes, inspired with a laudable zeal to make their capital the centre of the scientific world, collected around them the wisest men of the age, and spared no pains or expense in philosophical research. In wandering over the vast desert of the ignorance and superstition of ancient times, which covered almost the entire face of the earth, the eye rests upon this sunny spot—this bright oasis, as upon a verdant isle in a dark stormy ocean. Among the choicest productions of this school, we find some of the brightest ornaments which have ever decorated the fair halls of Science. Of these, Hipparchus and Ptolemy are pre-eminent. The former, who flourished some 140 years B. C., has been called the father of Astronomy; and it is probably true, that by his labors were laid the foundation of the science. He is justly styled the Newton of antiquity. Previous to his time all celestial observations had been made with the unassisted eye, but Hipparchus invented instruments for the measurement of angles, so necessary to accurate astronomical observation.

Up to the Christian era, no complete system of astronomy had been composed. Individual philosophers had their peculiar views, but they were not digested into any thing like a system. It remained for Ptolemy to compose the first work upon the Science. With the views and notions of the whole ancient world before him, he digested from this heterogeneous mass, a system of astronomy, comprised in thirteen volumes, which for 1400 years was the only text book in use. No book, if we except the Bible, has ever received so much attention, or held so long and so entirely the mind of man. He repudiated the doctrine of Pythagoras as contrary to the senses,—placed the earth in the centre of the heavens, and set sun and planets again upon their daily journey to pay obeisance to this little mundane speck. Again the heavens were loaded with spheres,—again circle upon circle cut the aerial vault, and the far-off stars were hurried upon their unending course with the rapidity of thought.

X. Y. Z.

The Blind Squatter.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

Nearly four hundred miles up the Trinity river, Texas, at the extreme point to which the flat-bottom steamboats run up in search of cotton and other productions is Robbins' Ferry. Below, the river is narrow, with high steep banks, within the deep shadow of which the waters roll noiselessly and swiftly towards the ocean, while groves of somewhat stunted trees run down to the very edge of the cliffs: here, however, the stream expands into a broad and shallow lake, the shores of which are low, and even unsightly, as is generally the case in Texas.

We arrived at a landing-place three miles below the junction of the lake and river late one night, and early the following morning I was paddling up against the stream in a light bark canoe, which, having but a slight hold in the water, served better to stem the current than one of larger dimensions. For some time I continued within the shadows of the cliffs in comparative gloom; but, after a somewhat fatiguing hour, my eye first caught a glimpse of the shallow lake, where I hoped to find sufficient abundance of wild-fowl to glut my most voracious appetite as a sportsman. The dawn had long since passed, but nature appeared yet asleep, so calm, so still was that almost untrodden spot. Gliding swiftly out of the influence of the current, I allowed my canoe to stand motionless, while I gazed around. Far as the eye could reach, spread a perfect wilderness of waters, forward, to the right and to the left, perfectly unruined, for not so much as a blade of grass or a leaf was stirring on the shore. Here and there rose huge trunks of trees, borne from above by the almost periodical inundations, and which, reaching some shallow part, became stationary, until time or decay removed them by degrees from their resting-place. Snags were visible all around,

while a low bushy island lay about a quarter of a mile to the southward. The waters sparkled in the sun, revealing at some distance the presence of hundreds of ducks, geese, and swans floating upon the surface. For some time they remained unheeded, so charmed was I by the quiet beauty of the landscape; but at length the prospect of a late breakfast awoke my killing propensities, and, raising my paddle, I gave a true Indian sweep and glided noiselessly towards the little island above alluded to.

My progress was rapid, but not a sound could have been detected by any save an aboriginal. The bevy of ducks which had drawn me in that direction were sailing towards the island, and I was within gun-shot long before I was perceived, as, the better to deceive them, I lay almost on my face at last, and paddled with my hands. At length I allowed the canoe to drift with whatever impulse it had previously received, and cautiously clutching my double-barreled apology for a Joe Manton, rose in the boat. Ere, however, I could gain my feet, crack! crack! went the two barrels of a fowling-piece, a whistling was heard close to my ears, and the ducks, save and except a few victims, flew away with a loud rustling of wings. I was astounded. My first impulse was to return the fire at random, as the idea of Indians crossed my brain. I could, however, plainly detect the presence of a fowling-piece by the peculiar report, while it was clear the ducks had been the object aimed at. Still, the proximity of the lead to my ears was far from pleasant, and I hastened to prevent a recurrence of so dangerous an experiment.

"Hallo! friend," cried I, in a loud and somewhat angry voice, "are you duck-shooting or man-shooting, because I should like to know?" A man rose instantly above the bushes. "Merciful Heaven," cried he, "have I wounded you, sir? Come in, and I will explain this accident."

I readily complied, and a few minutes placed me beside the sportsman. I at once saw that he was blind.—Nearly six feet high, thin, even gaunt, he presented a most remarkable appearance. Clothed in the ordinary garb of a backwoodsman, there was yet an intellectual, and even nobility of character in his features, which struck me forcibly, while the sightless orbs at once revealed the cause of what had nearly proved a fatal accident. "You are not alone?" said I, glancing curiously around the bushes. "I am," he said with a smile, "quite alone. But let me most sincerely beg your pardon for having endangered your life." "No excuses," said I, depositing the victims of his volley at his feet; "but if you would explain to me how you are here alone, and how, being here, you are thus employed, you will assuage a very strong feeling of curiosity." "With pleasure," he replied, "I owe you an explanation; and besides," he continued, "I believe we are countrymen, and this meeting gives me true delight." "I am an Englishman," I said. "And I am a Scotchman. In Britain it makes us countrymen; in a strange land it makes us brothers."

Struck by the blind man's manner, I loaded, parried fashion, a couple of corn cob pipes with some excellent leaf tobacco, and handing him one, seated myself quietly by his side. Closing his eyes, from habit, as if to read the past, he was silent for a few moments. "My name is Campbell," he said at length, without further preface, "and by trade I am a cabinet-maker. To begin at the beginning. When I was twenty, and that is not so long ago as you may think, I received an offer to go to New York. I was engaged to be married to a sweet cousin of mine. Poor Ellen! I could not go without her, and yet it was, they said, owing young to marry. Still the offer was good, and rather than I should lose the opportunity of advancing myself, they all consented that it should be a wedding. The day after our happy union we sailed for the far west."

"We reached New York in safety; I entered upon my employment with a firm and settled determination to secure, if not fortune, at least competence. Wages were in those days very high; I was a good workman; my master had confidence in me, and besides my wages as journeyman, paid me a salary as his foreman and clerk. As determined to lose no opportunity of advancement, I kept all his books after my regular day's work was done. I saved more than half my earnings, and was as happy, I believe, as an industrious honest man can be; and if he, sir, cannot be happy, I know not who can." "You are right," said I; an honest, sober, industrious workman, with ample employment, respected by his masters, with a little family around him, should be the happiest of created beings. His wants are all supplied, without the cares and troubles of wealth." So it was with me; I was very happy. At the end of ten years I had saved a large sum, and then, and only then, my wife presented me with my first and only child.

"With the consent, and by the advice even of my employers, who had my true interests at heart, I determined to start in business for myself; but not in New York. New Orleans was a money-making, busy place, and thither I removed. My success was unexpectedly great; my own workmanship was eagerly bought up, and I employed many men at the enormous wages of the south. Two misfortunes, however, now clouded my felicity; both attributable, I fear, to my desire for independence. The south did not agree with my wife, and ere I could restore her to a genial climate, she died. Sir, my sorrow was the sorrow, I hope, of a man and a Christian; but I felt it sorely. He only who has seen wife or child removed from him by death, can estimate my feelings. Existence for a time was a blank. I worked mechanically, but no more did her cheerful voice encourage my labors. I ate, I drank; ah, sir! it was then I missed her; at the morning meal, at dinner, over the tea table. As my eye rested on the empty

chair on the opposite side of my little table. I could see in it the accustomed form; and then my heart seemed to turn cold, and the very blood to cease to flow. He who has not lost a wife or child, knows not real sorrow in this world. It is the severest trial man is ever put to. Well, sir, she died, and I was left alone with a little image of herself, my Ellen. A gayer, happier being never lived—always smiling, always singing. In time, she brought back some glimpses of joy to my soul.

"One morning, I awoke with a peculiar sensation at my heart—I had caught the yellow-fever. I will not detail the history of this illness. Suffice, that it was three months ere I was restored to health; and then, by some extraordinary accident, it proved that I was blind; while my business was gone from me. I knew not what to do. You know, sir, the usual course of ruined men in New Orleans; they sell off secretly, shut their shutters, write G. T. T. (Gone to Texas) on the door, and are no more heard of. But I, sir, could not do this. I was however, no longer fit for business: a quiet retreat in the woods was my best course of proceeding. Besides, my health was shattered, and I should not have lived in New Orleans. Accordingly, I contrived to raise a thousand dollars when I wound up my accounts, and with this and a negro slave, I and my child started for Texas. Blind, I was not fit to cope with men, and my object, therefore, was to retire, as far as was consistent with safety, into the woods.

"Eight years ago I journeyed up this river, and reached this very spot. Francisco, my negro, was a devoted and faithful fellow, and worked hard, because I was a good master to him. We erected a hut upon yonder shore: it was a laborious operation; but it was at length completed. I have said I was a cabinet-maker; so was my negro; we therefore furnished the place elegantly for a backwood's dwelling.

"Now to speak of my daughter. When we left New Orleans she was eight years old, and up to that age had been educated most carefully, her existence being, of course, that of a town girl. You know, sir, the lazy luxurious habits of the pestilential city, and how little they fit one for roughing life in the woods. Well, Nelly was transplanted hither, preserving and increasing her accomplishments, and yet has she become a perfect prairie bird. Her fingers ply the rude needle required to make these coarse garments; she and Francisco prepare them for use. We have a female slave, Francisco's wife, but hers is out door work; and Nelly makes butter, cooks, ay, sir, and even cleans. And she is quite happy, singing all day long; and if an hour can be found for a book, she is in paradise.

"Singular as it may seem, I do most of the hunting; at all events, all the wild-fowl shooting. With the dawn I am up; and in my dug-out, which I pull, while Nelly steers, I land here, and conceal myself in the bushes, while she returns to prepare breakfast. With my loss of sight I have gained an additional strength of hearing. I can detect immediately the approach of the ducks and geese on the water, and if once they come near enough, am sure not to waste my powder and shot. After about a couple of hours she returns for me. Her time is now nearly up: you shall see her, and breakfast at New Edinburgh."

At this instant a diminutive sail caught my eye at the distance of a hundred yards. Rising, I perceived a small canoe gliding before a slight breeze which had arisen, and rapidly approaching. The foresail and main-sail concealed its occupant; but presently a melodious voice was heard carolling a merry ditty.

"There is my child," said Campbell, his voice hushed to a whisper; "there is my child. I never hear her sing but I see her mother before me."

"Well, father," cried Nelly, taking in her little sail; "no ducks for me to pick up? not one. You are unlucky this morning."

At this moment she caught sight of my naval uniform, and stopped short. "This gentleman was kind enough to pick them up for me, and you must give him a sent in the boat."

Nelly approached. Though tanned by the sun, one could see the blue-eyed Scotch girl in her. Light curls fell from beneath a vast straw-hat over her shoulders, while a simple fur pelisse, and buckskin moccasins, with red worsted stockings, was all her visible attire. But never had I seen anything more graceful or more elegant. A woman, and yet a girl, she had evidently the feelings of the first, with the joyous artlessness of the second. We were friends directly, while I mentally compared her with my interesting Irish friends Mary Rock and her sister.

In a few minutes more we were sailing for the shore, and in a quarter of an hour were in sight of New Edinburgh. To my surprise I discovered a substantial log-hut several outhouses, Indian cornfields, while pumpkins, &c. flourished around in abundance. Two cows were grazing in the neighborhood; as many horses were near them; while pigs and fowls were scattered in all directions. I was amazed, the blind Scotchman's industry was so novel in Texas. I expressed my surprise. "Eight years of perseverance can do much," said Campbell quietly; "thank heaven I am very happy, and my Nelly will not be left a beggar." But you must find her a steady, hard-working young fellow for a husband," replied I, "to preserve all this." "I think," said he, smiling, "if you were to ask Nelly, she would tell you that that was done already." The slightly heightened color of the maiden was her only answer, and at that moment we reached the landing, where the negro couple and their pickaninies were standing. The slaves were sleek and hearty, and showed their white teeth merrily.

Campbell led the way to the house, which was, for Texas, superbly furnished. Comfort was every-

where, and abundance. The breakfast was, to a hunter, delicious, consisting of coffee, hot corn cakes, venison steaks, and wild honey, while a cold turkey graced the centre of the board. What I enjoyed, however, better even than the breakfast, was the attention of the daughter to her blind father. He seated himself at the board, and Nelly having first helped me, supplied all his wants with a care and watchfulness which was delightful to behold. She anticipated all his desires, her whole soul being seemingly bent to give him pleasure. She was, in fact, more like a mother with a child, than a daughter with a father in the prime of life. Breakfast concluded we talked again of his history, particularly since his arrival in Texas.

The routine of the day was simple enough, as they explained to me. The negroes, overlooked by the father and daughter, worked in the fields from dawn until six in the evening, the father fashioning some rural implement, an axe or plough handle, while the daughter plied her needle. They breakfasted at half-past six, dined at half-past eleven, and supped at six: after this last meal Nelly generally read to her father for two hours. Their library was good, including several standard works, and the first two volumes of "The Family Magazine."

Campbell went out into the air after a while to talk to the negroes, and I was left alone with Nelly. I took advantage of his absence to learn more of her character. Never was I more delighted. Not a regret, not a wish for the busy world of which she read so much; while it was quite clear to me that her lover, whoever he was, had only succeeded by promising to reside with the father. To leave her blind parent seemed to her one of those impossibilities which scarcely even suggested itself to her mind. Yes! Nelly Campbell was a sweet creature, perhaps the only truly romantic recollection I bore with me from Texas.

I remained with them all day; I visited their whole farm; I examined Nelly's favorite retreat, in a grove at the rear of the house, and then I left them. We parted with a regret which was mutual; a regret which, strange to say, was quite painful on my side, and I never saw them again. "Still I did not lose sight of them. I always wrote by the steamer to Nelly; and many a long letter did I obtain in reply. More and more did I discover that she was a daughter only, and that even a husband must for a time hold a second place in her heart. At length she wrote—'And now, sir, I am married, and I am very happy, though I almost sometimes regret the step, as I can no longer give my whole time to my dear blind father. He is, however, so happy himself, that I must resign myself to be less his nurse, especially as the only quarrel John and I ever have, is as to who shall wait on him. If he has lost part of his daughter, he has found a son.' This picture of happiness made me thoughtful and I owned that, great as is the blessing of civilization and vast and grand as are the benefits of communion with your fellows, a scene of felicity might yet be found in the woods. Though I am a strong lover of mankind, and wish to be among them, and to enjoy the advantages of civilization, yet do I think, if I were an old blind man, I would be backwood squatter, with a daughter such as Nelly.

I heard no more from them, as I soon after returned to England, and the busy life of the world and other avocations have always prevented my writing. Should I, however, ever revisit Texas, my first care will be to run the Trinity, and once more enjoy hospitality at the table of the BLIND SQUATTER.

Help to one Another.

It is one of the chief beauties of "secret" associations that the hand of charity is not stayed in afflictions and distress. When we look around us and observe the many cases of destitution and want, who can but feel for the sufferers, and deplore the coldness and selfishness of society. Those of us who are compelled to toil and sweat all our days for a bare sustenance for ourselves and families, when overtaken by misfortune and sickness, can well appreciate the blessings which accrue from having a place to look to, to alleviate, in a measure, the wants forced upon us by the common attendants of humanity. However many friends we may have, and true ones, too, we cannot open to them our wants, neither can we, without feeling in some degree beholden, accept, if proffered us, the charitable mite;—but when connected with a body whose duty it is to look after and administer to affliction, not only the wherewith to protect it from want, but the consoling words, the faithful attendance and the patient and watchful care, we are enjoying a blessing which ascends from this cold charity of the world is not capable of offering. What a picture of brotherly love presents itself to our view when we enter the chamber of a sick brother, and there behold, surrounding the bed-side of the patient sufferer, a band of those who have sworn to look after the welfare of their brother man, offering to him all they are capable of offering, to soften the pangs of his disease. And if, perchance, he should fall a victim to the grim monster, death, these same hands that have sustained and soothed him in sickness, are not idle until his body is properly consigned to the earth, and they have paid him the last tribute of respect which he could receive. Nor does their duty cease here, his children are provided for; and his family kept from suffering.

"Sure there is need of social intercourse, Benevolence and peace, and mortal aid."

Charity is the great end at which these associations aim—charity without the humility of turning to the cold and heartless world for that which we have no right by law to claim, and which is looked upon as the lowest of man's earthly miseries—charity which is not a charity,

The Governor on Tuesday delivered his message to the two branches of the Legislature. It is a short, yet fully and eloquently written document and is well worthy of perusal, as it has undoubtedly been perused by most of our readers, we have thought it best to supply the place its publication might occupy with other matter.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

Of the House Committee appointed, the following are from Essex County, viz:—
Judiciary—Cushing of Newburyport.
Probate and Chancery—Stevens of Andover—(Chairman).
Finance—Williams of Salem.
Elections—Lord of Salem.
Engrossed Bills—Dutton of Salem.
Bills in Third Reading—Hood of Lynn.
Pay Roll—Baker of Beverly.
Leave of Absence—Fowler of Danvers.
Printing—Proctor of Rowley.

Besides these, from our Congressional District, Mr. Nowell, of Chelsea, is on the Committee on Public Buildings.

In the Senate, Mr. Perkins is on the Committee on Matters in Probate and Chancery, and on Bills in the Third Reading; Messrs. Condy and Gregory on Engrossed Bills; Lavo on Fisheries; Coudry also on the Mercantile Affairs and Insurance; Hodge on the Militia.

On Monday, Mr. Cushing from his committee, reported that his \$20,000 Mexican Resolve ought to pass—Messrs. Stevens, Giles and Bullock dissenting; and the House, upon motion of Mr. Williams, of Salem, re-committed the Resolve, with instructions to report the reasons and facts upon which it should be adopted.

There were various attempts made by Mr. C. and his colleagues to defeat this motion, by raising points of order &c., but they were all fully met and exposed; and in the consequent discussion, Mr. Williams manifested much ability, and made quite a favorable impression. This decision of the House made Mr. Cushing feel "mightily uncomfortable," and the final vote upon his proposition may have a yet further disturbing effect—especially if the Lieutenant Governorship at Washington, or the Colonization in Massachusetts, depend upon the vote.

Propositions have been submitted for plurality election of members of Congress, and for the modification of the Hawkers and Peddlers law—and the usual number of petitions appear for change of name.—Charleston petitions for a city charter—and the American Peace Society strongly memorialize for peace with Mexico—Dan Hill claims a Representative's seat from the town of Mendon; and 318 petitioners back up his claim.

Joseph Barrett, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer and Receiver General.

On Wednesday, Hon. John G. Palfrey was re-elected Secretary of the Commonwealth upon the Second ballot, he having 94 votes more than all others.

The Railroad docket was opened by the petitions of Benjamin Goodridge and others, of Danvers, for a Railroad thence to Malden, and C. C. P. Hastings and others, for a Railroad from Blackstone to Milford.

Important from the Army.

A telegraphic dispatch from New York, states that a vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst. with news from the Brazos to the 27th ult., and from Tampico to 26th ult.

An express from Gen. Worth at Saltillo arrived at Monterey on 16th December, stating that Santa Anna was within three days' march with 20 or 30,000 men, and asking reinforcements.

Gen. Taylor had left the day previous for Victoria, leaving Gen. Butler in command at Monterey, who had sent to Gen. Marshall at Camargo, and Gen. Patterson at Matamoros, to send troops without delay, and the latter started at once for Monterey.

There was a report that Gen. Patterson had entered Victoria, but this was denied. The road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with American troops en route for Monterey, in all four regiments.

Another item of interest though not unexpected, is the agreement that the Mexican Congress has solemnly resolved to receive no overtures for peace, or for negotiation with a view to peace, until after the forces of the United States, land and naval, are withdrawn.

By the steamer Edith at New Orleans from Brazos, 30th December, the news of the advance of Santa Anna on Saltillo is confirmed. His force was reported at 30,000.

Gen. Taylor was only six or eight miles on his march to Victoria when Gen. Worth's forces reached Monterey.—The troops under Twiggs and Quitman were 12 miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace their steps and proceed immediately to Saltillo.

Gen. Butler had already marched with all the troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth. Gen. Lane started for Saltillo with his command on the 29th. Marshall set out the next morning with the remainder of the forces.

An impression prevailed among the passengers in Edith that a battle was fought about the 25th. It was thought, however, that the American forces above mentioned had reached Saltillo before that time. If so, Generals Taylor and Worth had about 7000 men to oppose Santa Anna's army, which was believed to have been over 30,000.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th and proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where he was waiting for horses, when he would proceed to Camargo. Gen. Wool at the last accounts was within 90 miles of Saltillo.

THE ATLANTIC.—The New London News, alluding to the fact that much property was stolen from the wreck of the Atlantic, and that the dead bodies were not even spared, states that a gold watch has been found on the premises of a negro named Williams, and also that large quantities of valuables have been carried off by people, many of whom would blush to acknowledge a participation in such transactions.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. NATHAN COOK to Miss MARY E. KING. Mr. HENRY E. JENKS to Miss RUTH, daughter of Capt. Charles Miller.

DEATHS.

In Salem, WILLIAM, son of LYNN Holman, aged 2 years and 7 mos. SARAH T., daughter of William and Sarah Stetson, aged 1-1/2 years. MARY, wife of Mr. Thos. Barker, aged 71-1/2 years. Mrs. BERNY FANLEY, aged 52, Mrs. BETSEY PETERSON, widow of the late Capt. Thos. Patterson, aged 74. FRANCIS K., son of Nathl. K. Austin, aged 16 mos. WM. PERLE, son of Michael and Hannah Barnes, aged 7 mos. Capt. Wm. LANE, aged 74. In Beverly, HENRY B. FOSTER, aged 30.

In Middlebury, Mr. J. B. EVANS, aged 66 years—well known in this vicinity. In Boston, on Thursday night last, very suddenly, Mrs. LOUISA UPTON, aged 35—wife of Elijah W. Upton, Esq., one of the Representatives from this town to the General Court. On Sunday evening, Mrs. CLARISSA SKERRY, aged 55—formerly of Salem.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Railroad Committee for the town of Danvers, at the Town Rooms, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Hudson's Third Lecture
 Will be delivered on Monday evening, next, at Upton's Hall, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock. Price of admission 12 1/2 cts.

HOWARD TENT—No 87.—I. O. R.
 The regular meetings of this Tent are held on TUESDAY Evening, at 6 1/4 o'clock, at Sanger's Hall, No. 11 Park St.

A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren on the Order are invited to attend.
 WM. PRICE, C. R.
 J. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.
 Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
 B. UPTON, R. S.

NOTICE.—The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Staple Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. Spacious, it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and a larger, more spacious, and brilliant Establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as "a superior Mart," "a princely Warehouse," "a vast Trading Area," "a Matchless Establishment," "a Theatre of Unbounded Trade," "a stupendous Scheme," "an extensive Market," "a triumphant Achievement," "a Sphere of extraordinary Operations," "an Unparalleled Wonder."—Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond in Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.

P. S. Being obliged to move to make these stupendous alterations, the Large, Fresh Stock of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Piece Goods and Rich Furnishing Goods, adapted to this present Fall and coming Winter, amounting to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, will be closed up at prices much below the extreme low prices I have been selling. All the furniture of the present establishment for sale—Large Mirrors, Clocks, Chandeliers with Rich Cut Drops, Counters, Show Cases &c., &c., oct 31.

LETTERS remaining in the Danvers Post Office, for Quarter ending Dec 31, 1846. Persons calling for these letters, will please say they are advertised.
 Atwood Daniel
 Ayers Joseph A.
 Allard Nancy
 Buxton John
 Buxton John Jr.
 Bray James
 Brown Miss Hannah E.
 Bigelow Timothy
 Butler Urvn A.
 Clifford Curtis
 Coates W. H.
 Cram Stephen B.
 Cross Miss Hannah
 Cunningham John
 Cummings Samuel F.
 Curnes Michael
 Curtis & Cooley
 Carley John M.
 Dalton Richard
 Dwinell Miss Selittia
 Fish William
 Furry William
 Gould Miss Julia A.
 Gen. Taylor John
 Grimstone Edwin
 Goodnow Peter R.
 Gould Wm. C.
 Gould Mrs. K.
 Gould Mrs. Mary P.
 Gile Mrs. Judith
 Hinds Thomas
 Hart G. John
 Hadley Mrs. Charlotte A.
 Hodgdon George
 Hatch Elijah G.
 Herriek Charles G.
 Hutcheson Miss Sarah
 Hodgdon Mr.
 Holt Benjamin

The law requires two cents additional postage on each letter advertised. SYLVANUS DODGE, P. M.
 Jan 2

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at North Danvers, Quarter ending Dec 31, 1846. Persons calling for these letters are requested to say they are advertised.

Annis Joseph E.
 Adams John M.
 Adams Miss Louisa B.
 Barnard David
 Brewster Stephen
 Chastan Catherine
 Coffin Alexander H.
 Gilley William
 Dale Augustus
 Daniel Samuel
 Dow Charles
 Dodge Sally
 Fuller Edwin J.
 Foss Wm. S.
 Fisher G. D.
 Frost Daniel S.
 Patch Samuel P.
 Fish Levi
 Giles Emily L.
 Goodhue Daniel
 Goodwin Theodore
 Hamon Miss Mary B.
 Hart Michael
 Welch William
 Josselyn Sally
 Lander Mrs.
 Jan 2

Lord Mr. N.
 Lawrence Miss Lucy
 Morrow James
 Mansfield R.
 Manderville Charles
 Mandville Joseph
 Monroe Harris
 Moody Sargent
 Putnam Joseph C.
 Putnam John C.
 Preston William
 Phelps Sarah B.
 Porter Moses
 Putnam Sarah W.
 Phillips Charles L.
 Porter Miss Maria F.
 Patch Polly
 Putnam Miss Eunice E.
 Quimby Albert W.
 Russell George A.
 Rund Ebenezer
 Shepard Charles A.
 Spiller Richard P.
 Wilkinson Joel
 Welch William
 Welch Harriet
 Wells Capt. Lewis
 LEVI MERRILL P. M.
 Jan 2

REMOVAL.
 The subscriber has removed his Daguerreotype Establishment to Room over the store of Lambert & Merrill, where he solicits a continuance of public patronage.
 Danvers, Jan. 9, 1847. E. H. BALDWIN.

LOOKING UPWARD.
 Devotional Exercises for the use of young persons, by Charles Wellbeloved, with an Introduction by James W. Thompson, minister of the church in Bartol Square, Salem.
 "To the young, for whose use and benefit this volume is now published, it is recommended, in the fervent hope, that the habitual reading of it may tend to waken in their bosoms the spirit of true devotion, and to form their character upon principles of Christian righteousness and love."
 Published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES.
 Jan 9

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 207 Essex street, Salem.
 Jan 9

PERFORATED PAPER.
 GOLD, Silver, White, and colored Perforated Paper—a large supply just opened and for sale by the quantity at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Jan 9

NAIL AND TEETH BRUSHES.
 OF superior quality, opened this morning and for sale by
 GEORGE CREAMER,
 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.
 Jan 9

WE TOO,
 Wishing to reduce our STOCK now on hand, would invite the attention of those purchasers at this time, to the following offer of GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

THREE CLOTHS	Former price	Now
ENGLISH MERINOS	\$1.33	50
do	50	40
do	40	30
RO-BROYS	1.00	87 1/2
do	1.00	1.12
INDIANA	68	50
do	68	50
ALPACAS	75	50
do	75	50
CASSIMERES	1.25	1.00
do	1.00	1.12
M. DE LAINES	75	50
do	75	50
BLANKETS	2.50	3.00
do	3.75	4.00
All Wool Country Flannel	50	40
Cotton and Wool do	30	40
do	30	40
Red Flannel do	30	40

SHAWLS,
 at prices greatly reduced.
 Prints, Cambrics, Patches, Brown and Bleached Cottons
 Table Covers Brown and Damask, Silken, Batting,
 Wadding, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Silk Hdkfs, Yarns all colors and qualities, White Goods, &c., &c.
 All of which will be sold as low as at least as any store in the City—
 PICKERING & BUFFUMS,
 Cheap Cash Store, No. 228 Essex street, opposite Rail Road Station, Salem.
 dec 26

GREAT SALES
 Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices,
 UNTIL JANUARY 15.
 MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Surtouts, Peltoes, Cloaks, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHES, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.
 BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET.
 N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, just the sign of the Mammoth Pants.
 Jan 2

Sub-Treasury and Free Trade WANTED,
 ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES,
 Opposite No 111 Main street,
 Jan 2

NOTICE.
 ALL persons are forbid trusting my son BENJAMIN, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contraction.
 BENJAMIN OSBORN.
 Jan 16

FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS, [Near the Hotel]
 267 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.
 ROBERT H. FARRANT avails himself of the present opportunity to return his acknowledged debts to those families for whom he has had the honor of doing business, and begs respectfully to inform them, and the citizens in general, that he has discontinued conducting his Upholstery business at the ware house of Messrs Kimball & Co. and has opened the above rooms, where it will be his constant study to furnish a class of public patronage, by strict attention and keeping those new and elegant articles of Furniture usually found in the Union Hotel, Parlors, Rooms in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Tabourets, Window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French Shades, Gimpes, Corals, Trusses, Pringes Window Curtain materials, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry work of ladies, in elegant and elegant frames, &c. Carpets of every description made up.
 Essex street, April 23, 1846.

NOTICE.
 The present limits are inadequate to accommodate my numerous retinue of customers.—On 1st of February next, I shall commence to erect a "Staple Warehouse," sufficiently large to accommodate friends and numerous customers. Large as the present House is, it is not sufficiently large. Spacious, it is not sufficiently spacious. "Brilliant" in appearance, it is not sufficiently brilliant. This Gigantic House, the Glory of Boston, is to come down, and a larger, more spacious, and brilliant Establishment is to take its place. These names have been applied to my Establishment by those who are acquainted with the real character of Oak Hall: Such as "a superior Mart," "a princely Warehouse," "a vast Trading Area," "a Matchless Establishment," "a Theatre of Unbounded Trade," "a stupendous Scheme," "an extensive Market," "a triumphant Achievement," "a Sphere of extraordinary Operations," "an Unparalleled Wonder."—Such names will probably apply to my new construction when completed. I might as well undertake to confine the vast ocean in the limits of our Pond in Boston Common, as to carry on my large trade within the walls of these present limits. The public are aware that my triumphant statements are not overrated. The trade at my extensive Ware-rooms may be compared to a large Monster, whose bulk and mighty stature have become so great that it requires a larger sphere for its present movements. This Warehouse erected in 1812, has stood unrivalled in the metropolis for extent and magnitude, and yet it is far, far from being equal to the extent of my heavy trading operations. So liberal a patronage must have a larger house for the unfettered movements of its enormous form. An Establishment far surpassing the present one is absolutely necessary, and one is shortly to be erected that will surprise and delight all interested in my welfare.

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 Allard Nancy
 Buxton John
 Buxton John Jr.
 Bray James
 Brown Miss Hannah E.
 Bigelow Timothy
 Butler Urvn A.
 Clifford Curtis
 Coates W. H.
 Cram Stephen B.
 Cross Miss Hannah
 Cunningham John
 Cummings Samuel F.
 Curnes Michael
 Curtis & Cooley
 Carley John M.
 Dalton Richard
 Dwinell Miss Selittia
 Fish William
 Furry William
 Gould Miss Julia A.
 Gen. Taylor John
 Grimstone Edwin
 Goodnow Peter R.
 Gould Wm. C.
 Gould Mrs. K.
 Gould Mrs. Mary P.
 Gile Mrs. Judith
 Hinds Thomas
 Hart G. John
 Hadley Mrs. Charlotte A.
 Hodgdon George
 Hatch Elijah G.
 Herriek Charles G.
 Hutcheson Miss Sarah
 Hodgdon Mr.
 Holt Benjamin

The law requires two cents additional postage on each letter advertised. SYLVANUS DODGE, P. M.
 Jan 2

TAKE NOTICE.

That Great Sale of Dry Goods.
 AT 149 ESSEX STREET—SALEM.
 To be continued for 15 days longer, and at a still larger discount.

AMONG the Stock left may be found 400 yards of dark English Ginghams, which will be sold at the low price of 12 1/2 cts. 500 yards of dark De Laques, (the balance of my large stock) at 17 cts. per yard. 2000 yards of Prints and Patches, at 6 1/4 and 8 cts. most of them 12 1/2 cts. Goods. 100 pairs of dark Kid gloves, (slightly spotted) at 20 cts. a pair. Together with a large variety of Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens and Linen Damasks, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Lace and Embroideries, and a large assortment of Alpines, Alpaccas, Merinoes, Castilians and Gala Pluids, Shawls and White Goods of all kinds, together with a large variety of Fancy articles and the balance of my large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS.

all of which will be offered at extremely low prices for FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY, when the stock will be closed to take account of Stock and arrange Goods for Spring Trade.
 HARRINGTON'S,
 148 Essex street. Salem.
 Jan 2, 1847.

BOWDOIN'S
DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY.
 Removed to No. 208 Essex Street, opposite the Market.
 WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneous, and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus avoiding the unpleasant exposure to common Daguerreotypes taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Silver Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting.
 Open to visitors through the day. Jan 9

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of DANIEL KING, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to DANIEL P. KING, or JONA. KING.
 Jan 9th 1846.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
 THE Third Meeting of the creditors of JOHN PRESTON, of Danvers, Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of Jona. K. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove claims, and the Assignee will present his account.
 A. ABBOTT, Assignee.
 Danvers, Jan 6, 1847.

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 Gen. Taylor John
 Grimstone Edwin
 Goodnow Peter R.
 Gould Wm. C.
 Gould Mrs. K.
 Gould Mrs. Mary P.
 Gile Mrs. Judith
 Hinds Thomas
 Hart G. John
 Hadley Mrs. Charlotte A.
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Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1847.

Grand Opening of the Essex Railroad.

Monday last was the day set apart for the grand ceremony of opening the Essex Railroad for the public travel. Great expectations were raised in anticipation of this important event, and the city of Salem was early thronged with people who had come in from the country to see the pageant. Agreeably to previous arrangements the President and Directors of the Railroad, the City Council of Salem, and other distinguished characters occupied a raised platform near the centre of Washington Square, where the people thronged in great numbers to witness the preparatory exercises of the occasion.

The President of the Essex Railroad first rose and addressed the assembled multitude, stating the object of the meeting, and congratulating them on the auspicious results of the efforts of the Corporation to open a Railroad communication with the country. He then addressed himself particularly to the Mayor of Salem (who was present on the stage) and dwelt on the great advantages that would undoubtedly result from this enterprise to the city. He also expressed to the Mayor the obligations of the Corporation to him and the other branches of the city government for their aid in the undertaking. The President concluded with some expressions of personal regard for his honor the Mayor, and then sat down amidst great applause.

The Mayor then rose, and in a brief speech complimented the Railroad Corporation on the prompt and energetic manner with which their work had so far been completed, and reciprocated the kind expressions of personal regard which had fallen from his friend the President of the Road.

Both the speakers were received by the audience with much approbation, and the interest was increased by the striking personal resemblance of the two functionaries.

The Mayor then announced to the audience, that the ceremony of the presentation of the shovel, with which the ground was first broken in excavating for the Railroad, would now take place. Upon this Michael O'Sullivan came forward and made the following Address.

Mr. President—Having had the honor of cutting the first dirt on the Railroad, Michael O'Sullivan has got a word to say to you on this occasion before presenting the shovel. And first and foremost does your honor know how many shovels fall it takes to make a Railroad sixteen miles long? And do you know what it is to throw gravel all day to get the mate and parities for the blessed childer? If you do, you know what it is to have a swate sleep at night and the privilege of going to work again the next day. Now for the shovel. If any body has got a better bit of wood and steel than this let 'em keep it bright with hard work, and good luck to 'em. I hope your honor will keep the nate little shovel bright for the good it has done. Michael O'Sullivan dug the first shovel full of dirt on the Essex Railroad and wheeled it off and dumped it into the dock. But then he didn't do it with this shovel. Not at all, at all, your honor; Patrick O'Hanegan just took the tool without leave and has got that same old shovel, diggin' with it this blessed day on the great Railroad in Michigan, but this shovel, your honor, is good as two of it and better too; and if it didn't dig the first shovel full, it did a good many afterwards. [Much applause.] Yes, your honor, it is not the first shovel full that deserves all the credit of making a Railroad, and it's Michael O'Sullivan that thinks it's more reasonable to look after the shovel that digs the last dirt on the Essex Railroad, and may your honor not be long in finding it. [Immense applause.]

The President received the shovel, which bore undisturbed marks of hard service, and handed it to the Mayor of Boston, he being present as an invited guest, and having with him the celebrated shovel used by himself, John Quincy Adams and others, at the first excavation for the Boston Water-works. O'Sullivan's shovel was then passed around to the other distinguished personages on the platform, by whom it was examined with much curiosity, and afterwards returned to the owner to carry in the procession.

The services at the platform having been concluded, the Procession was immediately formed in the following order, under the direction of the principal Contractor for building the road, assisted by the Master of Transportation on the Eastern Railroad.

Order of Procession.

Music
by the Bell Ringer of the Salem Depot,
with a hand bell.
The President and Directors of the Road, in Carriages.
The Mayor and Aldermen of the city, on foot.
The President of the Eastern Railroad, in a sulky.
The Directors of the Eastern Railroad, in a hand car,
drawn by Nine Conductors, with drag ropes.
The Mayor of Boston, and Michael O'Sullivan,
with their shovels.
Standing Committees on the Essex Railroad,
standing on platform cars.
Officers of the "Great Meeting"
in the CENTRE of Middleton, in a Roman Chariot,
drawn by Elephants.
The Mayor and Aldermen of Carltonville.
The Chief Mate of the Ferry boat, with his Log book.
The Directors of the Georgetown Railroad,
in an invisible car drawn by an imaginary Locomotive.
The Gloucester Train of Cars, drawn by Lobsters.
"Senators to Congress"—from Middleton.
The "Essex County Volunteers" for Mexico, in a cab.
Petitioners for the Malden and S. Reading Railroads,
in dirt cars.

The Procession being formal, moved through the Principal streets, keeping time to the music of the Bell-ringer, who it is said by good judges of such matters, never acquitted himself better than on this occasion.—We are glad to learn that efforts will be made to obtain the services of the distinguished individual above mentioned, who is expected to ring the bell at the Depot in such a manner that the Malden and South Reading petitioners will not be able to hear it—the bell being intended for the sole benefit of the friends of the road. The new bell will be of a large size, and cast from metal composed of two thirds copper, one third zinc and antimony, the remainder being pure silver.

The Procession having arrived at the Railroad Station, the individuals composing it seated themselves in the train of cars provided for the purpose of carrying them over the road. These cars were tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and were compactly filled. As the cars emerged from the northern part of the tunnel, the passengers were greeted with immense cheering from the multitude which had assembled on Forester St. The train then passed over the road at a rapid rate, encountering nothing worthy of notice except large numbers of pigeons at North Bridge, and being enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants of Carltonville, as it

passed through that place. On its arrival at the Mill dam, it halted to receive a large delegation from Blubber Hollow, headed by Zachariah Scrub, Esq., who addressed the President of the road in a neat and pertinent speech, and received an appropriate reply. The train moved again, and on its passage across the dividing line between Salem and Danvers, the whole company gave "three times three" cheers with great enthusiasm. On its arrival at the Grove St. Depot, it stopped to receive the Lord Mayor and Corporation of New Dublin. His Lordship Patrick O'Sheenv, Esq. apologized to the President for not making a formal address in behalf of the citizens of New Dublin, by saying that "although he had got a nate little spache in his pocket, he couldn't spke that same, by rayson of a bad cowlid, but he would like to have his honor rade it himself." The President politely declined the offer, and in turn regretted the bad state of his Lordship's health, and acknowledged the importance of the services of the inhabitants of New Dublin in grading the road.

The train again started and proceeded without interruption to the extensive Depot building near Wallis St., where it was received with great cheering by an immense crowd which had assembled to await its approach, having been just 5 minutes and 53 2-3 seconds on the passage, deducting stoppages, as recorded in the Log book of the mate of the Ferry boat. Here were found delegations from Middleton, Andover and that nameless location called for convenience sake, the "New City." There were also representations from various settlements in Danvers, such as the 'Plains,' 'New Mills,' 'Blind Hole,' 'Piffershire,' 'Devil's Dishful,' and the 'Arab country.' After they had been severally introduced to the President and Directors of the road, the whole company ascended to the spacious hall in the Depot building, and partook of a sumptuous entertainment provided by the Corporation.

After the entertainment, the cloth being removed, there were several speeches from different gentlemen and volunteer toasts from the guests, which were drunk in pure water, the celebration being conducted on strict temperance principles. We regret that our space will not permit us to report the speeches, which were all of a very interesting character and were rapturously applauded.—We have room only for a few of the sentiments.

The President of the Road concluded his speech with the following:

Salem and Danvers—Originally one in name, they should always be one in feeling as they are in interest. Let the ties that joined them in their youth, gain new strength from the iron hands that unite them in their manhood. [Great cheering.]

By the Mayor of Salem:

The Essex Railroad—Whether its northern terminus shall be at Andover, Manchester or Montreal, it will be the channel by which the seaboard and the interior will be mutually benefited.

The Contractor who built the road, being called upon, gave the following:

The Master of Transportation on the Eastern Railroad—The friend and Kinsman of the Essex Railroad.

By the Mayor of New Dublin:

The Essex Railroad—It was chartered wisely, let it be completed speedily. [Tremendous applause.]

By the Mayor of Carltonville:

The Chairman of the Legislative Railroad Committee—Always high in the regard and confidence of the community, still he is constantly rising.

Steam and Electricity—If Railroad Corporations would guard against dangerous shocks, let them be always provided with suitable Conductors.

The Malden Railroad—May the present attempt to raise it from the ruins of its fall, be attended with entire success. [Applause by the friends of the road, and hisses from the opposition.]

The Gloucester Railroad—Equally celebrated for its Non Conductors and its Break-men. [Groans.]

The Georgetown Railroad—"Hush! my dear, lie still and slumber." [Drank in solemn silence.]

The Leather and Shoe Manufacturers of Danvers—May they have all the women in the country to shoe and the men—to boot. [Loud stamping.]

The Nunkeng (Cotton) Mill—A fair grist to the owners, and good toll to the fair millers.

The Bell Ringer of the Salem Depot—Destined to make a noise in the world, he has proved himself in war, a man of metal; and in peace, always at his station—an honor to the country, and the pride of the City of Salem. [Long continued cheers.]

After the applause had subsided, the Corporal rose, and with a bland smile playing on his open and expressive countenance, modestly remarked that his humble services to the public did not deserve the high praise that had been awarded them; that he was simply a dealer in 'tongues and sounds,' and although he lived by the rope, he trusted that his conduct would be such that he should not be obliged to die by it. [Great applause.]

Many other sentiments were given which were "inadmissible to the reporter," and from the same cause some of the foregoing may be incorrectly reported and fail of doing justice to the distinguished individuals by whom they were given, who will please accept this as our apology. It is unnecessary to say that much of the effect produced at the time on the guests at the table, by the delivery of the sentiment, is lost to the reader.

At a late hour in the afternoon, the company left the hall, and a greater part of them were again seated in the cars, and left the Depot amidst loud cheering from the multitude. Thus ended the imposing ceremonies and festivities of the opening of that portion of the Essex Railroad connecting Danvers with Salem. It will long be remembered by all who enjoyed the sight of the splendid procession, or witnessed the impressive ceremonies of which we have now given a very imperfect account.

Errata—in the article in our last under the head of "Shoe and Leather Trade," an important error escaped our notice in reading the proof, and instead of three hundred sides it should have been three hundred thousand sides, which is the actual diminution from the home market compared with the last year, by importing less and exporting more.

Essex Agricultural Society's Transactions—A correspondent of the Salem Observer complains that he cannot obtain the pamphlet of the Society because it is printed in Danvers. We will inform the Observer's correspondent that he or any member of the Society may always obtain a copy of the Treasurer at the Commercial Bank. We should not have suspected the Observer of the littleness too apparent in his fling at us through its correspondent, yet we have some hope that Danvers will survive the shock.

Congress—In the House, on Saturday, the Oregon territorial bill was discussed, and after a spirited debate on the slavery question, was passed with the amendment prohibiting slavery by the strong vote of 183 to 35.

Hon. D. P. King will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

Mr. Hudson's Lectures.

The Lecture before the Lyceum on Monday of last week was by Mr. Hudson, on 'The Age of Shakespeare,' and on Monday evening last he commenced delivering a course on his own account, at the low price of 12 1-2 cents a single ticket, which was attended by a rather small but intelligent audience, the evening being too unpleasant for the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present. His subject was old King Lear, and it was treated with all that keen perception of the character and knowledge of the design of the author of the play together with the peculiarity of style and manner of the speaker which make his lectures so irresistibly attractive. There is so much to interest and charm the hearer in the depth of meaning contained in the wise maxims, queer comparisons and bold and earnest opinions quaintly expressed, that he always keeps the undivided attention of the audience, who seem to sit open mouthed in the most wrapt thoughtfulness until some strange quirk of the lecturer's matter or manner disturbs the stillness by producing a general smile if not a broader effect which is however momentarily suppressed and the same silence and attention succeeds.

Mr. Hudson's next lecture will be on Thursday evening of next week,—his engagements not allowing him to come on Monday,—when he will take one of his most popular subjects, the play of Hamlet. We think nothing but the most forbidding and inclement weather will prevent him from having a large, and of course a delighted audience.

From the Seat of War.

We have permission to place before our readers the following letter from a soldier in the regular army, written the day before the march from Monterey. It is from the same source as the letter we formerly published, the writer being a native of this village, and having friends here to whom the letter is addressed. He has been several years in the army, and followed the fortunes of the gallant Taylor in the Florida War, at Palo Alto, Resaca de Palma and the siege of Monterey, and is now probably on the march with the army to meet Santa Anna at Victoria.

Monterey, Mexico, December 10th, 1846.

Dear Mother—I am still enjoying the blessing of good health, and hope all of you do the same. I take this opportunity of writing to inform you that we are ordered away, and shall march to-morrow morning at daylight. We are bound to Victoria, and will have a march of three hundred miles. Victoria is sixty miles west of Tampico, and in the neighborhood of Santa Anna's army, who is advancing with thirty thousand troops to meet us; when we do meet, which will probably be about the first of January, there will be one of the greatest battles ever fought on the American Continent.

I have not received any letter from you since the one you wrote, dated the 21st of September. I should like to hear from you often, as soon as we get to Victoria.—If the Mexicans do not shoot me before that time, I will write again. Our regiment has been detached from Gen. Worth's Division, and is now under Gen. Twigs. Generals Worth and Wool are gone by the way of Saltillo, with their Divisions. We expect to meet Gen. Patterson with four thousand volunteers, on the road to Victoria. I have not time to write any more now, so good bye.

B. F. V.

THE ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

In another column we have given an account by an eye witness of the ceremonies at the opening of this Road on Monday last. We learn that it has been well patronised during the week, conveying on an average more than 250 passengers per day. It is estimated that there have been at least 100 arrivals and departures from the Harmony Grove Depot daily. There has been some complaint particularly by ladies, on account of the want of shelter at this exposed and bleak situation, but we learn that the evil is likely to be speedily remedied by the Corporation.

FOR THE COURIER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our attention was arrested by a communication in a late paper on this interesting subject. If your readers generally would direct their attention more to the condition and improvement of these valuable institutions, it would be fortunate for the community. If we rightly understood the force of the writer's remarks, it was his aim to show the necessity of a larger appropriation in support of schools, and a corresponding increase of compensation to teachers. He mentions the compensations paid in our cities, and asks whether a similar compensation should not be paid in our schools? I believe the compensation paid in some of our schools, is about the same as that paid in the public schools in the City of Salem. But then it is said, they have more assistants than they do here; and consequently the task of the teacher is easier. Possibly there may be such a thing as too much assistance in the management of a school. The progress of the pupil must depend chiefly on his own exertions. What is most wanted of a teacher is to guide these exertions in the proper direction. If a teacher has the skill to keep the entire school in order, and properly employed; it is by no means certain, that 60 or 70 scholars can not make as much improvement under the direction of one competent teacher, without assistants, as principals—but we are not quite sure that they are in all cases a benefit to the pupils. The principal teacher should be acquainted with all the pupils;—and they should all have the benefit of his direct and personal instructions. It sometimes happens where there are assistants that some of the classes hardly know that there is a principal teacher in the school. As to the amount of money appropriated for schools—this town stands very fair, compared with most other towns of its size in the county. The whole amount now used for this purpose is about \$6000—being about \$4 for each scholar that attends the public schools. We have sometimes queried in looking into these schools whether the advances of the pupils were proportionate to the advances in appropriations. At the same time it is the duty of parents to furnish liberal means for the support of the schools, it is to be hoped that teachers will bear in mind that they have a corresponding duty to perform;—and pupils will also remember, that neither money nor teachers will make good schools, without persevering application on their part. We would not be understood as speaking in opposition to further efforts for bettering the condition of the schools. In making these remarks we do not wish to be taken into view, and not the wants of a particular corner, or a particular teacher. In some particular districts it would be well if they had the power to raise by a tax at least \$5 for every child between the ages of 4 and 16—in others \$3 is quite enough as they advantageously use. The time is now coming when the town will be called on to make the annual appropriation for their schools; and possibly the pens of our correspondents would be quite as well employed in discussing this subject, as many others.

Robert M. T. Hunter was chosen U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 15th inst. He succeeds Mr. Archer, the present Whig member. The result, as we learn from the Richmond Whig, was effected by the co-operation of most of the Whigs with a few of the Democratic members. Mr. Hunter was chosen on the sixth ballot.

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Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

Quite an interesting debate has sprung up in the House on the question of passing the Resolve allowing \$20,000 to the Volunteers. Col. Cushing occupied an hour and twenty minutes, on Monday, in a most specious and adroit argument to prove the duty of Massachusetts to pass this Resolve. The principal reasons urged by the Colonel were, that they were of the Volunteer Militia of the State, enlisted and commissioned under our authority, and destitute of the equipments necessary to fit them for service in the field. Col. C. also urged the isolated position of Massachusetts, standing, as she always had, antagonist to the Federal Government,—thereby depriving herself and her distinguished sons of that influence which they might otherwise have in the Councils of the Nation, and which none had yet been able to acquire, without first defying the opinions of the people of the Commonwealth; and he considered the present occasion a fitting one for this State to abandon her exclusive position. He compared Mr. Webster to Marcellus, and asked why he should necessarily be 'exiled,' and not, instead of Caesar, have 'a Senate at his heels.'

Thus it will be perceived that the main considerations brought forward to induce the Old Bay State to 'crook the pliant hinges of the knee,' were 'that thrift might follow fawning.'

On Tuesday, Col. Bulloch, of Worcester, one of the minority of the Committee, presented his views to the House in a Speech of great force and eloquence, completely answering all the points of Mr. Cushing as to any obligation or duty on the part of the State in the premises, showing that these men had volunteered to perform a special contract with the United States, the Government of which, by its War Act of May, 1846, had adopted our laws and made them its own, for the purpose of officering the companies enrolled under the invitation extended in virtue of that law. The true cause and origin of the war were briefly and appositely referred to and the hypocrisy of many of those, now clamorous in its favor, faithfully exposed, including most of the Locos on the Committee, who had heretofore, in various ways, been committed against the policy and measures out of which this war directly grew. The position, character and fame of Old Massachusetts were most powerfully and eloquently vindicated, and the Legislature invoked not to 'involve the Commonwealth in any sort of participation in a war which shall stand upon the pages of history and reflect no honor upon the age,' but to let 'the accumulated records of the judgement of Massachusetts stand irreversible forever, more imperishable than the monuments upon her battle-fields.' Col. Bulloch spoke exceedingly well of the volunteers and their officers, and particularly complimented Colonel Cushing—but at the same time declared, frankly and fully, his own views and feelings in regard to the measure contemplated, in all its bearings. In reference to the appeal in regard to the position of Massachusetts, he quoted, with powerful effect, the following extract from a speech of Col. Cushing, in the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1834, as a complete answer to all that had now been urged by the same gentleman, of a retrograde character. The extract is as follows:—

'And here, in this place, at this spot, upon these heights, where the beacon fires of our freedom were first kindled—in sight of the immortal battle-field of Bunker Hill—here should the people of Massachusetts, by their assembled Representatives, enter their solemn protest against Executive usurpation and organize themselves if need be, in vindication of liberties violently assailed, of their property wantonly destroyed.'

'Are we to land the President to the skies, right or wrong, in order to obtain credit at Washington? Is this the principle? Are we to chain our conscience and our opinions to the car of a triumphant military chieftain?—Are we to kiss the mailed heel which trends upon our necks, and trample us into the earth? Is this democracy? So have not I learned democracy. I desire principles, conscience and duty, for the sake of influence with the Executive be democracy. I desire 'none of it,' and of the party success flourished before us, we may say, as the old Roman did, 'Victrix causa Dis placuit, sed victa Caton.'

(Mr. B. would beg leave to translate—'The successful cause pleased the gods, the vanquished cause pleased Cato.' Minorities, it would seem, were more admirable in that period of the world's history.)

T. P. Pingree and others, petition for incorporation as the Berkshire Iron Company, and the same gentleman heads a petition for a Railroad from Salem to Lowell—Eastern Railroad ask further time to finish their Salisbury branch—Whole yards of petitions appear for the repeal of the Hawkers and Pedlars law—Mr. Hayden, of Boston, has proposed thanks to Gen. Taylor and army, with a preamble, putting the saddle of the war on the Executive Horse, where it belongs.

The report of the Commissioners for establishing a Manual Labor Institution for the reform of Juvenile Offenders, has been received; by the message accompanying which, it appears that some one of the noble sons of our venerated Commonwealth has offered \$10,000 towards its establishment, and as much more, if the State will give a like sum.

ON WEDNESDAY, a bill was reported in the Senate to incorporate the Bowditch Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Salem, intended to insure extraordinary risks at corresponding premiums. Last year's petition for a Railroad from Marblehead to Lynn was taken from the files and referred to the Railroad Committee. There is a petition here from Dr. Huntington and others of Lowell, for the incorporation of a Health Insurance Company, on the Mutual principle, similar to that of the office in Hartford Ct.—of which A. Holbrook, Esq., of your city is Agent. The *Feu de l'Eau* Holten Company, in Seekonk, ask to be incorporated—similar applications have been repeatedly refused on the ground mainly that Hotel keeping out of the city did not require a sufficient amount of capital to need incorporation.

In the House, Aaron Lummus and 960 others of Lynn, petitioned in favor of the Danvers and Malden Railroad—Henry Clark, Jr. and others, ask to be incorporated as the Rockport Steam Mills—Leave of absence was granted Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, for four days during which time the temperature of Washington may have some effect upon the acceptance or refusal of his military commission—Enquiries have been submitted in regard to equity proceedings, and about establishing an office of Attorney General—A Railroad is prayed for from Worcester to Barre, and petitions have been presented for the abolition of capital punishment, and in aid of many of the projects already before the Legislature.

TIRRELL ACQUITTED.—Judge Shaw gave the case to the Jury on Tuesday, in a charge of three hours. On coming together in the afternoon, the Jury read a verdict of *not guilty*. The prisoner was then remanded to prison on the charge of adultery.

RAIL ROADS.

Mr. Editor—I wish to say a word or two on the communication of your correspondent in your last paper enumerated the obstacles a charter for the road to Boston via South Reading, so opposite to that of some of the cret advocates of the Malden route, who over heated zeal to manifest something of bearing arrogance which they charge upon Railroad Corporation.

The main argument of your correspondent is the supposition that the petitioners ask for a legislature cannot consistently grant, on account of the claims of the Lowell Railroad to the pro chartered rights. This we freely admit would be an objection as urged against a road design principal business direct from Lowell to Boston. The petitioners do not ask. They only ask to Salem depending for the support of that this side of South Reading partly on the line between Salem, Danvers, &c., to Boston. I stood that the Petitioners will consent to a cl. Act denying the privilege of running their train Boston and Maine track to Boston, until the charter has expired. This would effectually remove any formidable objection ever urged against the road.

It is suggested that the Lowell Corporation to have the South Reading route connect with at Woburn. They doubtless would prefer the either case the South Reading road is wanted. pretended that on the route between Salem Reading, any other Corporation can with the ability of success make any opposition to it the same time it will afford as cheap and quick to the Depot in Haymarket Square for the in Salem and Danvers as any other project. objections may be raised against that part of South Reading, they will not apply to the p side and it is believed that the Legislature in may grant such portions of the route paid conceives would be for the public convenience acceptable to the petitioners. At any rate there of a civil or uncivil war in Danvers about the the Haymarket Depot, although we may honestly in opinion as to the best mode of reaching it. wish to have the matter in such a position that should fail we may hold fast to the other. opportunity was once lost for the want of just agency as that complained of by your correspondent his more ardent conditors.

FINANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor in his message to the Legislature informed them that the excess of ordinary receipts the expenditures is \$14,293 28.

This, says the governor, is a very gratifying and fully confirms, the judgement of the last Legislature that a State Tax would not be necessary to enable the treasury to meet the demands upon it.

The credit of the State is unimpaired. She has failed to meet her engagements.

With that strict and wise economy, which is duty of those who conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth to exercise in relation to the public finances, seems no good reason to doubt, that the ordinary revenue of the State for years to come, will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses, but enable the Legislature, from time to time, to make appropriations for other important objects, which deem worthy of their patronage.

The 5 per cent stock of 1842 having been paid other debt against the State falls due before 1850 that time the scrip issue to pay for the one shares which the state took of the Western R stock, amounting to a million of dollars, will be That stock is now worth par, and is not likely to less value at any future time.

The Sinking Fund created to provide for the pay of that debt, and for the annual increase of half the amount received from the sales of public in the State of Maine is set apart, now amounting to \$397,870. At the past ratio of increase, when the falls due, it will be more than sufficient to meet it.

The State has heretofore lent its credit to other Railroad companies, for a little more than \$5,000. These roads and their stock are pledged as security against the liabilities of the Commonwealth. The companies pay the accruing interest on their debts punctuality; the roads are in fine condition, and successful operation, and without some unforeseen disaster there is no probability of the State being called upon to pay one dollar of the principal.

The communication of 'Danvers' in reply to which appeared in our last number, was received too for this week's paper.

A FATAL DISASTER occurred on the Essex Railroad, on Thursday forenoon, at the crossing at F. Mills. As the train approached the crossing the conductor saw a vehicle very near it, and immediately reversed the motion of the engine, and gave an alarm the steam whistle. It proved, unfortunately, however, that the driver of the vehicle did not take the alarm sensibly, if at all; and, when crossing the track, the came upon him and dashed him over the dam, upon ice, killing him instantly, and injuring the horse so much that it was found necessary to kill him also. The name of the man was William Flint, of Danvers, and he said that he was aged, deaf, and somewhat crippled in his hands. He had just lost his corn at the mill.

OBSERVATORY IN LYNN.—We learn that a number of citizens of Lynn, have in contemplation the erection of an Observatory on High Rock in that town, which they propose to place a glass of moderate power. A more eligible position can scarcely be found on the continent. The plan propose will probably be similar that in the erection of the observatory in Cincinnati, as Prof. Mitchell will be here this week, the project will do well to consult him on the subject, and obtain portion of his perseverance in carrying it forward.

RECOVERY OF DR. ARMSTRONG'S WATCH.—The gold watch which was in the pocket of the late Rev. Dr. Armstrong, when he perished on the steamer Atlantic, has been recovered. It was found with much other property stolen from the wreck, in the house of a fisherman in Groton, Ct. This man was known to be Fisher's Island at the time of the disaster, and his home was searched, the property was found. Dr. Armstrong's watch was stopped at thirty-three minutes past four, and was so much injured by rust that it will not move again. N. Y. Observer.

of Furniture equally found in the Upholstery Ware
in Boston, such as chairs, Sofas, Ottoman, Table-
window Seats, Fire Screens, Transparent and French
Gimps, Corals, Tassels, Fringes Window Curtains,
Mats, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.
Particular attention paid to mounting the Tapestry
Ladies, in chaste and elegant frames, &c.
Orders of every description made up.
Extracted April 23 1846

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Mch. 1, 1847!
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work.—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

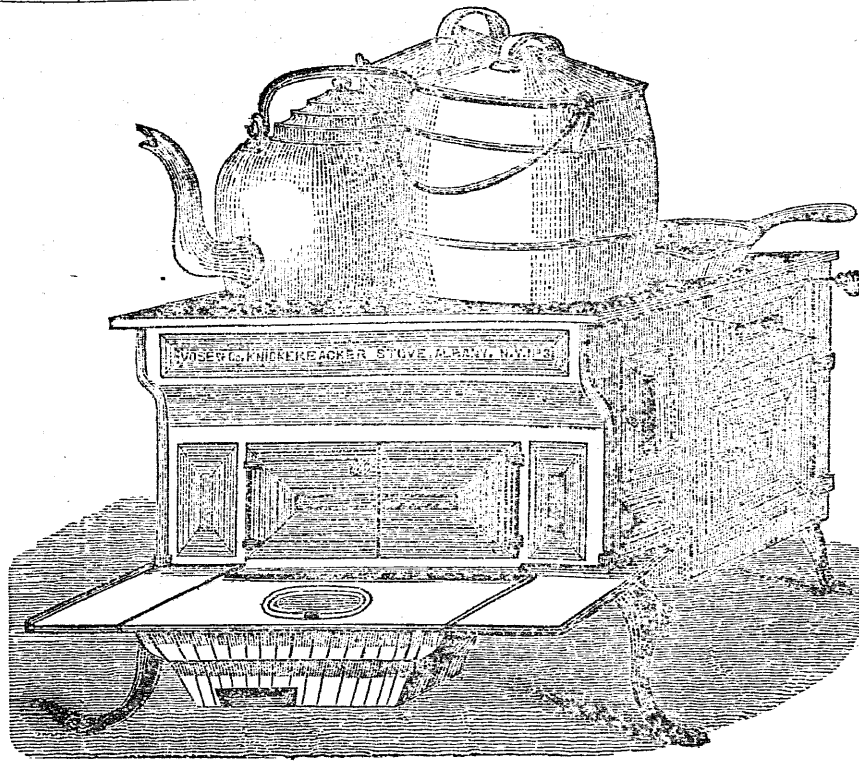
Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
Aug. 18.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 303 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.
Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him—Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, (read's Spiral Truss); Rundle's; Salmond's; and Sackett's; Slerman's patent French do; Batesman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.
All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.
From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.
From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has unfailingly given full satisfaction in their application.
The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect to properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.
H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.
From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.
J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.
KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality and to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's.
A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.
TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by
J. & H. HALE



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of **STOVES,**

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern; having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
Rathoun. Barrow—a new pattern; The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following: Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable **CABINET FURNITURE,**

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks, Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Sewing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.
J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished. J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same. may

J. & H. HALE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,
Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
FLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,
Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
WINDOW GLASS,
CAMPHENE,
CAMPHENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails, Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
March 15

NEW YORK OYSTERS.
THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual manner. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
CHARLES SIMONDS.
Oct 3

DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE.
nov

Shirts and Drawers.
EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers, of various qualities, for sale at low prices by
M. T. DOLE.
dec 19

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to
CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.
jun 7

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are:—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship by a friend to Youth;"—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.
Also—just out of the press, the "Freck of the Glade," a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.
Call and see.
S. DODGE.
sept 26

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem.
nov 25

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.
sept 26
Lowell Street.

ARNEY WILEY,
The above stores will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county.
Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.
He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

PERIODICALS.
MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—
Graham's Monthly Magazine 3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Whig 5 00
Eclectic Magazine 5 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York 5 00
New England Family Magazine 1 00
Robert Merry's Museum 1 00
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00
Christian Parlor Magazine 2 00
Law Reporter 3 00
New Library of Law and Equity 7 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 1 00
New Englander, Quarterly 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly 1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street-er's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
SALEM.
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.
His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.
Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of **TOOTH POWDER.**
jan 31.

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
oct 24

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Fing-Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.
Jewelry of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
222 Essex st. Salem.
oct 7

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.
Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.
Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.
See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity:
A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st; 1844
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well,—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.
Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1813
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.
Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAD

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,
A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr Lorraine's PILLS.
J. BROOKS.
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.
AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson North Parish.—M. Haley Platts.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Tyngsfield—B. P. Adams

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.
The subscriber has been appointed agent or Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.
Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 936 policies.
The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each.
Not fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$39,000 besides guarantee capital.
Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.
Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.
President—Willard Phillips. Sec'y—Jonathan Amory.
A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$22 30 to insure \$1000.
Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$150.
A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.
One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.
Life Insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.
Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.
Danvers May 23, 1846.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in FETTER'S (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

HOW TO BE A MAN. A Book for Boys, contain ing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb author of the Young Lady's Guide.
HOW TO BE A LADY. A Book for Girls, contain ing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb, just from the press and for sale by
W. & S. B. IVES,
Steam Building Salem.
dec 26

NEW BOOKSTORE
151 Essex Street,—Lynde 1
(A few doors East of the Market)
GEORGE CREAMER
RESPECTFULLY informs his public that he has taken the a furnished the same with a complete assortment of **SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, J ACCOUNT BOOKS,** together with a select stock of **Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods,** (All of which will be sold at a fair advance)
School Books. Blank, Memoranda, and good substantial bindings.
Bibles. The latest editions, in good variety and at very low prices.
Prayer & Hymn Books. of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions.
Law and Commercial Blanks. Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, etc. on good paper and at low prices.
Cards. Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Enamelled, Stylographic, Pearl Surface, and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.
Cutlery and Pencils. Rodgers's, Crook's and other manufacture of Desk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior or American Cutlery of the Waterville manufacture.—Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety; common Lead Pencils of all qualities.
Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods. Pocket Books, Card Cases, Hair Brushes; for cups, Letter Stamps; Counter's Scales; all articles usually found with Booksellers. A share of patronage solicited.
Salem, Dec. 26, 1846.

POOLE & STEDMAN
MAKERS OF
TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND GIG TRIMMERS,
For the better accommodation of their customers the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Jonathan Ward,
No. 24 St. Peter Street.
SALEM.
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance solicited.
S. A. POOL
G. B. STE

THOMAS TRASK
Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers.
KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of
SADDLES AND HARNESSES of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Br Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travo Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice.
CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality at the shortest notice.
T. T. has on hand as good an assortment of be found at any other establishment.
A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand, Danvers, June 7, 1845.
ly

Danvers Express and Wagon
LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (excepted).
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or P cob's Store, Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton ston, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F.
A April 19, 1845. 1 ly
A LOT of Fancy colored Mantles, with borders and ends. Just rec'd by
dec 5 M. T.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN
Painters, Glaziers & Paper
NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.
Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.
NATHANIEL JACKSON
Stone Cutter,
No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Marble and Slate Grave Stones, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for G all kinds of work usually found in such an ment.
N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined Stone on reasonable terms.
Persons in want of any of the above GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular the same twenty per cent cheaper than from these who go prowling through the country off their refuse stock, and have no other stock or business.

Watch and Clock Repair
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established self at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention, and doing his work well, to merit patronage.
N. CO
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, an assortment of WATCH GLASSES, and and.
South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.
Essex Mechanics M. F. 1
Office No. 208 Essex

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they issue policies on property not considered as usual for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.
J. C. PERKINS,
A. Brooks, Sec'y.
may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for

CARPENTER'S TOOLS. A fine assortment of Copeland's best Bench Planes and Cross also Plaster and Base Planes, &c. &c., just ed by J & H HALE.
Prices Reduced.
THE balance of Dress Goods now in stock consisting of Cashmeres, Outingies, Flous de Laine, etc., will be sold at reduced prices by
M. T. DOLE.



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.,) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1847.

NUMBER 45.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Decals, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]
HONOR TO THE PLOUGH.

Though clouds o'ercrest our native sky
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done:
The rural arts we loved before,
No less we'll cherish now,
And crown the banquet, as of yore,
With Honor to the Plough.

In these fair fields, whose peaceful soil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
We'll gird us to our work like men
Who owe a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give Honor to the Plough.

Let Art, arrayed in magic power,
With Labor hand in hand
Go forth, and now in peril's hour
Sustain a sinking land.
Let never sloth unnerve the arm,
Or Fear the spirit cower;
These words alone should work a charm—
All Honor to the Plough.

The heath redress, the meadow drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store:
Then fearless urge the furrow deep
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give Honor to the Plough.

So still shall Health by pastures green
And nodding harvests roam,
And still behind her rustic screen
Shall Virtue find a home:
And while their bowers the muses build
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With Honor to the Plough.

STRIVE ON!

Strive on—the ocean ne'er was crossed,
Repeating on the shore;
A nation's freedom ne'er was won
When sloth the banner bore.
Strive on—'tis cowardly to shrink
When dangers rise around;
'Tis sweeter far, though linked with pain,
To gain the vantage ground.

Bright names are on the roll of Fame,
Like stars they shine on high;
They may be hid with brighter rays,
But never, never die!

And these were lighted 'mid the gloom
Of low obscurity,
Struggling through years of pain and toil,
And joyless poverty.

But strive—this world's not all a waste,
A wilderness of care;
Green spots are on the field of life,
And flowerets blooming fair.

Then strive—but, oh, let Virtue be
The guardian of your aim!
Let pure, unclouded love illumine
The path that leads to fame!

COMPOST.

Permit no opportunity for composting to slip unimproved. If you cannot accumulate materials without, purchase them wherever you can, and at any price, provided it do not exceed the cost of barn dung, for you had better pay exorbitantly than not have some compost. A vigorous and very active artificial manure is composed of ashes, salt, gypsum, nitre and clay. The latter ingredients should be as pure as possible, and constitute the largest part of the mass. To one cord of this add three bushels of salt; 10 lbs. nitre; 8 bushels ashes, (unslacked) and one of gypsum. This should be placed in a heap in the autumn under cover, and turned several times before using it in the spring. As an application to corn it is invaluable, especially in the hill, and on soils rather light and warm.

Miscellany.

History of Astronomy.

No. 5.

The course of history leads us again to the remote North. Passing over Europe, to see what is being accomplished for science, the eye is arrested by a singular and gorgeous structure, on a small island in the Baltic sea.

By the labors of Copernicus, the heavens were divested of their ponderous Crystal Spheres; and a beautiful, harmonious and simple system established. But vast as were his labors, and eternal as were destined to be his doctrines, they did not entirely foreclose the royal road to astronomy, nor prevent one of the noblest minds ever fashioned by the Creative hand, from repudiating its simple truths, and entering upon the former devious way.

Tycho Brahe, to whom belonged the gorgeous structure before mentioned, was born in 1546, at Knudstrup in Denmark. Although destined by his parents for a far different profession, the mind that was captivated early even by the star-lit heavens, could not withhold itself from endeavoring to read this beautiful page of God's glory and wisdom more closely. In the face of all opposition and much family persecution, he renounced the study of the Law, and gave his whole soul to the cultivation of astronomy.

Although much had been done to establish the true system of the heavens, yet the province of the second dogma of antiquity, that all celestial motion is uniform and circular, had been left unassailed. It required some person to give himself to careful observation,—to record the most trivial motions of the heavenly bodies for a long succession of years, to furnish the data for the overthrow of this absurdity. And in the person of our noble Dane, we find a man every way prepared for the task,—as if heaven, so long outraged by the folly of her sentient creatures, had determined to vindicate her laws, and force upon the unwilling mind, the simple truths so long and so vainly written in characters of light and beauty upon her broad arch.

It was the pleasure of Tycho to spend a large portion of the night, seated in his splendid observatory at Uraniburg, in observing the motions of the moon and planets. Unlike Copernicus, he delighted far more in this forming an *Alphabet* of the heavens, whereby others might be able to read the history of the past, than in determining the great laws and principles of the language. It was the crowning excellence of this celebrated astronomer, that he noted things precisely as they occurred.—He had no peculiar theory to support, for indeed his observations often went against all known theories; and the principles which they illustrated, and the truths which they unlocked, were not even comprehended until the great law which they served to establish, was discovered. He sought not the adulation and praise of the world, nor did he court the approbation of those by whose munificence he was thus settled as a prince, otherwise than by worshipping at the pure altar of truth.—Tycho is not renowned so much for what he has himself directly done for science, as for what he has furnished others the means of accomplishing. He was peculiarly fitted for an observer, and his life furnishes an important epoch in astronomical history. His observations, falling as they did, into the hands of that distinguished man, Kepler, have decked for him an enduring *niche* in the temple of Fame. And yet he was persecuted,—persecuted, too, because he would not fall down and worship at the shrine of Aristotle,—persecuted, because he dared to speak and publish what he knew to be the truth. And he drooped and died, an exile from the land of his birth,—away from his beloved Hvenen,—away from his gorgeous Uraniburg—the theatre of the play of his dearest affections—the spot with which were associated his labors and his glory! He died a martyr upon the altar of truth. Well might he exclaim in the last throes of poor human nature, "I have not lived in vain." Most true! And of all the observers of the ancient world, he alone, is worthy to stand beside the famed Hipparchus—twin names which should never be dissociated.

While in exile at Prague, and smarting under recent persecution, there was placed in the hands of Tycho a volume, the production of a young man, than which nothing more absurdly fanciful ever dropped from the pen of an author. And yet beneath this fairy garb was couched the elements of a master spirit,—a man whose star was destined to shine side by side of his, whose far-reaching tube first unveiled the mysteries which he beyond the reach of unassisted ken. This visionary young man was Kepler. Driven by religious persecution from Gratz, he accepted of an invitation from Tycho Brahe, to settle with him at Prague; and it was the union of these two minds, so distinguished and yet so diverse,—a union, cemented under circumstances so peculiar, and between elements so strangely dissimilar, that has blessed the world with a knowledge of three of the most important laws which govern the universe.

Notwithstanding the accession which astronomy had received from the labors of Copernicus and Tycho, no progress had yet been made in developing the general laws of the system, and scarcely an idea had been formed of the power by which the planets were retained in their orbits. The labors of assiduous astronomers had supplied the materials for this purpose, and Kepler arose to lay the foundation of physical science. Receiving from the hand of Tycho the careful observations of twenty years, he was thus enabled to unite in his own

life the protracted labors of two. And from this volume of observation he deduced the following laws:

1st. The orbit of the earth and all the other planets are ellipses, having the Sun in the common focus. This was assailing one of the dogmas of ancient authority, which had been confirmed by the accumulated testimony of astronomers for thousands of years.

2nd. A line joining any planet with the Sun, will pass over equal spaces in equal times; or in more technical language, the radius vector of the earth or any other planet, describes equal areas in equal times.

3d. The space of their periodical revolutions is equal to the cube of their distance from the Sun.

The joy of the great astronomer upon discovering this third law, was almost unbounded. "What," says he, "I prophesied two and twenty years ago; what I firmly believed long before I saw Ptolemy's Harmonics; what I had promised my friends in the title of this book which I had named before I was aware of my discovery; which sixteen years ago I urged as a thing to be sought; that for which I joined Tycho Brahe, for which I settled in Prague, for which I have devoted the best part of my life to astronomical contemplations, at length I have brought to light, and have recognized its truth beyond my most sanguine expectations. It is now eighteen months since I got the first glimpse of light; three months since the dawn; very few days since the unveiled sun, most admirable to gaze upon, burst out upon me. Nothing holds me; I will indulge my sacred fury; I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians, to build up a tabernacle for my God far from the confines of Egypt.—If you forgive me I rejoice; if you are angry I can bear it, the die is cast, the book is written, to be read either now or by posterity.—I care not which. I may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer." And well might this "Legislator of the skies," as he has in reverence been called, rejoice, for posterity has blessed his name and ennobled it in holy remembrance. X. Y. Z.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.

Trials of a Physician's Wife.

AUGUST 14th, 18— Well, I have had my patience tired this day! I thought this morning that I would get a large washing done this day, and as I have only one small help, I generally take a pretty active part myself.

My husband started off early on a long ride; so now, thinks I, what a fine day I shall have to get along with my work—no dinner to prepare, nothing to interrupt me; so to work I went in good earnest, collected my clothes, put on my very worst old wrapper, heated a kettle of water, and had just got my hands into the suds when Dolly (who is always looking everywhere but at her work) came running to me with her eyes as big as saucers, saying, "Oh, Mrs. Boggs, there's the finest carriage at the gate, and the greatest lady in it, and the nicest gentleman a knocking at the door."

Pity me, ye housekeepers! what was I to do? I must receive them just as I was. Dolly invited them in, while I looked through the window to see if I could make out who they were. The lady stepped very slowly out of the carriage, holding the finest baby close in her arms, as if afraid to trust it a moment even to her husband.—They came in and introduced themselves as Mr. and Mrs. B.—, from a neighboring town. They had heard Dr. Boggs well spoken of, and had brought their baby (the first of course) to have him look at its tongue.—They feared it was slightly tongue-tied, "poor little darling." I told them the doctor would probably be gone all day.

"Well," said the lady, deliberately taking off her things, "I guess we will wait until he comes, as I would rather ride home in the dark than miss having him see the baby."

What a prospect for me! What should I get for dinner was my first thought, and my poor washing was the next—it must all be put by for the day. So I excused myself for a moment, ran into the kitchen, lifted off my large kettle of boiling water, set away my tubs, started Dolly off to buy, beg, or borrow some butter, mixed up some biscuit, washed my hands and brushed my hair, cleared away and then changed my dress, walked into the parlor with a smiling face, and commenced talking baby-talk to the little darling. Oh, what a long, long day it was to me. That young mother was certainly the most insipid, uninteresting creature I have ever seen, and I was obliged to keep up conversation with her for hours. Her husband sat reading, and never spoke except to the baby. It was near night when the Doctor returned, and on examining the child's tongue he found there was nothing the matter with it. So after eating their supper with us, they left without even thanking us for our trouble.—I am worse tired than if I had done my large washing.

AUGUST 17th.—I have just returned from a long ride with my husband, and have been much amused with the various patients we have visited. The first place we called at was a new little cabin, built in the middle of a large prairie, with no other house in sight, and no improvements around it except a small field of corn and pumpkins. As we drove up to the door a whole troop of naked children ran out to look at us. A pale, greyish-looking woman was sitting at the door churning; she seemed much pleased to see the doctor, invited me in, handed us each a rough wooden stool to sit down upon, and said,

"Why, Doctor, is this Mrs. Boggs? I thought you didn't mean to fetch your old woman out to see us. You

see, ma'am," turning to me, "the Doctor often comes to see us, and I asked him to fetch you 'long, but I reckoned you was too proud to visit poor folks."

"How is Andrew?" said the Doctor.
"Oh he is right smart."
"Does his hand begin to heal?"
"Oh yes, a heap."
"Where is he?"
"Well, I reckon the little serpent has gone and hid himself. I'll call him."

So running out to the fence with her apron thrown over her head, she set up such a scream of "Andrew, O, Andrew Jackson, I say, come right straight here, and let the Doctor fix your hand."

But the General had no notion of it until he was dragged in by two of the larger boys; and then what a looking object he was! His arms were covered with mud up to his elbows, and his head was much lighter colored than his face.

"Mercy sakes!" said the mother, "you're the dirtiest beat. Fetch me that cloth off the churn, Maliny Ann, till I wash off his hand."

After some struggling, the hand was cleaned, so that the Doctor could dress the wound, and while he was engaged with it, the woman endeavored to entertain me.

"Won't you take off your things and stay and take some tea with us?" said she.

"No, I thank you; the Doctor has several patients to visit yet."

"Well, won't you eat a piece of pie? Doctor Boggs said you was mighty fond of pie."

I dared not refuse after that.

"I have got some first rate. Betsy Jane, hand me a knife; why ain't it clean? go 'long and wipe it."

And Betsy Jane did wipe it—on the same cloth that had already done more than its duty—the same that had been round the churn, and was used to wash off Andrew's sore hand. The pie was cut and handed to me, and there I sat holding it, and wondering how I should get clear of it. I put it near my lips two or three times, but the very thoughts of biting it made me shudder. I really thought the Doctor would never get through with that food. However all things must have an end, and we bid good bye to the really kind woman, and I sprang into the buggy still holding the horrible piece of pie in my hand. I carried it until we were out of sight of the cabin, and then it became "food for the Gophers."

We next called on an old woman who said she had an "awful ageracke," and wanted to know if it would not help it to grease it overnight with new hog's lard. The Doctor left her some ointment, and while he was putting up some medicine for her, I troubled lest she too should offer him a piece of pie. I wish my husband would not tell people that I am fond of pie.

SEPTEMBER 2d. "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness! Yes, anywhere or anything that the complaints of these poor shivering ague patients might never reach me more!" I am but half recovered from a spell (as they call it here) of it myself, and I can sympathize with any poor soul that ever had a shake. One who has not lived on one of our Western rivers, can form no idea of the distress occasioned by this disease. Whole families are stricken down at once, and although not often fatal in its effects, still it destroys all energy, both of body and mind, and one feels at the time as if all comfort and happiness had left him forever. And then one meets with so little sympathy from the old settlers. If you utter the least complaint in their presence, they will laugh, and say, "why, didn't you expect to have the ager when you came here?" or, "Oh, you will soon be used to her." Used to it, indeed.

SEPT. 4th. What a horrible night I have passed—I do believe people like best to come for the Doctor during the night. It has been nothing but rap, rap, at our door, every night for a week past; there is no chance for sleep in this house; and last night in particular—I really had my nerves tried. The Doctor was called out into the country just after dark, and did not expect to return until near morning. I felt lonely, sick and nervous—several persons called before ten o'clock for medicine and advice. At length all seemed quiet, and I was about to retire, when Dolly, who had brought her bed into my room, that I might not be alone, began to groan with a chill.—Then I was obliged to go out into the kitchen, build up a fire, make some tea, and heat some irons to try and get her warmed up.

I was just in that weak state that I know many have been in, the voracious thirst started me. I was nearly frightened at my own shadow, or the sound of my own footsteps. I dared not look behind me as I hurried from the kitchen to my chamber. When, hark! another knock.—I went trembling to the door, and found a neighbor's boy standing there in tears. His father had taken a congestive chill, and they thought he could not live till morning. I promised to send the Doctor as soon as he returned, and once more entered my bed room. Dolly seemed quite comfortable and inclined to sleep; so after locking all the doors and fastening all the windows, I tried to compose myself to slumber, but the room was close, and the heat so oppressive that I could not rest.—I arose and opened the window—the moon was shining bright—the musquitos came around me in swarms; still I sat there for some time, hoping to hear my husband's buggy; but not a sound was heard in the village. The longer I sat there the more lonely I began to feel so leaving the window open, I again lay down on my bed, and was just sinking into a doze, when the most piercing scream caused me to spring to my feet; and there, at the open window, leaning over the window sill, stood a female figure "all dressed in white" uttering screams.—

Shall I ever forget my feelings at that moment? Dolly was clinging to me, groaning most pitifully—the lamp gone out, and there stood that white, spirit-like figure in the bright moonlight, wringing its hands and still screaming! At length I caught the words,

"Oh! Mrs. Boggs, has the doctor got home? My husband is dying, dying! and nobody can save him. Oh! tell me where I can find a Doctor!"

Pity now took the place of fear—I recognized her voice; it was Mrs. T.—, the wife of the man who had been taken that night with a congestive chill.

"Why, Mrs. T.—, what brought you here alone at this time of night?"

"Oh, my husband, my poor husband—he will surely die."

"But why did not some one else come for the Doctor?"

"Oh, they said he was not at home—but I was determined to know for certain—no one knows I am here; they think me in bed, but how could I sleep? Oh, Mrs. Boggs, he is dying—they are rubbing him to keep him alive—he is cold."

And the poor woman shivered as she spoke—she had slipped out in her night-clothes, and with nothing around her; a heavy dew had fallen, and her bare feet were perfectly wet. I handed her a shawl and a pair of overshoes, and coaxed her to go home. I told her the Doctor would certainly be home soon, which proved to be true—and did I not even ask him to stay with me until daylight, but hurried him off to the sick man. By good fortune he was not too late—the man's life was saved, and his poor life was happy, but the Doctor says there was a great reason for the fears of my white robed visitor.

SEPTEMBER 8th. Worse and worse.—There is now scarcely a well person in town. The Doctor is completely worn out; and if we feel ever so badly, it is no use to complain, for the Doctor has no time to attend to his own family! I was startled last night by the stroke of a riding whip against my window. I listened a moment without answering, when the window was thrown up, and the rough head of a man was thrust in without ceremony.

"I say, hallow, are you all asleep?"

"What's wanted?" said I.

"The Doctor; is he at home?"

"No sir."

"Thunder and stars! he never is to home when I want him."

"I am sorry, sir—but he will be here by sunrise."

"Sunrise! why, my woman will be dead before that time—she's got the cramp most awfully."

"Perhaps I can give her something that will relieve her until the Doctor can visit her."

"Yes," said my rough visitor, "and how would I know but it was pisen? No, no, you don't catch this child taking none of your stuff to her."

"Shall I tell the Doctor you wish to see him, when he comes?"

"No, sir—no—I'll have a Doctor to-night if I ride to Philadelphia for him."

And away he went, leaving the window wide open.—

Surley I am getting used to it—for the next moment I was sleeping soundly, only again to be disturbed. Who would be the wife of a country doctor?

RENOVATING OLD PEAR TREES.—It is known to most people that many of the old varieties of pears have been considered, to use a common phrase, "run out." The fruit on those trees—the St. Michael, for instance,—is very scarce, and of poor quality. By many they have been given over, and ceased to be cultivated. Downing, the author of "fruit and fruit trees of America," suggests to a friend that the cause of this depreciation was this: "The peculiar elements necessary to form the pear, had become exhausted from the soil, and the tree in fact had nothing to make fruit of."

A correspondent in the November number of the Horticulturist, over the signature of J. B. W., of New York, gives an account of his mode of renewing the health and vigor of one of the exhausted trees according to the mode recommended by Downing.

The writer says that in October, 1843, he took in hand two large thrifty Virgilean pear trees that were twenty or thirty feet high. He scraped off all the rough bark, and coated the trunk of the tree over with soft soap, put on with a paint brush. He then cut out one third of all the poorest branches, and shortened the head of the tree one third, by heading back the principal limbs, covering the wounds with shell lac solution. [Shell lac dissolved in alcohol, or in other words, shell lac varnish an excellent thing for this use.] He then dug a trench four feet wide, around the ball of the roots, very much as if he were going to transplant it. A ball of the roots about six feet in diameter, were left untouched. All the roots that extended beyond this ball, were cut off, thus reducing the roots about as much as the branches had been reduced.

This trench was four feet wide and twenty inches deep. He then put in an equal quantity of fresh soil, from a good pasture, where the soil had not been broken for many years. He applied to each tree two bushels of cinders from a blacksmith's forge, two bushels of charcoal pretty well broken, and two pounds of potash well pulverized. All these were well intermixed, by spading over several times. The next summer the trees grew luxuriantly, and formed new and handsome heads—the summer following they blossomed moderately and the succeeding season they bore a fine crop of excellent fruit.

Two-thirds of the winter is gone.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1847.

SUBSCRIBE. SUBSCRIBE.

The only sure method of obtaining a copy of our paper is by subscribing. We mention this fact more particularly for the benefit of such persons as were disappointed in obtaining a copy of our last number. We usually print a certain number of papers, sufficient only to supply our subscribers and a half dozen transient purchasers, of course therefore, when there is an extra demand, as was the case last week, for some five hundred copies we cannot furnish them.

There are, we are confident, many persons who invariably obtain the privilege of reading our paper by borrowing it, who are able and ought to enter their names on our subscription list, but, while they can peruse their neighbor's paper gratis, will continue to lend their assistance to a hundred city papers, and when invited to encourage our humble efforts, will reply "they take so many papers they can't afford it." Now against all such injustice we enter our solemn protest, and if in the far distant future, we are ever fortunate enough to be elevated from our present obscure position to a seat in the Legislature, we mean to introduce a state-penny-press-killing-high-tariff-newspaper bill, the principal feature of which shall be to tax the city papers so heavy to such persons as do not subscribe and pay for the paper printed in their own town, as entirely to prohibit their circulation among such unnatural and ungrateful citizens.

One Way to prevent Thieves.

A correspondent relates the following novel method which was resorted to by a friend of his, to catch several fruit-stealers, by whose depredations he was somewhat annoyed:—

Some years ago, a farmer in Vermont who had taken pains to have an orchard of grafted fruit, (a great rarity at that time) had for two or three years had the most of his fruit gathered for him before he was quite ready to attend to it himself. Accordingly his sons resolved if possible to catch the thieves and put a stop to their depredations. It was a beautiful moonlight eve about eleven o'clock, after having watched several successive nights without making any discoveries, one of them who was secreted behind a large maple which stood near the bars, saw three of his neighbor's sons enter the orchard bearing bags and baskets, evidently prepared to carry off a large share of its best productions. He suffered them to pass unmolested and commenced shaking the trees, when he slipped from his hiding place, walked up to them, and after giving them a cordial greeting began to throw apples into their baskets. They were thunderstruck, but finding that he insisted on having their bags filled, very reluctantly lent their helping hands. He conducted them from one to another of the best trees till their bags and baskets were filled, and then kindly assisted in carrying them home, bid them good night, and left them. It is needless to add that the apples were left ever afterward for the owner to gather alone.

The following paragraph we take from the London "Daily News," of Dec. 22nd, just received by the Steamer Hibernia:—

"The tenor of the address from the United States for some time past gives reason to hope that Maryland may, before much longer of time, be found among the honorable dividend-paying States of the Union. For this desirable consummation no one has labored with greater assiduity and perseverance, or more powers of argument and conviction, than Mr. J. J. Speed, the able and highly respectable barrister of Baltimore. We might add also as our most earnest and honorable fellow-laborer in the same meritorious cause, the name of Mr. Peabody, a well known and not less respected American merchant resident in this city, himself a native and citizen of Maryland, and deeply feeling the discredit yet a taching to his parent State from the nonfulfillment of obligations."

We have copied the above from the English paper, to correct an error, and to recall to the minds of some of our citizens the pleasant reminiscence of a companion of their youth now so honorably distinguished; by informing them that the Mr. Peabody referred to in the preceding complimentary terms, is undoubtedly George Peabody, Esq., formerly of Massachusetts, and native of this town. His long residence in Baltimore, Maryland, where he became highly esteemed as a citizen and merchant, and his earnest efforts for the credit and honor of the State of his adoption, probably led to the misconception of the place of his nativity. After leaving our town schools, Mr. P. ripened into manhood under the pupilage and as a clerk in the store of our venerable townsman, Capt. Sylvester Proctor. The declining years of Mr. Proctor and of his late respected consort in particular, have frequently been cheered by substantial testimonies, as well as expressions, that their early little domestic homilies and precepts to their pupil are to this day cherished by him in grateful and pleasurable remembrance. It is pleasant to us, in the lives of individuals as well as in generations of men, to recur to a line of time, especially when it will circumscribe an area of exemplary usefulness and honor.

TOWN MEETING.

A warrant has been issued calling a meeting of the Town, for the purpose of taking action on some important business, among which is the Order of Notice from the Legislature concerning the petition for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden, also a similar notice concerning the petition for a Railroad from Salem through Danvers to Lowell.

We are indebted to Hon. Amos Abbott for a copy of the Speech of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in the House of Representatives.

Among the sufferers by the late fire in Boston, we notice the name of our late townsman, Andrew Lunt, Esq.,

We understand that the petitioners in behalf of a Railroad from Salem through Danvers and South Reading to Lowell, have secured the services of J. W. Proctor, Esq., of this town, and E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston, as their counsel.

A novel elopement took place in North Adams, Mass. about new year's. The male is a smart black fellow, the female a respectable white girl. They were married at New London.

The news by the Hibernia has had an exhilarating effect on the flour market, says the Boston Journal, and prices have gone up about seventy-five cents on a barrel. Some holders even ask a dollar per barrel advance.

JOSEPH W. BACHELDER, Esq., of Topsfield, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex.

Command of the Regiment.—The Hon. CALB CUSHING, of Newburyport, having been chosen Colonel of the Regiment of Volunteer Militia raised in this State for the Mexican war, has accepted that office, and he has been duly appointed and commissioned for the command of the Regiment. Col. Cushing on Thursday resigned his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and is now prepared to enter upon the important command which has been delegated to him.

A precept was ordered, by the House, to be issued to the town of Newburyport, authorizing the election of a member of the House, in the place of Mr. Cushing, resigned.

Railroad from Newburyport to Georgetown.

We understand that measures are being taken to have the stock on that road taken up, with great hopes of success. Should the road be constructed and a road obtained from Danvers to Boston, it will be but a few years before all the Newburyport travel will pass through Danvers, a road from Danvers to Georgetown only being needed.

PARDON OF THE ANTI-RENTERS.—Gov. Young of New York has pardoned all the persons who are now confined in prison, for offences growing out of the late Anti-rent rebellions in that State. The whole number of those to whom this act of Executive clemency has thus been extended is eighteen, who had been convicted of different crimes, from murder and manslaughter down to riot and assembling disguised and armed, and sentenced to the State or County prisons, for terms varying from that of life to two years. The pardon is unconditional, except in the cases of Boughton, O'Connor, Van Steenburgh and Earl, who are not restored to the rights of citizenship.

GAS LIGHTING.

The Boston Daily Advertiser and Traveller have recently described an apparatus, invented by Mr. Crutchet, by means of which an illuminating gas is produced from any common oil, or fatty substance, and, as is asserted by those who have had it in operation several years, a light is produced which is 60 per cent cheaper than that from coal or rosin. The light produced is of the softest and most pleasing kind, and is said to be entirely free from the objections existing against gas produced from coal, or from coal and rosin.

Danvers and Salem Conches.—It will be seen by the advertisement of Messrs. Symonds and Teel in another column, that they have been obliged to make an alteration in their coach arrangement and will in future make but 4 trips daily, each way.

PORK PACKING.—The falling off in Louisville this season is something rising one-third. In several towns in Indiana, about one-half. In Ripley, Ohio, from 21,500 last season to 8,800 this. In Tennessee, fully one-half. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Argus says—

"The pork season has now closed, and from all the information we can gather, there will be a heavy diminution from the supply slaughtered last season in the entire West. Last year there were slaughtered in this place and vicinity 13,500 hogs, and this season only 6500, and they some five per cent. lighter than those of last year."

The fire is stated in the Chronotype, to have originated from a "drunken row" in the bowling saloon, in which the stove was upset, and the parties were too drunk or too much engaged in their quarrel to extinguish the flames.

Specie by the Hibernia.—We are informed by the purser of the Hibernia that she brought from Liverpool £500,00 of which £190,000, in gold, is consigned to Harnden & Co. The Hibernia also brings £20,000 from Halifax.—Boston Traveller.

A drop or two of honey well rubbed on the hands while wet, after washing with soap, prevents chapping, and removes the roughness of the skin. It is particularly pleasant for children's hands and faces in cold weather.

A NIGHT'S EARNINGS.—Some time ago, Mr. Woodbridge, agent for Day, Newell & Day, patent safe manufacturers, placed in the Exchange a safe, with a recently invented lock, and in the safe enclosed \$500 as a reward for any person who should pick the lock. Mr. Hobbs, locksmith, of this city, was shut up one night in the building, and at a little before 7 o'clock the next morning, left the place \$500 richer than when he entered.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Collector the Customs of the District of Boston and Charlestown, says the Transcript, acknowledges the receipt of fifty nine dollars, from some person unknown—which amount is stated to be due to the United States for duties on articles introduced in violation of law.

The Volunteer Appropriation.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, debate was resumed upon the resolution to give the sum of \$20,000 to the Volunteers.

Mr. Webster of Boston, finished his argument in support of the appropriation, and concluded by proposing a substitute, with a preamble which strongly condemns the war and the President.

Mr. Cushing of Newburyport, after a few remarks couched in eloquent and feeling terms, resigned his seat, he having been commissioned as Colonel of the Regiment.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Webster's proposition, which was rejected by a vote of 217 to 20. Mr. Lincoln of Worcester, moved to reduce the appropriation to \$5000. Rejected.

Mr. Seaver of Boston, applied the previous question, which the house sustained almost unanimously.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and the resolve was refused a third reading—47 yeas to 190 nays.

BOSTON MARKET.—Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 28. Cotton.—The advanced prices are fully sustained, sales about 200 bales. Provisions.—New mess Pork is firm at \$14; clear \$15; Lard 8-3-4 a 9c, 4 mo. Flour.—A sale was made today of 900 bbls Genesee at \$6.75 cash but holders are asking \$6.87 1-2; Ohio and Michigan \$6.75; Baltimore Howard street, Alexandria and Georgetown \$5.50; extra Eagle \$7.25 cash; no common Frederickburg in the market. Corn.—The price is up today to \$1 per bushel, at which rate we understand some 30 a 40,000 bushels have been re-sold for shipment.—Wholesale.—Sale of 150 bbls Cuba sugar was sold for \$11.10. P. S. 1000 bbls Fredericksburg Flour, extra Knox brand, sold for export at supposed \$7 per bbl, cash.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

March 2, is agreed upon as the last day upon which orders of notice are returnable, instead of Feb. 20, as first proposed.

Richard Bond and others, petition to be incorporated for the purpose of erecting a Hotel in Haymarket Square, and Thomas West and others, back up this petition, the object of which is, to erect a commodious Hotel contiguous to the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot—Eliab Parker and others petition for a Railroad from Salem to Methuen, with a branch from North Reading to the Lowell Railroad at Wilmington.

Mr. Fowler, of Danvers, presented the petition of M. Osborn and others of Danvers, in aid of that of Southwick and others, of Boston, for a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, intended to insure tanneries and similar risks.

There has also been a Special Joint Committee appointed to enquire into the adequacy of Probate Salaries, of which Hon. J. W. Lowe, of the Senate is from Essex County, and Mr. Brooks, of Medford, from our Congressional District. Hon. J. C. Perkins has proposed to require annual returns from Registers of Probate, of their duties and income, similar to the returns required of Justices of the Peace. It is also proposed to give guardians of lunatics &c., authority to lease for a term of years the property of such lunatics, &c.

W. M. Boardman and 123 others, of Saugus, petition in favor of the Danvers and Malden Railroad, and Sidney Spaulding and 1705 others, of Lowell, Lilley Eaton and 205 others, of South Reading, and Fitch Poole and others, of Danvers, severally petition in favor of the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

That the part of Methuen called New City, asks to be incorporated as the town of Lawrence, by the petition of Charles S. Storow and 456 others.

It is proposed that the night-time of crime shall extend from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

Such powerful demonstrations are made in the shape of memorials, &c., against the Hawkers' and Pedlers' law as will, doubtless, lead on to an essential modification or repeal of that Law.

The petition of C. A. Dearborn and others, of Danvers, to be annexed to Salem, has been referred, from the files of last year, to the Committee on Towns.

On Wednesday, Joseph Duck and others, of S. Reading, petition in favor of the Salem and Lowell Railroad, and Wm. Hawkes and others, of Marblehead, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad. A Railroad is also asked for from Framingham to W. Boylston.

It is proposed to compel all parents and guardians to educate their children. Also to give every town a Representative every year.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!!!

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!
The steamer Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Boston, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, having made her passage in a little over nineteen days.
The news by this arrival is of considerable interest. We make the following extract from the second edition of the Boston Times, and Evening Traveller.

ENGLAND.

The news from England contains many items of interest. Parliament was to be called together on the 10th of January; and Lord John Russell had issued circulars to his supporters in the House, requesting their presence at the opening of the session, as measures of great importance were to be immediately considered. The wretched condition of Ireland will probably be one of the subjects, which will attract the consideration of Parliament. The action of the government in regard to military affairs, is noticeable. It was reported that it was in contemplation to train all the able-bodied men at work in the dock yards, to the management of heavy guns and musketry, to fit them to man fortifications and block ships; also that it was in contemplation to increase the army, by the addition of fifteen new regiments of 1000 men. The grain trade has been animated and somewhat excited since our last advices, prices have considerably advanced. The weather in England had been unusually severe, the most so that had been experienced for many years. The frosts and snows had materially impeded the railway trains, and there were reports of passengers being frozen to death on board of some of the steam packets.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This important document reached Liverpool on the evening of the 29th ult. in the packet ship John R. Skiddy, from New York. For some days previous much anxiety was evinced for its receipt.
"The last message of President Polk, which was received in this country a few days ago, has been assailed by the whole of the press, and ugly names have been given to the process of reasoning in which the President's accounts for the Mexican war. One passage has been strongly commented upon—that in which he states that the war was not undertaken with a view to conquest. We can call to mind no similar document during our time which has been less favorably received in England; indeed, the critics of some of the papers are marked by a coarseness of invective but rarely seen in the columns of the first class papers. From this it may be inferred that the annexation of California of which Com. Stockton has taken possession of the United States, is even less popular in England than was the annexation of Texas."

IRELAND.

The unprecedented wretchedness of Ireland seems to be attracting much attention. In the single county of Mayo a district less than 50 miles square, no less than thirty-two deaths are alleged to have occurred from starvation. Considerable collections have been taken up in the English churches for the relief of the suffering Irish, and Parliament it is believed will take early and comprehensive measures for affording effectual relief to the starving peasantry. O'Connell's popularity continues to wane, and O'Brien's to increase.

FRANCE.

The latest dates from Paris are to the 1st of Jan.—The French papers discuss, with considerable interest the operations of our troops and squadron in Mexico.—They seem a little doubtful of the ultimate success of our arms in that country, arising mainly from the fatigue and sickness and distress which our troops must experience in their attempts to subjugate the country. Considerable quantities of American flour have been received at Paris via Havre.
The government mills in Plymouth are employed night and day in grinding corn for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.
The Austrian Government forbids every peasant, in Galicia to leave his dwelling after sunset, to hold any conversation with his neighbors, or to attend any assemblies; and the whole country is militarily occupied.
The report that the house in which Shakespeare was born, has been purchased for removal to America, has received direct contradiction from the trustee of the testamentary estate to which it belongs.

Intelligence from Persia bring distressing accounts of the continue depredation of the Nestorians of the mountains, by the Kurds.

To Mend Cracked Stoves.—Cracks in stoves and stove-pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, and ammoniac and water make a harder and more durable cement.

It is stated that Monroe Edwars, now in Sing Sing State prison for forgery, is in the last stage of quick consumption and that he cannot live many weeks.

For the Courier.

Illusion All.

As we by steam o'er railroad go,
"The world is all a fleeting show,"
And strange fantastic motion;
The trees, hills, monuments move round,
Each other on wave-rolling ground,
Like ships upon the ocean.

'Tis curious—though solemn—very,
To see in yon grove Cemetery,*
The monumental stones
Fixed in the earth to mark the place
Where rest the dead—each other chase
Around—while the shrill tones

Of the steam whistle and the bell
Remind us of that trampet yell—
That all—astounding voice,
Which one day will the dead awake,
And earth unto its centre shake,
With a confused noise!

The gulf too, that now lies between
The railroad and that moving scene,
Does symbolize, right well,
That which divides the shore of time
From the eternal world sublime,
Where the immortals dwell.

And as the cars swift glide along,
Careless as do earth's heedless throng,
Along time's slippery shore;
The thoughtful cannot fail to feel
That should a brittle rail or wheel
Break,—all with them were o'er!

And yet the trustful, well trained mind
Would there no greater danger find
Than elsewhere.—Dodge it as we will
The arrow that must lay us low
Is tracking us where'er we go
Its errand to fulfil.

*Harmony grove Cemetery seen from the cars on the Essex Railroad.

Correspondence of the Courier.

Lawrence, Jan. 27, 1847.

Mr. Editor—There is a mist on the minds of many in this place, in regard to the various petitions before the Legislature, for Railroad charters to connect directly or indirectly with this place. There is a deep interest felt on the subject of the Essex Railroad here at this time. The citizens of this place wish the most direct road to Salem, and entirely disconnected from any other road. They are suffering evils from the inadequacy of the upper route to do the transportation to this place, which they wish to see remedied. I have always thought till recently, that the Essex Road would get no sympathy from gentlemen connected with the Essex Company, but such is not the fact. They feel as deep an interest in this matter as any citizen, and have reason to, from the delays they suffer in their transportation, the amount of which you can infer from the fact that their transportation bill amounts to \$800 per month, (mostly lumber) without reckoning the brick transportation; and of this item you can judge a little from the fact that Mr. Storow has this week notified the President of that Road, that he wishes 150 thousand bricks per day delivered at this place for 100 consecutive days. Will you inform me about this matter, how the thing stands down with you.

What can Salem people be thinking of, that they do not take hold of this matter with more earnestness. They realize the amount of lumber, lime, bricks, West India goods, &c., that is to be consumed in this place alone, setting aside every thing else; and also setting aside the way freight between Salem and here—and the vast trade that will open when the Manchester road is built? Salem can monopolize the lumber, lime, coal and West India trade, without once counting leather, shoes, wool and the thousand other articles that will necessarily be wanted in connection with those bulky articles. And Danvers too has a deep interest in the matter: All the better kinds of bricks are now brought from Somerville—granite for their piers in the river, from Quincy; the Neck could have a monopoly, nearly, of the floor and grain trade; leather and shoes must be used here, since from ten to thirty thousand feet will not go barefooted. Why then cannot the Salem capitalists wake up, or do they prefer to see their wharves overgrown with grass? I yesterday heard a gentleman who does business between here and Salem, say that if an entirely independent road was built, he would engage himself to transport 1500 tons yearly over the road, and purchase a warehouse in Salem. Please write me and give me all the true information there is on this subject in your section—tell them that the embryo city is fast developing its form and features, and that at no distant day, it will be the shire of the new County of Merrimack, Lowell and Haverhill being the extremes.

FOR THE COURIER.

DANVERS AND MALDEN RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor—I see that a Town meeting is to be held on Tuesday afternoon of next week, on the orders of notice from the Malden and Lowell roads. We hope the friends of the Malden road will remember the meeting and be present. All that can prejudice their case this year, it appears to me, is division among the people of Danvers. The people of Danvers are by a very great majority in favor of the Malden road, and all the fear is, that some may inadvertently lead their aid to another project, thinking it will promote rather than injure the prospect for the Malden Road. Let this be carefully guarded against, and the town of Danvers present a solid and united front in favor of the Malden Road, and a charter will be obtained.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE. In the New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th instant, occurs the following notice of a legal decision:

A decision of the Supreme Court, recently rendered in the case of Spaulding vs. steamer Missouri, is believed to be the first in this State, where a steamboat has not been held liable for carrying off a slave. A singular fact was disclosed, viz: a slave so white that he would pass anywhere for a white man, and that he was supposed to be such when he was taken into the employ of the steamer, and carried out of the State. The slave had been permitted to hire himself on boats trading to places where slavery does not exist, and to remain there till he chose to leave, and the court expressed great doubts whether his master could exercise any acts of ownership over him afterwards. The case was argued by Messrs. Winthrop and Gould for the plaintiff, and by Peyton and Smith for the defendants.

The intimation by the Court will be observed, that the master's voluntary permission to the slave at former times, to go to the free States, had in fact emancipated the slave.

FOR THE

Mr. Editor: I noticed a Jesuitical article in reply to an article I wrote for your paper. Your correspondent says that a road from South Reading, will not be in violation of the Lowell and Boston Road. To be sure a road from Danvers to Lowell will, and well to explain that the petition is from Lowell. There are not two petitions as some South Reading from Danvers, and one from South Reading. The petition is one and a road from Danvers to Lowell. If a road to South Reading from Danvers, a petition to that effect, and orders of notice issued, edges as a matter of course that the project by the Lowell Road, and adds, "whether this movement will be gratifying to the East or not we have not the means of determining the project, if it will have any, with the Malden Road, and whether such a consequence be 'gratifying' to the Eastern Railroad, determined from the disposition of the Eastern road the Malden Road. Is it that, that has no means of determining. If it is, he is at their opposition to it the last two years.

Your correspondent then sneers at the Malden because it has failed twice. Supposing it had times and we have a right to it, and it is interest of the place, shall we give up on it? I trust not. The Eastern Railroad was then getting its charter, and then by the united friends; and it is not too much to say here, not been for deserters from the cause of the project, it would have been chartered and built. Your correspondent closes with the motto, things, hold fast to that which is good." I have no objection to all things but I do think we should be faster by holding fast to something. If the petitioners are to be divided on the question of a B. Eastern Railroad, a road to North Andover, South Reading, a road to North Reading, a Malden, they will probably get neither.

FOR THE C

TOWN MEETING.

We hope there will be a full attendance and judicious expression of the views of the subject of the several lines of Railroads passing through our territory. Let the discussion be candid, and especially let such that the town shall not much longer be of a land conveyance to Boston. It will be all to have the bitter reflection that we are year cheating ourselves out of such reasonable satisfaction. While it is admitted that the Malden number the most advocates in this section of it is also true that there are a great number of persons who have a strong preference for the Scenic route, and who are entitled both from the character to respectful attention. We glad to see the Malden road built, and would hand and pocket, for it if we could have grounds for believing in its success. We would like that the town should give its strong and deference for that route if it would at the same time the honest acknowledgment that the South Reading would also accommodate our travel to Boston. We call on the advocates of the Malden route or that the town is suffering from the delay in a suitable land route to Boston, and it is but a feasible route is offered to us it ought to be. We ask them to adopt such a course in town shall tend to unite the vote of the town. If, on the other hand, they are determined rashly to trumpet feelings and wishes of their fellow citizens very differently from them, they may meet a reaction remember that there is a large section of whose inhabitants feel indifferent to either route who will be likely to take sides with the opposition. Our fears may be groundless, but with the edge we have of former movements we have hesitations that if our citizens are not careful of the town may be subjected to the charge of precipitate and injudicious action.

FOR THE COU

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor—It is gratifying to perceive that of your correspondents are willing to withdrawal from affairs of state, and concerns of speculation, and to devote themselves for a moment to the community nearer home. Your purpose in view I hope to be pardoned in a few suggestions to what others have said, in favor of public schools. It is desirable that the school be continued through the year? If it is, the should be raised by taxation money sufficient purpose. But it will be immediately answered, some Districts, they now have quite as much money is wanted for the support of their schools. And will not be right to increase the assessment upon the accommodation of a few. There is force in this remark and the rights of all should be properly regarded in any action that may be had subject. Within the last seven years, the town vacated their appropriation for schools about one on a scholar. In comparison with other towns Commonwealth as to appropriations it now ranks the fiftieth.—In taxable property it ranks about the fortieth. We know no good reason why this town not contribute for the support of schools, as much other town of similar ability. As things are now, all those Districts which desire to have a school continued through the season, and to retain the same, have to burden themselves with a contribution purpose. Unless therefore, authority can be ed, to raise money in districts by a tax, in addition what is raised by the towns, (which is a fair basis the consideration of Legislators), there would seem a propriety in increasing the town appropriations several years, there has been voted \$3 for each child between the age of 4 and 16. If you would sum sufficient to support our principal schools the year, even at the present wages of teachers cents at least should be added to the annual appropriation. If any good reason can be offered why this not be done, I should like to see it stated. P. some rich Bachelor or superannuated capitalist, think of some; but laboring men with families probably approve of it.

Musket Balls.—At the arsenal near St. Louis have a machine by which they make one hundred eighty balls a minute. Within two weeks it is that two million of balls were shipped from the arsenal to the seat of war.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 233 (opposite No. 261) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years, and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsed Anus—Suspensory Bands, Knee Caps, Buck Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Charles's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's du; Salmon's Bull and Socket; Sherman's patent Fitch du; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's K. Chest Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. A Whispering Tube and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is anxious to accommodate them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Green, of Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and one that they are well fitted to wear.

H. B. GREEN, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Feb. 1, 1847:
Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such *teeth*, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally, an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is equally and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of so soft parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that *carved* work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defect above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work, especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work, and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth, is its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet in opposition in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.
Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

TEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON
207 Essex street.

may 9

TRAC CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by

J. J. HALE

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Sassa-parilla* and *Turmeric*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st; 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well.—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills. We have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir, I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly increasing and they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor. New Mills. E. Stimson
North Parish.—M. Haley Plains.
Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the 'Wreck of the Glid,' a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.
S. DODGE.
sept 26

ATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

Shirts and Drawers.
EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers, of various qualities, for sale at low prices by
M. T. DOLE.

ASHLAND HALL.
This Hall may be obtained by the term, on a single evening, on application to
CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.

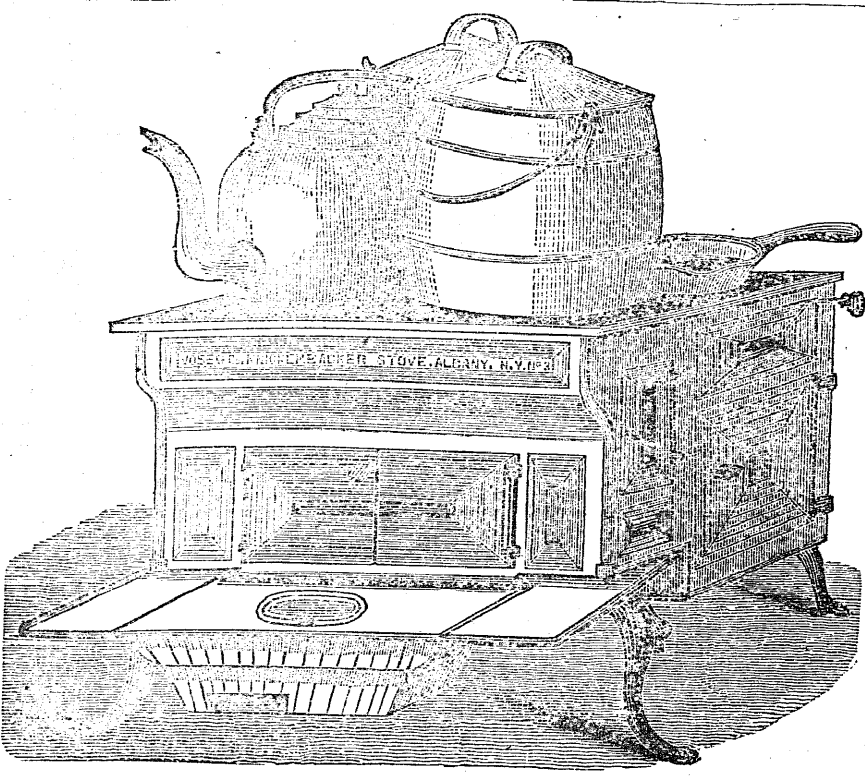
DRESS GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE. nov

NEW YORK OYSTERS.
THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
CHARLES SIMONDS.
Oct 3

HOW TO BE A MAN. A Book for Boys, contain ing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb author of the Young Lady's Guide.

HOW TO BE A LADY. A Book for Girls, containing useful hints on the formation of Character by Harvey Newcomb, just from the press and for sale by
W. & S. B. IVES,
Stearns Building Salem.

dec 26



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Retuborn.
The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hutchings; The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$3 to \$15 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following:
Utah's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Call and examine for yourselves.
He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured
Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL and FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,
sept 26 Lowell Street.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Caned; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Toilets, Dining and common Fine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Bases, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates reset. Furniture repaired and re varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent of Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is owned upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 936 policies.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks) \$1,899,000 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be returned to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843.

Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Jos. Tuttle.

President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2.25; or he pays \$22.50 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5.15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$51.50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.
Danvers May 23, 1846.

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber as just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Finger-Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.

See Jewels of every variety of pattern manufactured to order at short notice.
WM. ARCHER, Jr.
222 Essex st. Salem.
oct 7

J. & H. HALE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,
Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
PLOW CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS and CRANKS,
Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
WINDOW GLASS,
CAMP PENS,
CAMPBELL LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND
ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
BOILER DOORS and OVEN MOUTHS,
Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails
Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.,
No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
march 15

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Feltos's (late Osborne's) Building,
Danvers, March 29th.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, for 1847.
Just published and for sale
jan 30 W & S B IVES, Stearns building.

NEW BOOKS

151 Essex Street,—Lynde
(A few doors East of the M
GEORGE CREAM

RESPECTFULLY informs hi
the public that he has taken the
furnished the same with a complete assortment of
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS,
FINE AND STAPLE STATIONERY, CUTLERY,
FANCY GOODS,
(All of which will be sold at a fair advantage)

School Books.
The latest editions, in good substantial bindings.

Bibles.
Quarto, Octavo, Pew and Pocket Bibles, in great variety and at very low prices.

Prayer and Hymn Books.
of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions.

Law and Commercial Blanks.
Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, etc. on good paper and at low prices.

Cards.
Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Embellished, Stylographic, Pearl Surface, and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.

Cutlery and Pencils.
Rodgers's, Crook's and other manufacturers of Desk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior American Cutlery of the Waterville manufacture.—Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety; common Lead Pencils of all qualities.

Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods.
Pocket Books; Card Cases; Hair Brushes; for caps, Letter Stamps; Gunter's Scales; S all articles usually found with Booksellers. A share of patronage solicited.
Salem, Dec 26, 1846.

THOMAS TRASK,
Near the Eagle, Main Street, D
KEEPS constantly on hand, a g
ment of

SADDLES AND HARNESS
of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Bu
Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Tr
Common Hair do., Valises and Carpet Bags, C
and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc.
most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and qu
at the shortest notice.
T. Trask has on hand an assortment of H
be found at any other establishment.
A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly
Danvers, June 7, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN,
MAKERS OF
TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND
AND GIG TRIMMERS,
For the better accommodation of their custo
taken the lower part of the shop recently occup
Jonathan Ward,
No. 24 St. Peter Street.
SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance c
solicited.
S. A. POOL
G. B. STEDMAN

Danvers Express and Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (S
cepted.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Po
cobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton st
town, will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.

April 19, 1845. 1 ly

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paper
NO 10 PARK STREET,
DANVERS.

Particular attention to
SIGN PAINTING.
IMITATIONS OF WOOD, M
BRONZE, GROUND GLASS,
mch 29 1y

NATHANIEL JACKSON,
Store-utter,

No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Ma
MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Mo
Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Gra
all kinds of work usually found in such an e
ment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined w
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VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.

NUMBER 46.

DANVERS COURIER:

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notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

"SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD."

Wouldst thou a wanderer reclaim,
A wild and restless spirit tame;
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,
And lead a lost one back to God?
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirred,
Speak not to him a bitter word—
Speak not—that bitter word may be
The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he hath gone astray
And dark excess has marked his way;
'Tis pitiful—but yet beware,
Reform must come from kindly care,
Forbid thy parting lips to move,
But in the gentle tones of love,
Though sadly his young heart hath err'd,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear,
The venom'd chiding will not hear;
The ardent spirit will not brook,
The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke:
'Thou wouldst not good the restless steer,
'To calm his fire or check his speed;
'Thou let not angry tones be heard—
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him—make him feel
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal,
Tell him the dangers thick that lay
Around his wildly devious way;
So shalt thou win him, call him back,
From pleasure's smooth, seductive track
And warnings thou hast mildly given,
May guide the wanderer up to Heaven.

Miscellany.

History of Astronomy.

No. 6.

While Kepler was reading these lessons of the skies
at Prague, and inscribing his name high upon the immor-
tal page of fame, Galileo was busily employed in extend-
ing the boundaries of the Solar System. To him, with-
out doubt, belongs the honor of inventing the Telescope.
And what an era does it constitute in the science of as-
tronomy! What new and untold wonders burst upon
the mind of man! He, who before was confined to earth,
now clapt his glad wings and soared upward a thousand
miles. No invention of ancient or modern times is so
extraordinary in its nature as this. To be enabled to
see a body, thousands of miles distant, as plainly as
though it were brought within one mile of us, is indeed
wonderful; and even to the philosopher who understands
the principles upon which it acts, it must ever be looked
upon as one of the most elegant applications of science.

Galileo had no sooner completed his telescope and di-
rected it to the heavens, than a world of wonders burst
upon his enraptured sight. Pointing it to the moon, he
was charmed to view never before gazed upon by mortal
man. The Sea exhibited his spots—Venus her pha-
ses, and Jupiter his expanded and contracted moons.
It had been urged against the System of Copernicus,
that if his doctrines were true, Venus would appear with
all the different phases of the Moon,—that she would
sometimes appear horned, sometimes gibbous, and some-
times full. But to the unassisted eye no such phenom-
ena is perceptible. To this Copernicus, in the true spirit
of a noble mind, answered, that if ever man should be
able to see her better they would find this the case; and
could the human hand have looked through the wonder
revealing tube of Galileo, what joy would have filled his
soul in witnessing the fulfilment of his prophecy.

The celestial revelations of Galileo, created a great
sensation in those ignorant and superstitious times.—
Many doubted; many positively refused to believe as
novel an announcement. Alas! how struck with the great-
est astonishment, either at the new views of the universe
thus offered them, or at the audacity of Galileo in invent-
ing such fables! What a picture does this present of
the pride and arrogance of the human mind, and the moral
depravation of the human heart! Men, professing to be
the worshippers of truth and the cultivators of science,
would not even deign to look through the telescope of
Galileo. As though fearful they should discover some-
thing in the heavens that should overturn the laws of the
universe! Says Galileo to Kepler, "O my beloved Kepler,
how I wish we could have one hearty laugh togeth-
er! Here at Padua, is the principal Professor of Philoso-
phy, whom I have repeatedly and urgently requested
to look at the moon and planets through my glass, which

he pertinaciously refuses to do. Why are you not here?
What shouts of laughter we should have at this glorious
folly; and to hear the Professor of Philosophy at Pisa,
laboring before the Grand Duke with logical arguments,
as if, with magical incantations, to charm the new plan-
ets from the sky."

The following from an astronomer, contemporary with
Galileo, will show the kind of logic with which he had
to contend. Says this sage philosopher, "There are
seven windows given to animals in the domicile of the
head, through which the air is admitted to the tabernacle
of the body, to enlighten, to warm, and to nourish it;
which windows are the principal parts of the *microcosm*
or little world—two nostrils, two eyes, two ears and one
mouth. So in the heavens as in a *macrocosm* or great
world, there are two favorable stars, Jupiter and Ve-
nus,—two unpropitious, Mars and Saturn,—two lumina-
ries, the Sun and Moon,—and Mercury alone undecided
and indifferent. From which, and from many other
phenomena in Nature, such as the seven metals, &c.,
which it were tedious to enumerate, we gather that the
number of planets is necessarily seven. Moreover,"
continues this wonderful man, "the Satellites are invis-
ible to the naked eye and therefore can exercise no in-
fluence over the earth, and therefore would be useless,
and therefore do not exist (!) Besides as well the Jews
and other ancient nations, as modern Europeans, have a-
dopted the division of the week into seven days, and
have named them from the seven planets. Now if we
peruse the number of the planets this whole system
falls to the ground!" No, noble Sizzi, far better that
the world should plod on, as guileless of scientific knowl-
edge as art thou, than that such beautiful, harmonious
and consistent systems, and what so useful to mankind,
should be disturbed! But fear not, noble man, for who
can controvert such deep and pungent reasoning? Who
would for one moment dare to question the soundness of
the philosophy, which teaches that the head of man is
in the pattern after which is fashioned the wonders of the
skies? Rest thou, immortal champion of truth, in the
conscious security which thy head shall gain thee!

Compared with the men of his age, Galileo was a
moral giant amid a race of men-pigmy,—a bright me-
ridian Sun surrounded by flitting meteors.

But a dark cloud was gathering over Galileo, which
spread itself and grew more imminent every hour. The
Church at Rome had taken the alarm. Professing to
discover in the System of Copernicus a contradiction of
the language of scripture, they commenced a persecution
against the great man, which resulted in his signal dis-
grace and the abjuration of his truthful views. After
various interdictions, he was finally cited to appear at
Rome, where he was formally tried before the Inquisi-
tion and convicted of heresy. In the language of Dr.
Brewster, "At the age of seventy, on his bent knees,
and with his right hand resting upon the Holy Evange-
lists, did this patriarch of science avow his present and
past belief in the dogmas of the Romish Church; abandon
as false and heretical the doctrine of the Earth's
motion and the Sun's immobility; and pledge himself to
denounce to the Inquisition, any other person who was
ever suspected of heresy. He adjured, cursed, and de-
tested those immutable truths which the Almighty had
permitted him to be the first to establish. What a mor-
tifying picture of moral depravity and intellectual weak-
ness! If the unholiest zeal of the assembly of Cardinals
has been branded with infamy, what must we think of
the venerable Sage, whose grey hairs were intertwined
with the chaplets of immortality, quailing under the fear
of man; and sacrificing the convictions of his conscience
and the deductions of his reason, at the altar of a base
superstition? Had Galileo but added the courage of a
martyr to the wisdom of the sage,—had he carried the
glance of his indignant eye round the circle of his judges,—
had he lifted his hands to heaven and called the living
God to witness the truth and immutability of his opinions,
the bigotry of his enemies would have been disarmed,
and Science would have enjoyed a memorable triumph."

But let us not, in our security—in these days of relig-
ious toleration, be too severe in our judgment upon the
great, though superstitious philosopher. Let the sterling
virtues—the brilliant talents—the devotion of his better
days to the cause of science, hide from an undue severi-
ty the excessive weakness in the character of the poor
blind old man,—the tottering, the hoary sage descend
to the countless future; stripped by the merciful angel
charity of right that shall detract from his honor or his
glory;—and may the proud dome of Science still rise in
its majestic grandeur, bearing on its capstone the immor-
tal name—GALILEO GALILEI.

X. Y. Z.

WOMAN'S POWER.

A TALE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
BY THE AUTHOR OF 'CONQUEST AND
SELF-CONQUEST.'

It was spring—not the drizzly, cold, comfortless sea-
son thus misnamed in this northern region, but the spring
of the poets, the spring of the South—and never de-
signed April Sun on a landscape of more quiet loveliness,
than that in the midst of which was situated the resi-
dence of Mr. Richard Shubrick, of South Carolina. The
large, irregularly built old mansion was surrounded by a
wide piazza and as you trod its circuit, you looked forth
from its western side on the Santee rolling its placid
waves between forest crowned banks, and from its east-
ern, on flowery lawns and stately shrubs, with here and
there a lofty and spreading tree, beyond which the wide
carrage road passing through a double line of sycamores
and willow-oaks for nearly half a mile entered through
a handsome gate into the turnpike or regular mail route

to Charleston. It was a scene over which the gentle
affections that bless a home, and the refined taste that
embellishes it, might have been supposed to preside, yet
more than once of late had its sleeping echoes been rudely
awakened by the fierce shouts and denunciations of
unbridled soldiery, and the heavy, hurried tread of arm-
ed men been heard in its halls, for we write of 1780,
the Reign of Terror in Carolina, when British troops
garrisoned her forts, and roused almost unresisted
through her fields—when no home was sacred from the
inquisition of their avarice, or their vengeance. Mr.
Shubrick's reputed wealth and known patriotism had ren-
dered his home peculiarly liable to their most unwelcome
visits. But that home was guarded in his absence by a
spirit so dignified and commanding, yet so still and gentle,
that hitherto the rudest had been charmed into courtesy,
and the most hostile visitor been sent away in manners,
if not at heart, a friend. Mrs. Shubrick would often
have been condemned to complete solitude for months by
the absence of her husband, and the cessation of these
hospitalities for which her alone had once been noted,
but which it was impossible to continue in the disor-
ganized condition of social life in her neighborhood, had
not been for the companionship of Caroline Shubrick, the
young sister of her husband.

Caroline was a gentle and lovely being, with a heart
capable of the deepest womanly devotion. She could
have died for or with one she loved, but her courage was
all that of passive endurance—she would have shrunk
and trembled at the stroke from which she would not
flee, and she could not, like her sister, have averted evil
from her loved ones by her self-possession, or have nerved
them to meet it tranquilly by her own serenity. Such
as she was, she was loved deeply, devotedly loved by
the young and ardent Reginald Elliot, and before that
dark and dreadful year had closed, Caroline had learned
to tremble for a life dearer to her than her own. Mr.
Shubrick loved Reginald too, but to his entreaties that
he would consent to his immediate marriage with his
sister, he replied with a decided negative.

"It must not be, Reginald, while the executioner on
the one side, or the cannon ball on the other are ready
to cut the tie as soon as formed. There is no time for
assuming new responsibilities. Heaven knows those we
have press but too heavily."

But at length a bright day began to dawn upon the
harrassed and exhausted patriots. The battle at the
Cowpens in January, 1781, taught the British that they
were not invincible, and inspired the oppressed, but
unyielding Americans with new hope; and the arrival
of Greene, and the spirited manner in which he opened
the campaign, raised that hope almost to a triumphant
certainty. As he advanced into the state, her sons
everywhere shook off the yoke which they had worn so
impudently, and vented in action the deep indignation
which had for months been burning in their hearts, which
their foes might ever have read in their flashing eyes
and on their stern and gloomy brows. On the twentieth
of April, Greene was at Camden, only fifty miles from
Mr. Shubrick's home, and that gentleman could no
longer repress his desire to be once more in arms, bold-
ly, openly battling for the right. 'Not till then shall I
feel myself a freeman,' he said to his wife,—and though
the color on her cheek might have grown a shade less
glowing—her soft earnest eyes met his fully and firmly,
and there was no trembling in her voice as she replied—
'Go, then, my husband—and fear not for us—God
will protect us.'

Not thus did Caroline receive the announcement from
Reginald Elliot that he was to accompany her brother.—
With maidenly delicacy she turned from him, but not
till he had read the agony in her eye, and seen the con-
vulsive quivering of her lip. Throwing his arms around
her, he drew her half resisting form to his side, and as
he pressed his lips to her pallid cheek, urged her with
all the warmth and eloquence of impassioned feeling, to
join him in entreating her brother to sanction and perpetu-
ate, by the boldest of all bands, the tie between them.
Eloquent as he was there was one plea he dared not urge
which Caroline's heart had often presented, but never
so powerful as at this moment. 'Should he be wounded
how inexpressibly dear would be the wife's privilege of
watching beside him, soothing his pain and cheering his
sickness by the gentle intimations of womanly tenderness,
and yet should deeper woes await her—should he
be what surgeons could not cure—should he be tor-
tured by his last request, and would she not find a deep
joy in bearing his name, and thus belonging to him, even
in his grave? Such were the thoughts which at length
overcame timidity had made here hitherto acquiesce
silently in her brother's will. She accompanied Reginald
to the parlor in which sat Mr. and Mrs. Shubrick, and
though the words in which she answered her brother's
appeal were few, they were full of expression—'brother,
I would be his in life and in death.'

Mr. Shubrick was distressed, and looked for counsel
to her.

'She is right, love,' said Mrs. Shubrick in answer to
that look—'it is a womanly feeling, and she will be hap-
pier so.'

These words did more to win Mr. Shubrick's consent
than all Reginald's arguments or persuasions. The next
morning a neighboring clergyman, who had known Caro-
line from her childhood, pronounced her in the presence
of her brother and sister, the wedded wife of Reginald
Elliot. It was an hour of deep and solemn feeling. On
Reginald Elliot's face alone there was no sadness. To
his bright, brave spirit fear was a stranger, and his heart
was at this moment too full of hope and love to have
room for sorrow; but Caroline received his first kiss as
her husband on lips pale with terror and the agony of
parting, and he was forced to lay her unwept form up-

on the sofa ere he could follow Mr. Shubrick from the
room. Their horses stood at the door, and ere they
slept that night they had accomplished more than half
the distance to the American camp.

'I will soon see you, love—for I will be myself
the herald of our first victory,' had been the parting word
of Reginald to Caroline. They were the dictates of
youthful confidence. In three days after that parting he
was engaged in battle; yet there was no victory to re-
port, and the action which gave encouragement to en-
sanguined spirits seemed to him almost disgraceful, because it
was followed, by retreat. Weeks followed, during
which the Americans were gaining and the British los-
ing ground without any decisive movement on either
side. At length, on the twenty-second of May, came
the gallant but unsuccessful attack on the British force at
Ninety-Six, and Greene again compelled to retire, with-
drew to the Santee Hills. 'That he could maintain him-
self thus in the very centre of the State seemed even to
Reginald equivalent to victory, and he resolved to be
the herald of hope if not of triumph to Caroline. He
communicated this intention to Mr. Shubrick, and pro-
posed that he should accompany him, but he endeavored
on the contrary to dissuade him from the project.

'It is a great temptation, I acknowledge, Reginald,
while we are lying idle here, so near our home—but it
would scarcely be prudent, with struggling parties of the
enemy constantly roaming about this section of the coun-
try. We must be careful of ourselves for our country's
sake—America cannot afford to throw away a single sol-
dier now.'

'Oh! I will be as careful as even Caroline could de-
sire—careful for her dear sake—but in truth there is no
danger. You know I commanded the foraging party
yesterday—I purposely pursued the road homeward, and
though I went nearly half the distance there, I not only
saw no trace of the enemy, but could hear of none.'

Mr. Shubrick still shook his head, but youth and love
are not easily counselled, and obtaining leave of absence
for a week, Reginald set out accompanied only by a
trustworthy servant, who had been his attendant from boyhood.
The sun was little more than an hour high, and Mrs.
Shubrick and Caroline were seated in the Eastern piazza
—at that hour the coolest part of the house—when their
attention was attracted by seeing a black boy emerge
from the woodland which screened the fields and negro
houses from view, and ran with breathless speed toward
the gate at the head of the avenue. Before he reached
it they became aware that two riders were rapidly ap-
proaching it from the public road. Onward they came,
faster, faster—they passed it—Caroline rose from her
chair—she approached the end of the piazza, and gazed
forward for a moment, then, without a word, sprang
down the steps, and passing the shrubbery with the fleet-
ness of a deer, entered the avenue beyond. She was
followed, though more sedately, by Mrs. Shubrick, for
even she had now become certain that the foremost rider
was Reginald Elliot, and there was an air of unusual re-
laxation in his remarkably erect and vigorous form.—
When she reached Carolina, Reginald was already be-
side her. He had been assisted from his horse by his
servant on whom he was compelled to lean for support.
The hue of death seemed settling on his brow, yet a
smile full of happiness was on his lips, and as Caroline
hung over him uttering words of endearment, which ex-
cept in that moment of terror would never have escaped
her, he murmured feebly, 'no danger, love.'

'No, missis, I sure you dere's no danger,' said the
faithful Paul, addressing himself to Mrs. Shubrick, for
Caroline seemed well nigh as incapable of comprehend-
ing his words as the fainting Reginald.

'But what does it all mean, Paul? What is the mat-
ter with Mr. Elliot?' asked Mrs. Shubrick.

'Why, you see ma'am—'tis only dat he is lost too
much blood,' he pointed to the sleeve stiff with gore—
'but he'll soon come round Miss Caroline—he aint in de
least danger, I 'sure you, ma'am—de ball lodge in dis
arm, you see, and you know yourself, ma'am, dere
can't be nothin' wiald dere.'

'But he is bleeding still, Paul, Hero,' she called to
two of her own servants, who had come near to listen to
Paul—'help Paul to carry Mr. Elliot into the house—let
them take him to my room, Caroline—it will be better
than carrying him up stairs—and mount one of these
horses,' she cried to the boy who had opened the gate,
'and ride quickly for Mr. Stevens—quickly sir.'

'Please ma'am don't sent for de doctor till I can speak
to you,' called Paul, who was already bearing his mas-
ter through the shrubbery. 'I 'sure you ma'am, I se
doctor enough for dis arm myself.'

Mrs. Shubrick ordered the boy to wait while she follow-
ed Paul to enquire if he had any better reason than his
confidence in his own surgery, for not desiring the pres-
ence of Dr. Stevens. She found Reginald Elliot on his
bed sufficiently revived to be conscious of Caroline's
presence. Paul was preparing bandages and lint at a
table somewhat removed from the bed, and to her ques-
tions he replied—'you see, ma'am, I bery much afraid
dem red coats will be here before long—de one whif fired
at Massa was a officer, and I seed him stand on de
top of de hill out yonder, and watch where we was go-
ing—so I tink he's only gone for some more men to come
arter us. Now, if we hab to hide, de doctor will only
be in de way, and I 'sure you, ma'am, I se drest worse
wounds dan dis since I've been wid de army.'

Mrs. Shubrick glanced at the pale face of Reginald
Elliot, and the scarcely less ghastly one of Caroline as
she bent over him—for a moment her countenance wore
an expression of deep thought, and then her eyes seem-
ed suddenly irradiated with more beautiful light, and a
loftier serenity enthroned upon her brow.

'Say nothing of any apprehensions you may have, and

would you hear any noise be perfectly still, and en-
deavor to keep the others so—your best chance of es-
cape is here.' She was leaving the room, but, as she
reached the door, turned back to ask—'have you all you
want?'

'Yes, ma'am,' said Paul, who had already ripped up
his master's coat sleeve, and exposed the shirt saturated
with blood. 'He effusion seemed now to have ceased,
and although Mr. Elliot still lay with closed eyes and
perfectly motionless, Mr. Shubrick saw that there was a
tinge of color in his lips at least, and that his fingers had
closed over Caroline's hand.

She beckoned Paul to her—'I think,' she whispered,
'that if the bleeding has stopped, there can be no dan-
ger to Mr. Elliot in leaving his arm for a time as it is—
Should he be sought for, he will be safer in his present
state, because we can keep him more quiet.'

Paul had great quickness of perception, and as she
concluded, he said with animation, 'you right, Missa—
you right—he better so—'

Mrs. Shubrick left the room, and Paul approached
Caroline, who, with her eyes fixed on the face of Regi-
nald, seemed unconscious of everything but of his
presence.

'Don't be scared now, Miss Caroline, for I sure you
dere aint no danger, and if Massa can only get a good
long sleep, he'll wake up right well. Only we must
keep ebery ting still here—we musn't move or say a
word if dey make eber so much noise out dere.'

Caroline would not after this have moved or spoken
for her life—there she sat motionless as a statue—her
hand clasped in that of the sleeping Reginald, whose
every breath she watched. Her consciousness seemed
bound to that room—that bed. Paul had seated him-
self at a respectful distance from her. He too was still,
and soon he slept, for when were any of his race still
without sleeping? At length he was aroused by the sud-
den tread of men. The sound passed up stairs and over
various parts of the house. He listened with intense
solicitude—the sounds came nearer—they approached
the very door of the room—they paused—a few earnest
though not loud words were spoken, and then the steps
receded, and soon all was still again. Reginald slept
on undisturbed, and Caroline, though she had lifted her
eyes anxiously to his, had neither moved nor spoken.

Mrs. Shubrick's first act when she left the room to
which Reginald Elliot had been taken, was to direct one
of her own servants to mount one of his horses, and
leading the other to return as rapidly as possible to the
road with them, and pursuing that till he had entirely
passed her husband's place, to turn in a dense wood,
make his way as far as he could through it, and there
listen the horses and leave them. These orders given,
she seated herself with apparent quietness, but real so-
litude, at a window that overlooked the road, to await
the arrival of her expected visitors. She had not waited
long when a servant boy rushed in exclaiming, in evi-
dent alarm—'Missis, de British da comin—Cudjo see de
red coat up de road he bin a comin home.'

'Very well, Harry—I want you to go to Dr. Stevens'
plantation—you can go over the dam, you know—and
ask the doctor to come over here as early as possible in
the morning.'

The cruelties which had occasionally been exercised
by the British and Tory troops toward the negroes, in
order to extort from them some confession prejudicial
to their masters, made Harry very ready to obey this or-
der. In like manner Mrs. Shubrick despatched on vari-
ous errands all the members of her household, who had
witnessed the arrival of Reginald. The last sent had
scarcely set out when the tramp of horses, the jingling of
and loud voices of men, told that the hour of trial had
come. In a few minutes a young officer, wearing
the uniform of a lieutenant, and followed by several
soldiers, walked into the room in which Mrs. Shubrick
sat, the door of which was purposely left open. She
rose to receive them with such dignified courtesy that
they were shamed into civility, and when after receiving
and returning the salutation of the leader, she asked to
what she was indebted for the honor of his visit, he re-
plied—'I regret, Madam, to be compelled to put you to
any inconvenience, but I must obey the orders by which
I am sent, to apprehend an arch rebel and traitor, who
is known to be in your house—I must trouble you for
your keys, and will be obliged to you to order one of
your servants to guide us in our way.'

'Where are the keys, sir,' she said, taking a small
basket from a table near her, 'of every pantry and closet
in the house—the chambers are not locked—I fear it
will be impossible to send a servant with you, for the
sight of a soldier usually terrifies them so much that
I doubt if your arrival has not sent them all off the place.
I would guide you myself, but your search will probably
be less restrained without my presence.'

That presence was indeed felt to be a restraint, and
officer and men alike moved more freely when they had
passed from the room in which she was. For the next
half hour they were heard stamping from room to room,
opening closets, bureaus and wardrobes, moving bed-
steads—tumbling about boxes, and putting everything
into such disarray as it would require days to remedy.
At length, with a quick snicker at her heart, Mrs. Shu-
brick heard them returning. The officer now entered
alone, leaving his men at the door. Again Mrs. Shu-
brick rose to receive him, placing herself between him
and the door of the room in which Reginald lay.

'I must again intrude upon you, Madam, though only
for a few minutes. This room and the adjoining one are
the only parts of the house which we have not examin-
ed. In one of them the rebel must be concealed, for we
tracked him to your door. Permit me to pass you,
Madam.'

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB.-6, 1847.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the town, on Tuesday afternoon last, the following disposal was made of the several articles in the Warrant:

The Order of Notice from the Legislature, on the petition of Benj. Goodridge and others for a Railroad from Danvers through Lynn to Malden was first taken up, and the following preamble and resolution was submitted by Wm. D. Northend.

"The inhabitants of the town of Danvers in town meeting assembled to act on an order of notice from the Legislature, on the petition of Benjamin Goodridge and others, for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden, respectfully represent their views in the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the citizens of Danvers have long felt the necessity of a direct Railroad communication with the city of Boston, unobstructed by a ferry, and whereas they have long sought to obtain such an avenue, believing it to be of vital importance to the interests and continued prosperity of the town; and whereas a petition is now presented to the Legislature by Benjamin Goodridge and others for that route of road which is alone unexceptionable to the citizens; be it therefore

Resolved, that the town of Danvers most heartily approves of the Railroad proposed by Benjamin Goodridge and others, as essential to the public convenience and of the utmost importance to the interests and prosperity of its citizens, and that this Resolve and preamble be presented to the Legislature in testimony thereof."

J. W. Proctor moved that these resolutions be laid on the table, with a view of referring the whole matter to a special Committee, who should report a series of resolutions embracing a general and correct expression of the feelings of the town in regard to railroad accommodation, and which should include an expression of the views of the town in regard to the 6th article in the warrant, which was to see what action the town would take on an Order of Notice from the Legislature, on the petition of T. P. Pingree and others, for a Railroad from Salem through Danvers, South Reading and other towns to Lowell; and should also represent the feelings of the town concerning the Malden petition.

This motion was sustained by Dr. A. Nichols and F. Poole, and objected to by Messrs. W. D. Northend, R. S. Daniels and E. W. Upton. The motion was finally rejected by a large majority.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the Resolution. Mr. Proctor moved so to amend them, that they should read, "approved by a majority of the town," instead of "alone unexceptionable," and expressed a willingness in case this amendment was adopted, to vote for them.

Dr. Osborn moved to insert instead of "alone unexceptionable," the words "most unexceptionable." This motion he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. O. Kimball moved to insert instead of "a majority," the words "two thirds." The amendments however were refused, and "the question" being loudly called for, was put and decided in the affirmative. Their being 125 yeas to 3 nays.

The next clause in the warrant, was to see whether the town would authorize the selectmen to commence a suit against the Danvers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the amount of taxes assessed against that Company, on Bank Stock, which is held as a fund by that corporation. After some debate in which Messrs. R. S. Daniels, E. W. Upton, Nathl. Pope, J. W. Proctor, Dr. Osborn, John Page, and A. A. Abbott took part, it was voted to refer the whole matter to a committee who should consider the whole subject and report at some subsequent meeting. Voted, that the Board of Selectmen constitute that committee.

In regard to the petition of W. D. Northend and 7 others it was voted to refer the subject to a special committee, who should report at the annual Town Meeting. Messrs. W. D. Northend, J. W. Proctor, and A. A. Abbott were chosen this committee.

On the petition of John Whitney and others praying that a street running from Chesnut to Foster street, be accepted by the town, as a continuation of Summer street, it was voted, to dismiss this clause in the warrant, said street not having been laid out by the selectmen, and there being no specified width or length mentioned in the petition.

The 6th article in the warrant then came up for consideration, which related to the Order of Notice concerning the petition for a railroad from Salem through Danvers, South Reading, and so on to Lowell. The following resolution was offered by F. Poole, viz:

Resolved—"That the route from Salem through South Reading to Lowell, as prayed for, by T. P. Pingree, and others, would, if chartered, not only open a direct communication to Lowell, and the interior country, but that portion of the road, between Danvers and South Reading, would also, in the absence of a more direct route, afford the business of Danvers, its best medium of communication with the City of Boston."

After considerable discussion and some warm debate, on the merits of both railroad projects, the resolutions were rejected by a vote of 84 to 22.

Mr. Poole then moved that the subject be referred to the Representatives of the town in General Court. This motion was also rejected and the meeting then dissolved without taking any action on this clause in the warrant.

Free Lecture.—We are requested to mention that Mr. H. N. HUDSON will deliver a free lecture on Tuesday evening next, at Upton's Hall, the subject of which will be—"The Mind of Shakespeare." Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock.

Health of Children.—It is worthy of remark that of 230 children who have attended the Aborn St. School in Salem, under the charge of Mr. Chas. Northend, there has been but one death in the space of five years.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. King, for copies of several interesting speeches on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives.

Expose of the Sons of Temperance.—We shall publish, by request, in our next number, an exposition, entire, complete, and impartial of the mystery, secrecy and corruption of this order, copied from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, the tendency of which we almost think will be to convince the public generally and everybody else in particular, that all secret societies are corrupt and rotten in principle, dangerous to the community and ought not to be tolerated. If however some persons should even dare to doubt the accuracy of the narrative, we cannot blame them much, it only shows their entire lack of admiration of the marvellous.

Lady's Album.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs Cochran, Cole & Co., Boston, several numbers of this magazine, which is printed in good style, contains a variety of interesting reading, and is published at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.

We regret the effect of a recent modest allusion in our columns to an article which appeared in a late Observer, in which the suggestion is made by a correspondent, through the editor of that paper, that copies of the Agricultural pamphlet be left in Salem, as some of the members of society in Salem, cannot obtain it conveniently at the office where it was printed. The editor of the Observer has strangely mistaken and misinterpreted our remarks concerning his suggestion.

Now we have no doubt that his correspondent (if he has as the Observer says, taken an active part in the proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society) well knew that copies have always been furnished by the Treasurer of the Society, at the Commercial Bank in Salem, application being made to him. If he did not, the editor of the Observer might have informed him in one half of the time it took him to pen his useless suggestion, for as soon as the pamphlet was printed, notice was given in our paper where copies might be obtained. If, however, the editor did not observe this notice, he well knew who was the Treasurer of the Society, and that he was the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and was a proper person to apply to in regard to the matter, and there could certainly be no reason for telling the public through the columns of the Observer, that the Danvers Courier Office was so far off that a member of the Society could not get a copy of the pamphlet. Besides we do not see why our Office is alluded to at all; it certainly adds nothing to the propriety or innocence of the suggestion for we have nothing to do with the delivering of the pamphlets to members of the Society, any more than the Salem Observer. But after all the most amusing part of this miniature tempest is the attempt of the Observer to palm off an idea which he cannot find the ninety-ninth part of a shadow of reason for, in the article in our paper, viz: that we supposed that he grudged us the printing of the pamphlet—this insinuation is entirely voluntary by him, and we can account for it in no way so easily as that by some mishap of his he has let the cat out of the bag. But we have said more already than we intended and close our remarks by recommending to his sober consideration, the following excellent advice, which was once gratuitously administered to a poor, and obscure country editor by an overbearing city father, of the same profession. It is as follows:—"It would be well if newspapers as well as individuals should pay deference to the rule of measuring their insinuations by the amount of their knowledge."

We copy from the Bank Returns showing the condition of the Banks in this state on the 1st of October, the following statement in regard to the condition of the Banks in this town.

Danvers Bank.	
Bills in circulation	\$37,457
Deposits	16,629
Specie and specie funds	4,423
Real Estate	4,766
Amount of Loan	202,990
Profits on hand	4,188
Doubtful Debts	1,000

Village Bank—DANVERS.	
Bills in circulation	\$50,670
Deposits	6,854
Specie and specie funds	26,923
Real Estate	600
Amount of Loan	160,802
Profits on hand	6,460
Doubtful debts	6,480

Warren Bank—DANVERS.	
Bills in circulation	\$56,993
Deposits	19,243
Specie and specie funds	21,690
Real Estate	00
Amount of Loan	181,453
Profits on hand	6,460
Doubtful debts	1,032

At a meeting of the Town of Newburyport, on Tuesday last, Hon. GEORGE LUNT was chosen Representative to General Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. CALVIN CUSHING.

Dombey and Son.—We have received from Messrs. Bradbury and Soden, No. 4, of the beautiful edition published by them of this celebrated novel by Charles Dickens. We see by a notice in this number that they have concluded to publish the illustrations of this number in the next one and by this arrangement, they will be able to issue each number in about three days after it is received.

To Correspondents.—We sometimes receive through the Post Office and otherwise, anonymous communications, which we are compelled to throw aside, not knowing their authorship; we have sometimes however inserted communications which we felt sure to be entirely harmless and correct, without knowing the name of the writer; for the future however, no original article will appear in our columns, unless we are made acquainted with its author, as we consider this the only safe course.

We mentioned in our last paper, as among the sufferers by the late fire in Boston, the name of ANDREW LUNT, Esq.; we have since been informed by him, that the fire did not extend to Endicott street, where he is located, and the former report which we copied from a Boston paper is incorrect.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant for the execution of Charles Mosier, convicted of the murder of his wife. The day fixed for bringing his earthly career to a close, is Friday the 23d day of April next. This dread intelligence was communicated to the prisoner on Wednesday, and received by him with great calmness, expressing thanks that so much time had been allowed.

In the case of Keneston, a volunteer, minor, under 18, enlisted in one of the companies, there was a discharge by the Supreme Court.

Eastern Railroad.—The Train which formerly left Boston for Salem at 12 1/4 o'clock, will leave at 12, M. until further notice.

FRESH HALIBUT. The first of the season. The ech Centurion, Bailey of this port, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Georges, with seventy halibut, weighing about 4000 lbs., for which eight cts. per lb. was obtained.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, said in the House of Representatives, on Friday, that the South will have slaves there! in the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Delano, (whig) declared that the war is waged for the acquisition of slave territory, and that the war would end as soon as it was known that no more slave territory was to be or could be acquired by it.

FOR THE COURIER.

RAILROADS IN DANVERS.

The probable effect on the business of the town, of the construction of the different Railroad lines through Danvers, is a subject of deep interest to our citizens, and ought to receive that candid and deliberate attention which its importance to the welfare of the town demands. At present we have but one chartered Railroad in our limits, and this gives great promise of usefulness to both Danvers and Salem, when it shall be completed as contemplated by its charter. We are glad to hear that nearly every obstacle to its speedy completion is removed, and that all that is required to enable its Directors to put the whole line under contract, is a comparatively trifling addition to its subscription for stock, which will no doubt be promptly effected. We may therefore look upon this important enterprise as successfully accomplished, which opens a direct communication with the important manufacturing towns of Andover and Lawrence, and eventually by another road to be chartered by the New Hampshire Legislature, to Manchester in that State. The large number of passengers passing over the small section of the road already opened, has astonished its most sanguine friends, and shows conclusively the greatly increased amount of travel caused by Railroad facilities, and is a good earnest of its prospects when it shall be in the full tide of successful enterprise.

But the route which has engaged most of the attention of our citizens, and which is regarded as much the most important to the town, is that by which we may have a communication with Boston without the obstruction of a ferry. This is considered of the very first importance, and all join in the wish for its speedy accomplishment. Nor do we think its importance is overrated. We conceive it to be of so much consequence that its consideration requires the most careful and deliberate attention, and it should be without any other feeling than that of zeal for the public good. It ought to be looked at in all its bearings. It is useless to shut our eyes from seeing and our ears from hearing any thing unpleasant which may perchance be opposed to our wishes and wills, but which nevertheless we are conscious unhappily exists. It is thus we should be willing to look upon the present position of our favorite Malden Railroad project. It has had two trials before the Legislature, with the advantages of a great share of public favor and most able counsel. To be sure, it has from the beginning been unfortunate in the mistakes made by its friends, for which, however, they are not to be blamed, as the same might have occurred under any other management. It has been twice defeated, and it is to have a third trial before almost the same judges who so unjustly, as we believe, condemned it before. It would be very remarkable indeed, if it should now be successful, yet we hope it may be.

We come now to the third project, the South Reading route. This project was also before the Legislature last winter, and we believe it is a fact not generally known to our citizens, that after the Malden road was defeated, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, Mr. Hopkinson, intimated to the Malden petitioners in the most direct and positive manner, that THE DANVERS PEOPLE COULD HAVE A CHARTER TO SOUTH READING, IF THEY WOULD ACCEPT IT. There is no doubt of this, or that Mr. Hopkinson's assurances could be carried out. Why is it, then, that we are at this moment deprived of a land route to Boston, and a Depot almost in the centre of that city? Simply from the feelings on the part of the petitioners, of just indignation that their chosen route was not accepted, and also from the fact that our Lynn friends, who had, from the first, been associated with us and zealously engaged in promoting the success of the enterprise, were not to be selfishly abandoned in this hour of defeat. This was a highly honorable feeling on the part of the Danvers petitioners and is not to be hastily condemned, although its result has been indefinitely to delay the great object of our wishes. We may here remark that almost all who have with any care examined the two routes, admit that the business of Danvers with Boston may be accommodated as well by one as by the other.

Things were in this position at the time of agitating the subject for the winter campaign. It was known that the fatal objection in the minds of our very conservative Senators, was its near approach to the Eastern Railroad at Lynn. This objection would not apply to the route by South Reading. It is believed that in this state of things our Lynn friends would have had the magnanimity to say to us if we had applied to them, "take your own route to Boston while you can obtain it. You have stood by us in two trials, we do not ask or wish your town to be deprived of the accommodation you want by continuing with us at the hazard of another defeat." We say we think they would have said this, and that under the circumstances it would not have been an unreasonable request from the Danvers petitioners. It was however thought best to make another trial for the Malden route, relying for success on a change in the Senate, and means were resorted to, to effect this change, which whatever may be thought of their character, were eminently unsuccessful. The old conservative Senators, with few exceptions, occupy their seats, and are to reverse their own votes and end their own words, or come to the same decision as last year.

Matters are in this position when it is found that the South Reading route is to be again presented, fortified with great influence and numbers in Lowell, who ask that it may be continued to their city. There is doubt to be sure whether that petition beyond South Reading can be obtained this winter, but no doubt is expressed in regard to the line to South Reading from Danvers. Neither can there be reasonable doubt of its construction if chartered. The route is short, feasible and cheap, and its advocates have the ability and express themselves as determined to build it. It was with these views and under these circumstances that some 150 of our citizens ventured to put their names to a petition for this route. We will pass over the maledictions and scorn with which their rashness has been attended from some of those who are in favor of "granting all railroads," and look into the future. It begins to look now as if this is to be the very last chance for obtaining either route. The shrewd managers of the Eastern Railroad see that they cannot satisfy the public by transporting merchandise over their ferry, and while we are dreaming about impracticable schemes we shall awake some fine morning and find that they have pushed a branch of their road, at immense expense, through Chelsea and over Charles river to a Depot along side of that of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and possibly the Fitchburg road may be connected with them. If this scheme is carried into effect, we may consider Danvers completely shut out, to a dead certainty, from any better accommodation than this will afford us.

Quite a number of counterfeit bills upon the Nashua (N. H.) Bank, of the denomination of \$5 have been passed within a few days. [Boston Traveller.

DANVERS AND MALDEN RAILROAD.

We see by the last Courier that Mr. for the Eastern Railroad, and also counsel Road the last winter, is employed by the project, so called, this winter, and of course of the Eastern Road. The only Eastern Road will favor the Reading project the Malden road. They know well that road cannot be chartered against the Lowell road, or that if chartered will not know if they can divide the friends of a Boston, they will prevent the chartering. Let this ruse be understood and the people deceived by the plans of the Eastern Railroad.

Mr Editor—In your paper of this morning *Justicial* is improperly applied by the Malden Railroad. It applies with peculiar to his own communication. He misrepresents made by the writer he pretends to then undertakes to support his argument by his own misrepresentation. Such artifice momentary effect, and when discovered, tion fatal to the purpose intended.

At first, I thought of noticing other remarks same communication; but a second thought me that they were in themselves harmless, would be better to let them "lie still and slumber to give them notoriety by an attempt at refutation. Jan. 30, 1847.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The proposition to provide for an annual session of every town in the State, has been a joint special committee, upon which Essex represented by Hon. George Hodges, of the Senate.

David Daniels and 505 others petition in Danvers and Malden Railroad. Samuel C. others of Wilmington, B. D. Putnam and C. lerica, John Marland and others of Andover, and others of Bedford, Jabez Gowen, Concord, and Moses Brown and others serving North Reading and Ballard Vale route to the John Tenney and others, and John L. of Methuen, severally renounce against the town of "Lawrence."

South Reading us's to be called "Winthrop Lakeville as first proposed, and there is much to any change.

Col. Schuler proposes that all Railroad shall make annual returns of all accidents that happened upon their several roads; and it to require all Railroad petitioners to publish notice before applying to the Legislature; and uniform scale shall be established for all roads to be submitted here.

B. K. Hough Jr. and others, of Gloucester, incorporated as a Steam Manufacturing Cotton Mr. Williams, of Salem, presents the petition Massachusetts Teachers' Association for aid; are many new applications for incorporation for taring purposes, &c., from all over the State.

On Saturday, bills were reported incorporated Rockport Steam Mills Co., capital \$400,000, Lowell Health Insurance Co., capital 200,000, and other bills.

An act of incorporation is reported for T. Pingree, John Kinsman, Amory Holbrook, & Briggs Iron Company—capital 300,000, in Lanesboro', Berkshire County.

Mr. Lord, of Salem, proposes to make motion upon whom the burden of proof shall be, criminal cases.

Petitions have also been presented by Mr. T. of Beverly, of F. W. Choate and others, for Health Insurance Company; by Mr. Fowler, of the First Universalist Society in Essex, to tax their pews; by Mr. Lee of Manchester, el Adams and 180 others, of that town, in aid of the Malden Railroad;

The petition of Alfred Taylor and others of has been taken from our last year's files and is the committee on fisheries, on motion of Hon. Kins.

The House have refused to allow new members a copy of the State Map, and have in consideration proposition of Mr. Upton of Danvers, to allow to each School District throughout the State.

Wednesday of next week is assigned on the House for the choice of a Senator of the United States. Acts have been reported, establishing the potatoes at 60 pounds per bushel, and regulating of Gun Cotton, and other explosive substances.

It is decided to be inexpedient to legislate in setting fire to woodlands, as well as in regard to their distribution of the State Map.

A petition was presented, of various citizens Reading, for leave to construct a Branch Railroad from Wilmington to South Reading.

Mr. Sever of Boston, on special leave, introduced following resolve: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature whole people of this Commonwealth are most and decidedly opposed to any further extension of or involuntary servitude within any of the States of this Union, and to its existence within any territory that may be hereafter acquired by the States.

The resolve was read once, and referred to the Committee on the subject of Slavery and the administration of Slave States.

"VALUABLE PEARS.—Information was obtained during the first week in this month a superior pears was sold in this market for seven and they were retained for \$1.50 per dozen, and to \$40. This was one of the best pears in the and different from any generally cultivating in the ion. Size about the same, or nearly as large, Bartlett, of a bright yellow color, with a bright vermilion color next the sun. The form was long the largest at the top or blossom end; the calyx remains of the blossom large and very open; a largity at the stem, for a pear. The flesh rich, juicy and of a fine flavor, with considerable grit around core. Having barely looked at it before, was eaten, we do not attempt a minute or accurate description. Our object is to learn who is the grower; pear; (or who sold them in this market,) and if this notice, and will give us an account of its growth, production, &c., he will much oblige if he will furnish some scions of the same, we will him well for them. Some say these pears came New Hampshire, others that they came on the Railroad."—*Boston Cultivator.*

Instead of moving aside for him, Mrs. Shubrick drew nearer to the door of the room he wished to enter, and placing herself directly before it, said, 'this is my own chamber, sir—you will not, I hope, insist on entering it.'

The officer looked at her with a suspicious eye, but her glance quailed not beneath his, her delicate cheek neither paled nor flushed, and he said—"duty, Madam, knows no such reserves, but I feel assured I may trust your word and if you will assure me that the man I seek is not in that room, I will not enter it."

"I will answer no question—it would only establish a precedent for future occasions—but again I tell you, sir that this is my chamber and to a man of honor the chamber of a lady would be a sanctuary even to his own bitterest foe, sacred as the altar of Heaven. I trust to your honor, therefore, to make no attempt to enter here, but should you persist in doing so, it shall be only over my corpse that you accomplish your purpose."

Emphatic as was her language—earnest as was her manner there was nothing in either that permitted him for a moment to forget that it was a LADY, delicate and gentle, who thus addressed him. He saw that her spirit was unconquerable, that she would indeed die where she stood rather than submit to an indignity or betray a friend—he could not use physical force toward such a woman and he relinquished his purpose, saying to her with something of reverence in his manner—"your intrepidity, Madam, gives you security; from me you shall meet no further annoyance."

He was true to his word and immediately withdrew his men and returned to the detachment to which he belonged. This was a small party that had been sent out from Ninety-Six for supplies, the commander of which had thought Reginald Elliott's capture an object of sufficient consequence to delay his march for this domiciliary visit.

"She is a heroine, sir," said the young lieutenant to his commander—"and were muskets put into the hands of a hundred such women, our only safety would be in retreat."

"You mistake—with muskets in their hands woman would become to us but a weaker kind of man," replied the commander, and he replied truly—woman's power is over the spirits of men and it must be maintained by spirit, not by other means.

The assurances of Paul proved quite correct. The ball which had entered Reginald Elliott's arm had opened a vein in its passage, and the flow of blood from this was so much increased by his rapid motion on horseback, but it was many weeks before he recovered entirely from the languor and debility it occasioned—but as Caroline was his nurse through those weeks, and as it was a season of comparative inactivity to the American forces in Carolina he could not greatly regret it. He was sufficiently recovered to be present at the battle of Eutaw Springs, a battle which soon left to the invader no spot in Carolina on which his foot could safely and securely rest.

It was a victory indeed—a glorious victory, of which Reginald Elliott was, as he had promised, the herald to Caroline—a happiness which he thought cheaply purchased by another severe though not dangerous wound.

DEATH OF MONROE EDWARDS.—Col. Monroe Edwards, whose crimes have given him a reputation far more wide than enviable, died at the Sing Sing State Prison at an early hour on Friday morning. He has been declining in health ever since his incarceration, but for the last two years he has failed so perceptibly as to cause general remark among those acquainted at the prison. His disease, it is said, was consumption brought on by the practice of a habit prevalent amongst prisoners in all the State prisons. He was warned of his danger a long time since; he acknowledged his fault but persisted in the practice until he was past the reach of medical aid. For a number of weeks past he has been delirious at times; when, however, he conversed, he was eloquent upon the history of his past-life, and his plans for the future; he would not contemplate the fact that he was about to die. The chaplain of the institution conversed with the sick man when on his death bed: Edwards paid no regard to what he said, appearing to be in a state of listless insanity until the chaplain mentioned the crimes of which he had been convicted, when, for a moment he appeared to come partially to his senses, and protested that he did not commit the forgeries. On Thursday night, the hospital was locked up as usual, and the patients left in charge of attendants. Towards morning it became evident that the sick man could not long survive; indeed, he appears to have suffered death while yet alive, that is he imagined that he had ceased to exist, and appealed to his attendants to know if it was not so. They told him no, he was not dead; but this he refused to believe, and began to bite his finger, which he said was without feeling, and hence, he argued he must be dead; and again appealed to the attendants, asking them to feel his flesh, and tell him if he were not really dead. The physician to the prison was not with him when he died, nor indeed at any time during the night. The nurses described the death scene as being horrible to witness. The dying prisoner protesting that he was dead, yet filled with the dread of the fearful transition, and while endeavoring to bite his fingers or tear his flesh, not so much with the intent to injure his person as to convince himself that the appalling change from life to death had taken place, and he had it not to suffer again and so he died. What could be more dreadful. But he is gone, and charity may now, at least claim right judgement upon his memory. He was guilty, but he expiated his crimes in those close gloomy cells, where for four years he suffered most poignantly; as a haughty, active man might be expected to suffer, when brought under the lash of the overseer and confined within the narrow limits prescribed by prison rules. His stubborn spirit at first refused to give way, but at length broken by the stern discipline of the institution within whose walls he found himself; and at length yielding to temptation, which in a new form, followed him even to this seclusion, Monroe Edwards died a most horrible death in the hospital of Sing Sing State prison. He might have been a great man, if he had sought greatness in the path of rectitude; but he dedied the laws of his country, and his country, in the vindication of its laws, crushed the offender. *Plat justitia.*—New York Herald.

LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.—This League has been recently established in England and in the United States. The pledge, which is declaratory of a belief that all war is unchristian, and a determination to give no voluntary aid to any war whatever, has been signed by about five thousand in England and eight thousand in this country, and the number is constantly and rapidly increasing.

It has been reported that orders have been received by Col Cushing for the embarkation of his regiment of volunteers on Tuesday, Feb 9.

Taxation of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Mr. Editor—There was one subject brought before the late Town Meeting which is of so much importance that I am glad it was not disposed of that we may hear from it again. I mean the taxation of stock held by Insurance Companies. There certainly appears to be some doubt, from the remarks on both sides of the question whether such property is legally taxable in towns, but at the same time there seems to be no doubt at all of the justice of taxing it. I can conceive no valid reason why such an amount as may be accumulated in the treasury of a fortunate Mutual Insurance Company should not be subject to taxation as well as other property similarly situated. It is the duty of our Assessors to hunt up all the property they can find, from which to obtain a contribution to support the expenses of the town. If a laboring man or a widow has a few hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day, it is taxed and why should the thousands owned by an incorporated company escape? I hope the board of Selectmen will have the question tested. It will be worth the cost, even if the decision would pave the way for a general law taxing such property, and 30 or 40 dollars a year is worth having in the town treasury.—We wish, however the question had been referred to a special Committee of persons not interested in the Company and who would give it special attention until it could be settled. We do not object to the Selectmen on account of any supposed bias in favor of the Company, as the very act of bringing it before the town shows their devotion to its interests. But their various other duties may cause them to give this subject less attention than it really deserves. We trust that they will not fail to pursue it to a decisive point.

FROM MEXICO AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

The late mails bring us interesting intelligence, both from the army, and rumors from the city of Mexico.—How far the latter are to be depended upon we cannot judge. The telegraphic dispatch to the New York papers states that it was rumored in Washington, on Sunday, that the Mexican Congress had accepted the United States proposition for peace, and had authorized the appointment of peace commissioners to meet similar commissioners from the United States Government.—We are not told what is the authority for this rumor, or the mode by which the accounts on which it purports to be founded were received. We have further an account of an advance movement of our army, and the occupation of Victoria. This account comes through the regular channel, and is undoubtedly in the main correct.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

It appears that Gen. Taylor was at Victoria, the capital of the State of Tlaxcala, with the divisions of Generals Twiggs, Quitman, and Patterson, amounting to nearly 6000 men, on the 4th of last month. Victoria is about 200 miles from Monterey, and about the same distance from Tampico. The advance division under Gen. Quitman, entered the town without resistance. The latter received state that the next move of the force occupying Victoria would be for Tampico, and it is probable that from that point, the collected army will be embarked with the view of attacking Vera Cruz. It is known that large preparations of troops and stores are collecting in the Gulf.

The Washington Union, of Monday night, gives a semi-official confirmation of the rumor given above, that the Mexican Congress had accepted the U. S. proposition for peace.—Salem Gazette.

THE NANTUCKET SUFFERERS. The Select men of Nantucket have issued a circular, stating the amount received from abroad, in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in that place, and the disposition made of it.

The whole amount received was \$56,198 53 in money and 6400 in clothing, provisions, &c., coming from over 100 towns and cities. The recipients are more than 460 persons, of whom 850 are heads of families, so that the whole number actually assisted is upwards of 1850 persons. The number of buildings burned was upwards of 260, amount of property destroyed about \$1,000,000—insured about 320,000; deducting 70,000 received from abroad the actual loss is about \$600,000.—The Selectmen very feelingly express their gratitude in behalf of the inhabitants of Nantucket for the aid bestowed.

PATTERN JUSTICE.—Alonso Lewis, in a letter in the Lynn News, says, "I have been a justice of the peace for more than six years, and during that time have had many cases presented to me, all of which, with a single exception, I have settled without a dollar's expense to either party. This certainly does not seem much like encouraging a spirit of litigation. When all my brethren, can say as much, their sleep will be sweet as mine."

Daring and Extensive Robbery. On Monday morning, the Clerks of Messrs. Carrier & Trott, who keep a watch and jewelry store at the corner of Milk and Washington streets, found that sometime between Saturday night and Monday morning, their store had been entered and robbed of gold watches, jewelry, silver forks and spoons, &c., to the amount of about \$10,000. The robbers probably obtained access by means of false keys. The chief scene of their operations was in the cellar, where the safe was kept, in which was deposited all the most valuable of the stock. Upon this safe they commenced operations in the same manner that a corps of engineers would sap a citadel; they bored into it in all directions; drew the bats with wrenches, (one of which was broken, and left behind) and finally after defacing the entire front, succeeded in prying off the locks, and opening the safe. The contents of the safe, gold watches, gold spectacles, bracelets, rings, &c., and about \$100 in money. They also sorted out the watches in the windows of the store, and took those that were most valuable. The largest part of their booty was gold, the silver being too bulky to be carried off in safety.—About \$1500 of the stolen property belonged to Wildfield & Co., and the remainder to Carrier & Trott.

A reward of \$1000 has been offered by Carrier & Trott and D. B. Wildfield for intelligence that will lead to the arrest of the robbers and the recovery of the goods.

BEGGAR IMPOSTORS.—A day or two since a beggar called upon a gentleman living in Thirteenth street, and with an unusually piteful story of destitution, sickness, &c. prevailed upon him to give him three dollars in money, with some other articles. The beggar had been gone but a short time, when he returned and inquired whether they had sent a small book which he had lost. It was not found, though in the course of the day it was discovered and proved to be the Hoggan's Account Book with the Savings Bank! in which there stood to his credit the sum of \$130 deposited on the 1st of January. Such frauds as these freeze up the hearts of the charitable.—M. Y. Courier.

WE LEARN. says the Eastport Sentinel, that a speculator, taking advantage of the news of the rise in Flour by the Hibernia's arrival at Halifax, came on to St. John and this place in advance of the mail, and succeeded in purchasing several thousand barrels of Flour, (one thousand in this town,) and chartered the brig Open-argo to take it to England.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Appleton, Mr. DANIEL WARREN, of Boston, to Miss MARY E. daughter of Benj. Goodridge, Esq., of D.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. JOHN M. CORNWELL to Miss ELIZABETH MARIA, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. Lander, formerly of Salem.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Saturday, Jan. 30, SUSAN OSBORN, aged 16 years, daughter of Mr. Miles Osborn.

In Salem, Mrs. MARY BARTON, aged 66. Lucy Ann, only child of Chas. C. Briggs, aged 13 months. JOSEPH CYLERT, Esq., aged 91.

In Wrentham, Mr. JOHN FRANKLIN, aged 93 years and 7 months—a revolutionary soldier.

In Boston, Major OLIVER JONES, aged 87.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The next regular Meeting of this Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Shaw, Hollen street, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10th.

HOWARD TENT—No 87.—I. O. R.

The regular meetings of this Tent are held on MONDAY Evenings, at 7 o'clock, at Saenger's Hall, No. 11 Park St.

A uniform and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Brethren of the Order are invited to attend.

F. L. BOYD, C. R. feb 6

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

B. URBAN, R. S. feb 6

To the Honorable the Senate, and the House of Representatives for the state of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

PETITION of the undersigned, a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, respectfully represents, that the public convenience requires a Railroad to be established between the town of Danvers, in Essex county, and the town of Malden, in Middlesex county.

We therefore petition your Honorable body, that we may be incorporated under the style and title of the Danvers and Malden Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing and using a Railroad, to commence at some convenient point in the South Parish of Danvers, thence running through that town, through the western part of Lynn, through the town of Saugus and through Malden, to unite with the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Malden, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed, BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, Jan. 29, 1847.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerks of the town of Danvers, Malden, Lynn, Saugus, North Chelmsford, and also on the Clerks of the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Essex Railroad Corporations; and the Clerk of the Newburyport Turnpike Corporation, ten days at least before the twenty-fifth day of February next, and also to publish the same in the Danvers Courier, the Boston Courier and the Boston Post, three times, the last publication to be at least four days before the twenty-fifth day of February next, that all persons interested may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 29, 1847.

Concurred.

CHAS. W. STOREY, Clerk.

A true copy.—Attest.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

To the Honorable, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

PETITION of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Town of Danvers, in the county of Essex, respectfully represents, that by an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1810, a certain parcel of land in Danvers, called Harmony Grove, lying North of the North River, so called, was added to the City of Salem, and a certain parcel, lying between the Main street, in Danvers, and Aborn street, in Salem, was taken from Salem and annexed to Danvers, and by the alterations aforesaid, a strip of land, nearly half a mile in length, and about one thousand feet wide, remains in Danvers. That the inhabitants living on said premises will be better accommodated to belong to the City of Salem, than to remain, as they now do, in Danvers. That a line drawn, commencing at the south-westerly corner of Harmony Grove, thence running nearly south, direct to the monumental stone, on the south-westerly side of the Main street, near the north-west corner of William Sutton's brick Wood Store, would make the line between said city and the town of Danvers, nearly straight from the north-west corner of said Harmony Grove to Aborn street. Your petitioners therefore request your Honorable body to take such measures as may be necessary, and to cause all the territory eastwardly of said line now in Danvers to be annexed to the city of Salem.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

CHARLES A. DEARBORN and others.

Danvers, Feb 24th, 1847.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Senate, February 4, 1847, on the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerk of the town of Danvers, and the Clerk of the city of Salem, ten days at least, before the twenty-fourth day of February instant, and to be published once in the Salem Register and once in the Danvers Courier, two newspapers published in the County of Essex, and before the twenty-fourth day of February instant, that all persons interested, may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 4, 1847.

Concurred.

CHAS. W. STOREY, Clerk.

A true copy.—Attest.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

TO EVERY ONE PLAYED.

THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST. This splendid instruction book for the Violin has already passed through two editions—it is without doubt by far the most thorough work for the Violin ever published in this country. The Evening Traveller thus speaks of it: "J. P. Jewett & Co. have just published a complete system for the Violin by J. F. Hanks, in a handsome quarto, of over a hundred pages. It is probably the most complete work of the kind in print. The sheets have been corrected with laborious care by an accomplished violinist, and the most pains taken to make the work perfect. In the appendix will be found the whole of Otto's celebrated, and now very rare, treatise on the construction, preservation, repair and improvement of the violin."

Published for sale, wholesale and retail, by JNO. P. JEWETT & CO., 33 Cornhill, Boston, Booksellers' Row, and 129 Essex at Salem. feb 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 129 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-Keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Batchelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparalleled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform, not understand. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, or 129 Essex st., Salem.

PERFOILED BOARD. Another lot just opened and selling cheap at wholesale or retail by GEO. CREAMER, 151 Essex st., Salem. feb 6

A CARD.

THE subscriber having sold out his Stock and Stand to Mr. HENRY E. HOLMES, of Boston, would take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him. From the reputation Mr. Holmes sustains in Boston, H. T. R. feels great confidence in recommending him to his patrons and the public.

HENRY T. ROPES.

N. Danvers, Feb 6, 1847.

THE subscriber having taken the Stock and Stand of Mr. HENRY T. ROPES, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is ready to supply all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch, and is determined that no effort on his part shall be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

N. B. Garments of all description cut and made to order and warranted to fit.

HENRY E. HOLMES.

N. Danvers, Feb 4, 1847.

REMOVAL.

MANNING & SARGENT.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

from Main street, Danvers to

NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Pine and Common Chairs; Windlass, and Common Bedsteads; Crisps; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Feather; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Carver's Tables.

Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates.

GOOD LETTER PAPER, ruled, at \$1 50 per ream. Just opened, an invoice of very fair white Paper, at the above low price. Also, some broken Paper, for \$1 a ream—with an extensive assortment of nicer Papers, as low as can be bought in the market, at wholesale and retail, at the Book, Stationery and Music Establishment of

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

feb 6

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER. Common Straw and Shoe Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale at Boston prices, by

GEORGE CREAMER,

151 Essex street, Salem.

feb 6

LAWYER'S ENVELOPES. Lawyers' Envelopes, suitable for Insurance Policies, just received and for sale by the dozen or hundred, at the new Stationery Store, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.

feb 6

ENGLISH WAFFERS, of superior quality—a supply just received and for sale low by the quantity, at

GEORGE CREAMER'S Bookstore,

Lynde Place, Salem.

feb 6

DOBNEY & SON, NO. 4. Wiley & Putnam's Edition, with illustrations, 12 1/2 cents.

A fresh supply of Dickens's Last—The Battle of Life—12 1/2 cents. Just received at the Book store of J. P. JEWETT & CO., Salem.

feb 6

THE COUNTESS OF RUOLSTADT, by George Sand, in two vols., just received by

GEORGE CREAMER,

Lynde Place.

feb 6

ALMANACS.

BROWN'S Pocket and the Old Farmers Almanac—a fresh supply just received and for sale by the dozen, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

feb 4

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

FRESH supply of Backgammon Boards, extra and common finish, various sizes, received and for sale cheap by

GEORGE CREAMER,

Lynde Place.

feb 4

EILLER'S LONDON QUILLS,

FROM No. 10 to 70, just opened and for sale at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street.

feb 6

FOR E CREAMER,

Lynde Place.

feb 6

New Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will on

and after February 1st, leave

Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers at 8 A.M. Leave Salem at 9 A.M.

" " 10 1/2 " " 11 1/2

" " 1 1/2 P.M. " " 2 1/2 P.M.

" " 6 1/2 " " 8

Fare 12 1/2 cents, or 10 tickets for \$1 00.

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, at Joseph Shed's store, Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.

SYMONDS & FEEL.

jan 30

Notice.

All persons having demands against the town of Danvers, are requested to present the same for payment to the several departments on or before the 13th of February next.

By order of the Board of Selectmen,

K. OSBORN, Clerk.

Danvers, Jan. 22, 1847.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Train leave Essex Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1/4, 9 A.M. 12 1/4, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1/4 A.M. 2 1/2, and 4 1/2 P.M.

Portsmouth, 7 1/4 A.M. 2 1/2 4 1/2 P.M.

Great Falls, 7 1/4 A.M. 2 1/2 P.M.

Portland, 7 1/4 A.M. and 2 1/2 P.M.

And for Boston,

From Portland 7 1/2 A.M., 3 P.M.

Great Falls N. H. 9 A.M. and 1 1/4 P.M.

Portsmouth 7 1/4, 10 1/4 A.M., 5 1/2 P.M.

Newburyport 8 10 3/4 A.M. and 6 1/4 P.M.

Salem, 7 3/4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4, 11 3/4, A.M.

2 1/2, 5, 7 1/2 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARLBHEAD BRANCH.

Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2, A.M.;

2 1/2, 4 3/4, 6 1/2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8 1/4, 10 1/4, 10 1/4 A.M. 1

3 1/4, 4 1/4, and 6 1/4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN

Master of Transportation.

oct 17

ESSEX RAILROAD.

Trains leave Danvers for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2 A.M. 2 1/2, 4 3/4, 6 1/2, 8 P.M.

Trains leave Salem for Danvers, at 7, 8, 9, 11, A.M. 3 1/4, 5 1/4, 7 1/4 P.M.

dec 5

MASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A most valuable Book, designed for the Professional man, the merchant, the public officer, and the private citizen.

Pres. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth, 22d December 1846—12 1/2a just received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. feb 6

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON, TAILOR AND DRAPER.

HAS removed from the Chambers over Lambert & Merrill's store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chesnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which he will make into garments, at short notice, in the most fashionable and faithful manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep constantly on hand and for sale a good supply of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,

viz:—READY MADE PANTS, VESTS, and OVERHAULS; Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Diapers, Suspenders, &c.,

—Also—

HATS AND CAPS.

of the latest fashion.

A share of patronage is solicited.

Jan. 30.

Greenhouse Plants.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Greenhouse in Aborn street—about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office—a good assortment of Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette, China and Multiflora Roses; Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbenas Primulas, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Pinks, Hyacinths, Pinks, Lavender, Euphorbia, Stocks, Pinks, Hyacinths, Pinks, Lilies, Cyclamen, Azaleas, Camellias, Geraniums, Salvia, Abutilon, Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell as low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.

S. and Cut Flowers for sale as above.

Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. PERCE.

OIL CANISTERS, &c.

TIN Oil Canisters (36 gallons); 2 Scales and Beams; Weights; Measures; Barrel Covers, &c.,

been in use a short time—for sale low, at 30 Lawrence Place, Salem, by

SAMUEL B. FOSTER.

jan 23

ESSEX ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Danvers in and for said County, on the third Tuesday in January, A. D. 1847.

Asd, B. and J. who are named executor in a certain instrument Purporting to be the last will and testament of

BETSEY UPTON,

late of Danvers in said county, singlewoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:—

Ordered, That the third Tuesday in February next, eleven of the clock in the forenoon, be assigned as the time for considering said instrument, at a court of probate then to be holden at Salem in said county; and that said Asa Bushby give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Danvers Courier, printed in Danvers before said time, that they may be present, and object, if they see cause, to such probate.

A true copy of record.

Attest. NATH'L LORD, Jr., Register.

LORRAINE'S PILLS. **All persons require Facts.**

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, *Lorraine's Vegetable Pills* have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: *Sarsaparilla* and *Tomatoes*. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated *Lorraine's Pills*, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that *Lorraine's Vegetable Pills* is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
 Boston, Mass.,
 June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken *Lorraine's Pills* and now everybody tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of *Lorraine's Pills*, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
 E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of *Lorraine's Pills*, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
 W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent, all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried *LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS*, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
 JAMES CADSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of *DR. LORRAINE'S PILLS*.

J. BROOKS.

Sir. I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir; I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of *Lorraine's Vegetable Pills* is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of *Lorraine's Pills*! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
 J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
 Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, New Mills, E. Stimson
 North Parish—M. Haley Platts.
 Salem—Henry Whipple Bookseller,
 Beverly, Stephen Baker
 Marblehead—E. Arnold;
 Topsfield—B. P. Adams

DRESS GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Rep and Corded Cashmeres, Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE, nov

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

The subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, of a single evening, on application to
 CHARLES SIMONDS, Foster St.

OATS.

1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

Shirts and Drawers.

Extra heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various qualities, for sale at low prices by
 M. T. DOLE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—“Ladies' Casket,” an elegant gift book—“Friendship,” by a friend to Youth;—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the “Wreck of the Glia.” A true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see.
 sept 20

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING.

KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality and to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
 ADAMS & RICHARDSON
 207 Essex street.
 may 9

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. **NEW ENGLAND** **TRUSS MANUFACTORY,** **BOSTON, MASS.**

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 205, opposite No. 210, Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
 Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.
 I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect to properly fitting them. On this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1846.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
 Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Mch 1, 1847!

Office, No. 266, opposite to No. 307, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such terms, for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought block-work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work,—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work,—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance, which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. The other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They can not fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a whole set, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$2; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$1; For Extracting, 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

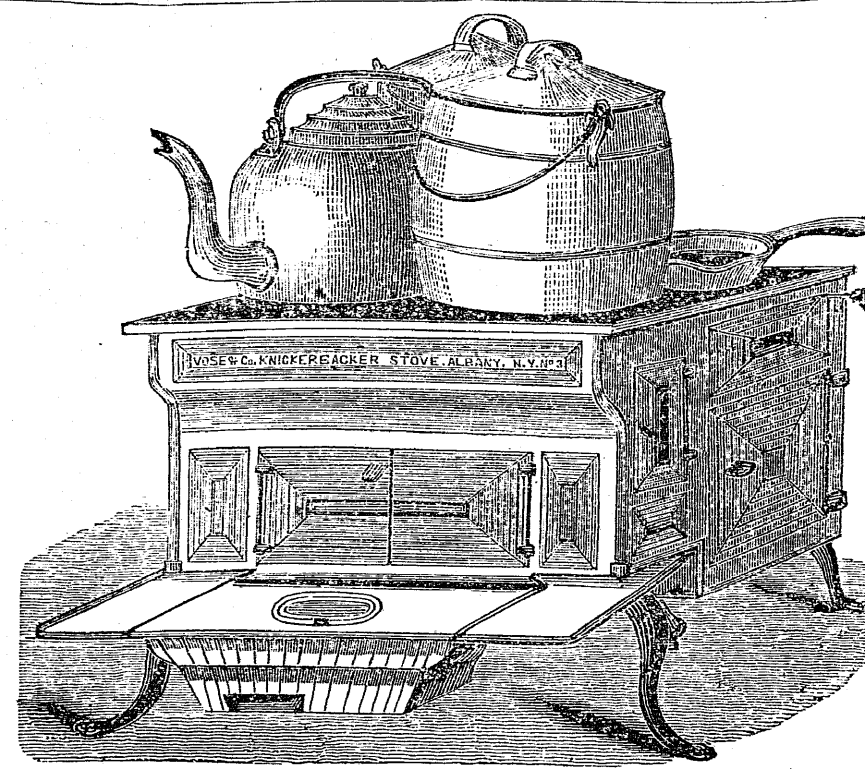
S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves. **MIDDLETON COAL**, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—**WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY**. For sale by
 JOHN DIKE,
 27 Water street.
 July 12



WINTER HAS COME

AND the subscriber has therefore supplied himself with a large assortment of
STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in the consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equaled by any now in use. The *Boston Air-Tight*, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Barrow
 The *New England Stove*—a new pattern; *Economy's Friend*. Size; *Lewis Improved*; *Hutchinson*. The celebrated *Railway*, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of **PARLOR STOVES,** among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
 (Second Door East from the Market,)
 SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found,

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Window, Cot Trunk, and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany, Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
 Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
 For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

J. & H. HALE
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,
 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
 HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,
Agricultural Tools and Ploughs
 PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS,
 Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,
 WINDOW GLASS,
 CAMPBELL,
 CAMPBELL LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND
 ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.
 Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
 HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
 Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs,
 BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,
 Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails
 Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.
 No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
 march 15

NEW JEWELRY.—The subscriber has just added to his former assortment of JEWELRY some entirely new styles of Pins. Also on hand, a good assortment of Fob and Guard Chains; Bracelets; Finger Rings; Lockets, &c. &c.
 Jewellery of every variety, and of all materials manufactured to order at short notice.
 W. ARCHER, Jr.
 223 Essex street, Salem
 oct 7

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for Danvers and vicinity, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful.

Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 956 policies.

The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Not fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks thus far) \$89,500 besides guarantee capital.

Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis Tufts.

A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$22 80 to insure \$1000.

Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$500 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5. 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$1,50.

A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life.

One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent.

Life insurance is better appreciated by the community, with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now.

Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
 W. D. NORTHEED.
 Danvers May 23, 1846.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON. **SURGEON DENTIST,** **SALEM,**

WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law
 Office in Feltton's (late Osborne's) Building,
 Danvers, March 29th, 1846.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, for 1847.
 Just published and for sale,
 W & S B LIVES, Stearns building.
 jan 23

PLATED BASKETS.
SILVER PLATED FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, a variety of patterns, chased and plain, just received and for sale low at 223 Essex st, opposite the First Church, Salem. W. L. ARCHER, Jr.
 jan 31

W. D. NORTHEED,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
 Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK
 Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

PERIODICALS.
 MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00
Columbian	3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine	3 00
New York Illustrated	3 00
Democratic Review	5 00
Whig	5 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Lady's National Magazine	2 00
Sears' Pictorial	6 00
Littell's Living Age	5 00
Knickerbocker, New York,	1 50
New England Family Magazine	1 00
Robert Merry's Museum	1 00
Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's,	3 00
Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	3 00
New Library of Law and Equity	7 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly,	1 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly,	1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—	
Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street	
ard's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald,	
Tribe, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press,	
Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times	
and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.	
Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS	
and PAMPHLETS with promptness.	

NEW BOOKSTO

151 Essex Street, Lynde

(A few doors East of the Market)

GEORGE CREAM

RESPECTFULLY informs his

the public that he has taken the

furnished the same with a complete asso-

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS

ACCOUNT BOOKS

together with a select stock of

Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery

Fancy Goods,

(All of which will be sold at a fair advantage)

School Books.

the latest editions, in

good substantial bindings.

Bibles.

Quarto, Octavo, Pew and

Pocket Bibles, in great variety

and at very low prices.

Prayer & Hymn Books.

of all kinds used by the dif-

ferent denominations, and of

the latest editions.

Law and Commercial

Blanks.

Deeds, Bills of Lading, Man-

ifests, Shipping Papers, etc.

on good paper and at low

prices.

Cards.

Constantly on hand a com-

plete assortment of Perkins

& Mann's Enamelled, Stylo-

graphic, Pearl Surface and

Colored Cards, for sale at

the manufacturer's prices.</



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

NUMBER 47.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Bilets, Circulars, Show Bills, Broads, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE GIFTS.

BY C. H. HILDRETH.

Two simple gifts she gave to me,
And bade me long retain,
And constant keep her memory,
Till we should meet again;
The gifts she said a lesson bore,
I must not read in vain.

With simple threads the maiden wrought
An Anchor and a Star;
An emblem one of present hope,
The other—hope afar;
And this the motto that she chose,—
"Le bon temps viendra."

In darker lines she traced a bow—
The arrow on the string;
This was the lesson that she taught
The arrow's flight to bring;
Che sera sera—were the words
Upon the arrow's wing.

The gifts to me this morning bear
A lesson ever true;
Let hope forever o'er thy path
Daily her flowers renew;
Hope ever in the present time,
And trust the future too.

Believe that hours of joy will be,
When pleasures thou wilt share;
If grief endureth for a night,
Joy shall the morning bear;
Trust that "the happy time will come,"
Rewarding all thy care.

But if the light of hope shall fail
In darkest nights of ill;
If, sinking in life's barren sands,
Lost be her gentle rill,
Not grief, nor tears can bid it flow;
"What will be, will be"—still.

The flowers that claim thy tenderest care,
May never bloom for thee;
The pleasures, fondly deemed thy own,
Another's than may'st see;
Yet have it with determined will;
It is thy destiny.

Such are the lessons, stern and grave,
Those gentle gifts have brought;
And many a book hath less therein
Than those few words have taught;
Than those few words, fair girl, thy hands
In silken letters wrought.

But may'st thou need no sterner lore
To calm thy gentle breast;
May there all kind affections meet,
Be joy thy constant guest;
And happiness my heart will fill,
Knowing that thou art blest.

Miscellany.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

EXPOSURE OF THE ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

As much curiosity is already felt in this community and this section of country relative to the secrets of the "Sons of Temperance" a secret and very dangerous order, which has, of late arisen in our midst, we seize the present opportunity of publishing to the world an exposure of the whole affair, sent to us by a member of the order, in good standing in one of the Division and also a Templar—an exposure of which a "new wrinkle" of the order will probably follow. Here it is:

INTRODUCTION.—In bringing forward this work, I do not desire to be understood as wishing to cast any stigma on the Temperance cause, as it is on account of my attachment to the cause that I make this exposure, believing that it is a blessing cast in our midst for the benefit of all mankind—but my aversion to anything bordering on the ridiculous or hypocritical urges me to unfold such facts as have come under my observation, and reveal them to the public. I have never had a desire to become a member of any secret society until I read the late exposure of the "Order of Odd Fellows," which contained so many improbabilities that I thought I would join the "Sons of Temperance," being a temperance man, and should I like that, I would then become a

member of the Odd Fellows, and by that means enlighten myself as to the truth or falsity of the accusations brought against that order. A friend accordingly offered my name, and it passed, and I prepared to go the next meeting night to be initiated.

MY ENTRANCE.—On the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1846, I proceeded with my friend to the corner of Wood and Third streets, where the Hall of the city Divisions was located. On my arriving at the house, my friend said to me, "Any little thing you see here, which does not meet your views, pass it over and say nothing about it, and do not murmur, or show displeasure, or you will bring on me the ill will of the Division for bringing you."

I said I did not anticipate anything derogatory to my feelings, and he replied he had no doubt of it. We then entered the door, and passed up stairs, my friend previously going through some motions with the door keeper. We reached the door of the first room and here another keeper was stationed. My friend now held up his left hand, and linked the little finger on the right hand into the little finger of the left hand of the keeper and then spoke together for a short time. While waiting here where he had left me, he entering the meeting room to inform the Division that I was ready, and to prepare them for my appearance, I became much alarmed by many of the members popping up to the door keeper and asking him whether there would be any initiated to night, and being answered in the affirmative, they all gave me a very strange look, and entered the room, apparently lighted. I say this so much alarmed me that I several times was about to rush out into the street, but was prevented by the sentinel at the door. Four taps at the door brought out a person having in his hand a bandage. They said, it is our custom to blindfold those about to be initiated, and accordingly placed the bandage over my eyes. I was led into the ANTE CHAMBER.

Not a sound was heard for the first few minutes, but shortly a voice whispered, "See his nose." Now, what they meant by this I did not know, but another voice whispered, though loud enough for me to hear, "It's in blossom, and will make a fine appearance when we ripen it." Similar expressions were made, and as I knew there was nothing the matter with my nose, I thought they were alluding to some one else. We now stopped, and the bandage being removed, I looked around and was surprised at the neatness and order which characterized the room. The officers were all at their stations, and the members were standing around me with the various emblems of the Order. After sundry preliminaries had been gone through with, and different manœuvres the Patriarch said to me: "The onths which you are about to take are of a solemn and sublime nature, and should be taken by you with all the solemnity sitting the occasion. And should perils assail you, or misfortunes encompass you on all sides, still let your faith be unshaken; be firm as a rock, and proud to be called a 'Son of Temperance.' The first oath is

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—You swear that you will continue in this Order as long as circumstances will permit, using your utmost endeavors for its advancement, and place such means as you can at its disposal for the benefit of the Order.

I laid my hand on the book as directed, and said, "I swear."

"Record it, Scribe," said the Patriarch, and then proceeded to administer.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.—You swear to preserve inviolate the secrets which you have witnessed, or those which you shall hereafter witness, and the oaths which you take shall be held sacred, and let not even the slightest hint be thrown out, nor even to your wife, lest she betray you.

"I swear."

"Record it, Scribe," said the Patriarch.

TEMPERANCE OATH.—This was the most imposing oath of the three. I was desired to get on my knees, and this oath required the utmost solemnity. All in the room knelt, except the Patriarch, who desired me to pronounce the oath which I found recorded on the parchment before me, and I accordingly commenced, amidst the stillness of death, this oath:

"Before my brothers round me here,
Before the fountain and the spear,
Before the book and Parchment too—"

(Here each one whispered "hush," which made it still more solemn.)

"I swear whatever else I do,
I'll drink no more."

Instantly they all rose to their feet, stretched upward the right arm, and linked together the little finger of the left hand, and cried with one voice, "He swears."

"Record it, Scribe," said the Patriarch.

At this time all was still again, except a sound as if in the distance, and as it neared I could distinguish that it was music, and I caught the air, which was "Walk in." At this time, by a signal from the Patriarch, they all commenced singing.

"Walk in, walk in, the next room on top,
Walk into the upper room, to take your last drop."

The Patriarch now commenced singing the following, accompanied by music in the distance:

"Oh! will you fail now in your oath,
And divulging all the things you shall know;
Or will you still be nothing loth,
To contribute to pay what we owe?"

The brothers all join in as follows:

"Oh no! he will not leave us,
Nor by his parting grieve us;
Full well we know where'er he'll go,
He will not thus deceive us."

The Patriarch then commenced singing the following:

"When other hearts the spell shall know,
The paths that lead us bind you,
We swear no matter where we go,
We'll slay you where we find you."

Chorus by the brothers—

"Hark, hark, hark!
Hark to the Patriarch's oath,
Your life he'll surely take,
And should your wife be leagued with you,
We swear to kill you both,
All for the Order's sake."

All this time I was perfectly enchanted it was so different to what I had expected. The slow and solemn manner in which the music was performed and the feeling with which the words were repeated so entranced me, that I was chained, as it were to the spot. My eyes had not wandered about the room as before, so enraptured was I with the ceremony. But now the bandage was placed over my eyes again, and I was led away, the music playing and the brothers singing—

"Walk in, walk in, the next room on top,
Walk into the upper room, and take your last drop."

As the music gradually receded, the effect was enchanting, and as I left the room I heard a voice singing something like the following:

"Oh, there he goes, with his blossomed nose—"

The rest was lost in the distance.

All was now bustle, each one crying out, as he hurried to the upper room, "the drop—the drop." A few words said by my friend, and we were in

THE SECRET CHAMBER,

OR THE CHAMBER OF "THE LAST DROP."

The bandage was now removed from my eyes, and I found myself in a brilliantly illuminated room, and all the persons whom I had before seen standing round me were here. Everything was in perfect order. In front of me were placed two tables, covered with crimson velvet, on one of which stood a Bible and a Goblet. I perceived that there was reddish liquor in the Goblet, but what it was I did not know. On the other was laid the Golden Pen and Parchment. The different emblems were arranged in nice order, and dazzled my eyes with their gorgeous appearance. A curtain at the back part of the room attracted my attention, but what was behind it I could not imagine. At last the Patriarch came up to me and said, we are now about to initiate you in the Secret Chamber, and he asked if I was ready. I answered "I am," and immediately the lights were extinguished, and in an instant were relighted, and I perceived that the curtain had been raised. The scene which I beheld completely overpowered me, as I beheld a scaffold with all the apparatus for an execution. The patriarch told me to ascend the steps of the scaffold, to take such oaths as would be administered to me. I said I would rather not get on the scaffold, and what I was to do I could do where I stood. He said "Do you murmur?" I said I had cause to murmur. He said if it became necessary he would use harsh means. I ascended. The officers ascended also, and after a few minutes of dumb show the patriarch said to me:

"You swear that you will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage except with the permission of this Division, or at the weekly meetings of this Division."

Overcome with fear, I answered "I swear."

"You swear that you will let none drink of your bowl except a brother of the Order, who has the permission of the Division of which he is a member."

I again answered, trembling, "I swear," inwardly resolving that should I get out of this place, I never would be found again in the room of a "secret society."

"You swear that you will drink in the presence of no person except he be a brother of the order."

"I swear."

"You swear that should you be charged with drinking while a member, you will fearlessly and boldly deny it, and hurl back the lie in the teeth of him who made the charge, except he be a brother of the order."

"I swear."

"You swear to help a brother in distress, and him alone."

"I swear."

"You swear to keep these things sacred from every one, not even excepting your wife, as a woman cannot keep a secret."

"I swear."

During the administration of these oaths I trembled from head to foot at the hypocrisy which here took place. At the end of each oath, the brothers said "He swears."

I was told that there was but one more ceremony to go through with, and then I would be free.

At this time the invisible music was heard again, but I was so much overcome with the scenes in which I had become an unwilling actor, to pay much attention to it. The lights were lowered, and the Order arranged themselves in a circle, and I was taken down the steps of the scaffold, and placed in the centre of the ring. The Patriarch came forward bearing in his hand

THE GOBLET.—This was a large vessel, and full as it now was, very heavy. I could see that it still contained the liquid before mentioned. The music now became more audible and the Patriarch commenced singing the following, accompanied by the music:

THE DRINKING SONG.

"Drink, brothers, Drink,
(Hark, hark, hark!)

Only once a week can the goblet smile on you.

Then drink away, drink away, all drink merrily.

Only once a week can the goblet smile on you,

And once a week, you know, is but very little too."

The members then joined in the following chorus:

"Then happiness 'twill bring, as we drink and sing,
While the goblet flows free round this Mystic Ring!"

This was concluded by some strange and grotesque movements, and the Patriarch came forward with the goblet in his hand, and said to me, "though seemingly contrary to what you expected, the goblet which you see before you contains brandy, or in other words, the 'Last Drop.'" The scaffold also signifies the same, or the end of the betrayer! He gave the goblet to the next brother, who raised it to his lips and drank—it was then passed round until all had tasted of it but the Patriarch. He always drank last. Before the Patriarch drank of it, he handed it to me. Though I had been told that the goblet contained brandy, I did not believe it, and now that they had all tasted of it, I had no doubt but it was merely molasses and water, no smell being noticed but the intense which they burn in this scene, and that it was a part of the ceremony to deceive me into the belief that it was brandy, and by thus tempting me prove whether I was worthy to become one of the Order. The Patriarch presented the goblet to me, and said "Drink, and with this last drop renounce the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, except in accordance with the permission of the Division." I said, "What does the goblet contain?" He answered, "It is brandy, and it is to bind you to the oaths you have taken, that you must drink it." I said "As I have taken an oath to drink no more intoxicating liquors, it is but right that I should refuse this." This seemed to exasperate the Patriarch, as he turned to the brothers and said, "Prepare the trap!" and they instantly commenced fixing something under the scaffold, and I now perceived that it was a trap. After these things had been completed, the Patriarch said to me in a loud voice, "Your answer now decides your fate—the last drop of the scaffold or the last drop of the goblet?" I was terribly frightened at this, and I was compelled to choose the goblet, still thinking that it was only molasses and water, I took the goblet and drank, but oh! horror! my tongue refused its office. I, who had been a strict temperance man for fifteen years, who had exerted my influence for the benefit of a temperance cause, and who had dashed many a flowing bowl from the hand of an inebriate, and caused him to rejoice in the home of his childhood, I say, I had once more, by the temptation of this secret society, tasted of the bowl, and with that taste came back all my former love for it, and in an instant I had drained it to the dregs; I had partaken of "the last drop." The Patriarch made an attempt to grasp from me the goblet, but it was too late, and he was greatly enraged at me, inasmuch as all had taken their portion but him; and I have no doubt the disappointment was great. It soon passed over, and becoming bewildered by the portion I had taken, knew no more until I awoke the next morning. It is an erroneous impression that a goat is used by this Order, as no such thing was seen by me.

SIGNS AND GAITS.—The manner of distinguishing each other is by giving two winks in rapid succession and immediately placing the left hand thumb in the mouth. This is called "giving the wink!"

The manner of giving a brother warning when he is doing wrong, and that he will be detected if he persists, by rubbing his eyes first with one hand and then with the other until he is satisfied that all is right. This is termed "Mind your eye!"

The sign by which they are in distress and need assistance, yet do not wish to speak out, is by touching the pocket and giving two winks and two squeezes of the hand. This is an important secret, and should be remembered by every body.

The regular grip of the Order is, by grasping the hand of each other, as if shaking hands, and giving three slight squeezes and three winks.

The manner of gaining admittance is, by linking the little fingers, and giving three light taps with the heel, and giving the Pass word, but this is often changed, and there is no use in any particular word. Sometimes it is, Hosto Presto, Brandy, Root Bear, Ipse, Dixit, Lignumvitæ, Scourge-in Grundy, and a number of other words.

I have no doubt but most of these signs, &c., will be changed, now that they have been exposed.

CONCLUSION.—There are many little things which I have passed over or forgotten, as they would take up more room than they would be worth. But one thing I would say before closing and that is the punctuality with which the members of this Order attend their meeting. What their object is in attending so regular I leave the public to judge; it is not for fear of being fined, as they have no fines for non-attendance. You can imagine then, the cause of their almost universal attendance. With this I conclude, hoping that no one else will be entrapped by the "secret society."

TAN BARK FOR MANURE.

Capt. Leonard Stone, of Watertown, tells us he has seen remarkable effects from the spreading of tan bark over the surface of a barren soil. He tried the experiment of spreading a quantity, say half an inch thick, over a plot of ground from which the natural soil had been removed. He says the ground soon swarded over and yielded a harvest of grass.

His is a clayey soil, and almost any substance that would render it more porous and lighter would improve it.

Substances in themselves worthless may so operate on very tannaceous soils as to produce good effects. We cannot suppose there is much intrinsic value in tanbark, yet in addition to its mechanical operation in opening a clayey soil it must operate rather favorably than otherwise as soon as it commences rotting.—*Ploughman.*

STRONG CURIOSITY. A few nights ago, a well-dressed person knocked at a door in Derne street, and obtained a light to look after something which he said he had lost on the side-walk. Several passengers, one after another as they came along, offered to assist him in the search,

and asked what he was looking for. He evaded a reply and conjecturing it was something valuable, the people loitered round to see it found. After an hour's search, the man exclaimed that he had got it! "What is it?" cried several in a breath, "It's a cent," said the man a little ashamed; "I did not care" anything about it, but I wanted to see where the darned thing went to."—*[Boston Bee.]*

FATTENING CATTLE.—At a large meeting of the Newcastle (England) Farmer's Club, an account of which we find in the Agricultural Gazette, Mr. Glover, the Secretary, spoke of his mode of self-feeding cattle. He said he was particular to have his cattle fed at stated times. The cattle he said "know perfectly well when meal time arrived, and were restless and uneasy when disappointed of their food." He thought "cleanliness and a good supply of litter never should be neglected. To keep the skin clean, and use the curry-comb freely, tended to fitness." He remarked also that food should also be given with regularity as to quantity. "They should not be exposed to alternations of hunger and surfeit. The food of the cattle should also be varied, as much as possible. Like human beings they were fond of variety and capricious in their appetites. Two pounds of oil cake, five pounds of barley meal and five pounds of hay chaff, with a plentiful allowance of Swedish turnips, had been recommended as a daily allowance."

He spoke of the use of lin seed oil in feeding, which he said had been attended with much success. "The oil was sprinkled on good oats straw, layer after layer, at the rate of a gallon of oil to a week's allowance of straw. The straw to be frequently turned over, and kept two days before used by which time the oil would be absorbed and there would be a slight fermentation in the food."

He described also, the mode of making Warne's Compound which is highly esteemed for fattening cattle. "He put 116 lbs. water into a boiling cauldron, and when boiling 5 minutes, stirred into it 21 lbs. linseed meal. Then 63 lbs. crushed barley was sprinkled upon the boiling mixture, by one person, while another rapidly stirred the mixture. This occupied another five minutes." It is then left to cool—if there is much fire it should be used the next day, or by excluding it from the air may be kept longer. The quantity given to each bullock per day is 8 pounds with hay or straw in addition.

"SMART" INDIAN.

On an Island in the Penobscot river, about six miles above Bangor, in the State of Maine, resides the remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians. The Penobscots, from whom the river takes its name. These Indians are Roman Catholics, and very much under the control of their Priests who contrive by one device and another, to fitch the most of their precarious earnings from the poor Red-men. The old Chief having died, his son, who succeeded him, was very anxious to know in what situation the old man might be in the world of Spirits. And accordingly applied to the Priest, who told him that "Old Joe Sochasin, his father, was very deep in Purgatory," that he could only be relieved from his present torments, by the prayers of the Priest; that it would take a great deal of money to do this, as "he would be obliged to pray very hard to get the old man out." It would take as much as fifty dollars to start him, at least. But if young Joe Sochasin would give him money enough, he had no doubt but he could pray him out of Purgatory.

"Well," said Joe, "I suppose you begin and try 'um' and he laid down on the table a pile of dollars. The old Priest mumbled over a prayer, but shook his head—Joe laid down another dollar, and the Priest told his beads once more, "How you get 'em along?" said the son, "you no start 'em yet, heh?" "No start him," said the Priest. "Your father one very bad Indian, he love Occaby too much." "Try 'em hard, now," said Joe and he added to the glittering pile already on the table from a bag he held in his hand. The old Priest repeated his mummery. "No start 'em now?" inquired Joe. "He just begins to start!" said the Priest but he is the toughest old sinner that ever I undertook to get out of Purgatory; it will take a good deal more money to get him out."

Another dollar was laid down, and the same mummery of prayers continued for a while longer, when the hypocritical Priest told the dutiful son that he had got his head out, but there he stuck fast, and he could not get him another inch unless he laid down more money; get him another while the young sinner kept his sharp eyes alternately upon the old Priest and the pile of dollars, the worth of which he well knew. At every prayer he laid down a dollar, and then inquired "how far you got 'em now?"

The Priest at last announced that he had got his head and shoulders out. "You berry sartin?" "Yes," said the Priest, "very sartin!" "Well then," said he, "My father one berry smart Indian—wherever he get his head and shoulders through he sure to go." and swept off the glittering heap into his bag, and started hot foot for his wigwam, leaving the astonished old Priest with his mouth open, and his pockets empty. —*Lynn Torum.*

A QUIETUS FOR CROSS BABIES. By this we do not mean knocking their brains out against the bed post, or any thing of the sort. Nor do we mean giving them paragonic, Daffy's elixir, Dally's carminative, black drop, or any other poison. The only requisite to quiet a squalling squealing, miserable little wretch of a baby, is that it should have a nose. In the midst of its screaming, press your finger gently and repeatedly across a cartilage of that useful organ, and in less than two minutes it will be sound asleep. The paper from whence this important discovery is derived, says, "in one minute," but we will allow "two," to prevent any disappointment.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1847.

COL. CALEB CUSHING.

The following extract of an Address, which was delivered by Mr. Cushing, before a Literary Society, in Brown University, in 1838, is a swift witness of the hollow-hearted, time-serving, mis-named patriotism of this gentleman. We wish that it might be read by every soldier under his command.

"Ambition, interest, revenge, rouse the ever-watchful passions within us; the trumpet sounds to arms, and its notes thrill through the kindling frame; all the surpassing pomp of martial glory glitters before us, to dazzle the senses, and to madden the soul; 'the rapture of strife' burns in our bosoms, and the emulous love of glory hurries us forward into the field, where Death gathers his great harvest, and Havoc lords it over the smoke and the clash of battle. We resemble the bull in the Spanish arena, phrenzied by the scarlet shawl that is fluttered before him, and rushing blindly on the knife of the matador. We resemble the race-horse in others of the countries of Europe, where he is placed on the course unincumbered by bridle or rider, but with streaming ribbons on his head, and little bells with jingled points suspended over his back. He might, if he would, stand still at the starting-post, for there is nothing to force him from it; but the bugles ring—the gazing multitudes shout—he is animated or startled by the sights and sounds about him—he begins to move—his movement shakes the bells, which jingle in his ears and prick his flanks—and he dashes forward in the race for life or death, self-impelled and self-spurred to the goal. Is not this a TRUE PICTURE OF OUR OWN LIVES? Are not we also, in the sanguinary wars which from time to time convulse the world, the self-impelled victims of our own headlong passions and unreasoning animal instincts? Oh, when will civilized communities learn that war, even upon those rare occasions when it is hallowed by a just and high cause, is after all but a necessary crime and the scourge of our kind! When will they conspire, not in overreaching and encroaching one upon the other, but in bringing their choicest oblations, the flowers and fruits with which the bounteous hand of Heaven begets the unspiced earth, and the aspirations of a fraternal concord to lay them lovingly on the altar of Peace?"—[Hon. Caleb Cushing, M. C., in Biblical Repository, Jan. 1839, pp. 193, 194.]

We question whether anything else would so effectually eat out whatever zeal has led the men under his command to enlist in this disgraceful conflict, or would so severely try their courage, when facing their Mexican brethren (for so they are, for ought they know,) and preparing for an inhuman onslaught, as to have their Colonel address them, in the tone of the above extract; as follows:

"Fellow soldiers and countrymen,—After much fatigue, and suffering, you have at length reached the place of your destination, and I am now about to assign to each of you your place, from which you can with the most ease and success murder and be murdered. I hope and expect each soldier will evince such an abundance of bravery, as \$7.00 a month and as much rum as he wants will inspire within him. I doubt not you are aware that in your present capacity, you are fulfilling the greatest and highest object for which you were created, viz.—to kill thousands of your brethren, that you may the more easily enslave thousands more, and at the same time, present yourselves living targets. For my own part it is 'ambition, interest, revenge,' that rouses me.—'The surpassing pomp of martial glory glitters before me, and dazzles my senses and maddens my soul; the rapture of strife' burns in my bosom, and the emulous love of glory hurries me forward into the field, where Death gathers his great harvest and Havoc lords it over the smoke and clash of battle. I resemble the race-horse in some of the countries of Europe, where he is placed on the course unincumbered by bridle or rider, but with streaming ribbons on his head, and little bells with jingled points suspended over his back. He might, if he would, stand still at the starting-post, for there is nothing to force him from it; but the bugles ring—the gazing multitudes shout—he is animated or startled by the sights and sounds about him—he begins to move—his movement shakes the bells, which jingle in his ears and prick his flanks—and he dashes forward in the race for life or death, self-impelled and self-spurred to the goal. Is not this a TRUE PICTURE OF MY OWN LIFE?"

And now fellow soldiers, in conclusion let me indulge the hope that you will soon learn as I did long ago, "that war even upon those rare occasions when it is hallowed by a just and high cause, is after all but a NECESSARY CRIME, and the scourge of our kind."—Oh, how black my fellow soldiers, is the crime of this war and how wicked those who commit it.

God grant that you and all who compose the civilized communities of earth, may soon "conspire, not in overreaching and encroaching one upon the other, but in bringing their choicest oblations, the flowers and fruits with which the bounteous hand of Heaven begets the unspiced earth, and the aspirations of a fraternal concord, to lay them lovingly together on the altar of Peace!"

Battalion, attention! Ready! Aim! FIRE!!

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

By the foreign news, in this day's paper, it will be seen, that the accounts of the destitution in Ireland grow even more appalling. It is indeed horrible to read the descriptions of the distress. A committee of the women of the county of Cork have published an appeal to the women of America to send them aid and to prevent Ireland from becoming "one vast Lazar house of the dying and the dead." Men are seen by hundreds, lean as skeletons, and staggering along the roadside from very weakness, and multitudes of corpses are found upon the mountain wilds, where the women and children perish by hundreds. All local means are inefficient for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of these starving poor and a considerable contribution has been obtained, for this purpose, but it is entirely insufficient to afford anything like relief from the horrors of their present condition.

The Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, under command of Col. Cushing, were marched on board the transports on Thursday, to be conveyed from Boston towards Mexico. Company B, composed of Irishmen, were marched on board at the point of the bayonet, they having refused to obey the order to embark. We understand they demanded two months advance pay. Query? Had patriotism any part or lot in this matter.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R. Co. held yesterday at North Berwick, Me., it was voted to make a perpetual lease of their road to the Eastern, and Boston and Maine R. R. Companies, who are to assume all its liabilities and its entire direction, and pay therefor six per cent in semi-annual payments.—Reg.

MR. HUDSON'S LECTURES.

We were about preparing in our mind some remarks on the above lectures, when we were presented by a friend with the following communication, which remouss entirely, the necessity of any criticism from us, and conveys we think a correct idea of the lecturer and his lectures. We will however, express our earnest desire in behalf of Mr. Hudson, which is, that he may yet be so fortunate as to possess even a tithe of that goodness of heart and loftiness of character which adorns the lives and writings of some of the men who have come within the scope of his harmless maledictions.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Hudson's last Lecture.

Mr. Hudson has expended much time and labor in the study of Shakspeare, and as a natural consequence is an enthusiastic admirer of his genius. Indeed any one, who could find his writings of interest enough, to engage attention and study for years, must love and reverence his Hydra headed attributes. Mr. H. has sufficient intellectual taste to enjoy, and perhaps appreciate his genius; but I think, not more than many who make less pretension. The larger proportion of those who read Shakspeare, are unable, from the want of time and opportunity, to compose the impressions they receive from a perusal of his works, with those, which have been felt and communicated to us by great minds in different parts of the world. To such, Mr. Hudson's lectures could not be interesting, were it not for those absurd peculiarities, which destroy the otherwise pleasant effect. In a word, Mr. Hudson's lectures are a very good, harmonious and well selected compilation, of the many critiques, that have been written upon the works and genius of the great Poet and Dramatist. Originality cannot be considered a prevailing feature of our lecturer's discourses. This conviction has forced itself upon us, despite the unqualified praise that has been heaped upon Mr. H. for the possession of this very faculty. We do not find fault with him on this account; we cannot blame a man for not doing what he is unable to do; no more can we blame a man for not exercising a faculty he does not possess.

It is with a feeling "more of sorrow, than of anger" that we reflect upon this deficiency. A feeling of sorrow and regret, that a man, who has spent years in the study of Shakspeare, could not have given us some new and valuable thoughts upon so noble a subject. The great difficulty, seems to be, that Mr. H. has spent more time in studying Shakspeare's Commentators, than in studying Shakspeare himself. Instead of speaking out freely and boldly, what he has thought, and what emotions he has himself experienced from reading these plays, he gives us the thoughts and emotions of others.

But either consciously or unconsciously, he has so incorporated into his own being, the opinions of other and greater minds, that they seem part and parcel of himself. So when he reads Shakspeare, he gets insensibly worked into a "fine frenzy," and snatches his pen, to note down his conceptions. But unfortunately for the world, his conceptions are only emotions, which find expression through the thoughts of other men. Mr. H. speaks, not of himself, but of others, with whom he agrees, and whose conceptions consequently there can be no necessity for amending. We would advise him to use the formula of Mr. Dickens' lawyer Snitchey, who upon the utterance of any sentiment, would say, "I speak for Craggs and myself"—thus graphically expressing the unanimity of opinion existing between the members of the firm. We think it would add greatly to the effect of his peculiar manner, and essentially aid him in his attempts to excite laughter, if he should occasionally say,—I speak for Schlegel and myself—or, I speak for Hazlitt and myself, &c. Only to show his superiority over Snitchey, who had but one partner, he should not fail to mention other distinguished members of the Hudson, & Co. establishment, as Goethe, Southey, Coleridge, Herand, &c.; not forgetting that Cleopatra of reviewers Mrs. Jameson.

Seriously, however, we should in common with many others, enjoy these lectures very much,—despite their want of originality, and even of his manner, which seems at least affected, and is very disagreeable—were it not for his egotistical, and often, narrow-minded digressions, upon the times, people, and customs, with which he diversifies the evening's entertainment, and which, are as uncalled for, as they are spiteful, and in bad taste.

It is remarkable that a man, who is as familiar with Shakspeare as Mr. Hudson, should not know enough of human nature, to understand that people, who go to hear a lecture on the genius of Shakspeare, do not wish the lecturer's opinions upon popular topics to take the most prominent, or even any place at all in his remarks. What matters it to any one of Mr. H's hearers whether he likes or dislikes sentiment; yet he could not resist an opportunity of raising a laugh, and gratifying his vanity at the expense of the sentimental man of our day, whose case he considers well nigh hopeless. And again, was it equally unimportant, and tedious to us, to hear Mr. H. pronounce those interested in the cause of humanity, as something worse than heathens, because, as he says, they, who talk so much of human-ity, forget that the Bible speaks also of justice.

That class of persons who look less reverentially upon some portions of holy writ than he, are condemned as worse than Voltaire, because he openly avows his hostility to Christianity. Not to speak irreverently, I think Mr. Hudson, must have received his religious prejudices from that old lady who believed that the scriptures, old and new, came down from Heaven ready bound in calf for the use of us poor sinners. Mr. H. stopped his lecture again, to inform us that he thought it highly improper and out of place, to pray at the corner of the street, or to dance in a church, which we all doubtless agreed to in the abstract, though we did not quite understand, whether this was part of Shakspeare's genius or no. Mr. H. in this connexion, sagely remarked, that it is as commendable to laugh with those that laugh, as to weep in sympathy with those that weep. This precept we are happy to state he puts in practice; for when he has succeeded in getting up a titter, by uttering some bright and sarcastic hit at the times, in syllables, which drop from his lips, like the notes of an expiring musical box, and with a like dying-away-ismness of tone,—he laughs in sympathetic satisfaction.

We are truly grieved that Mr. Hudson should allow himself to descend to buffoonery, while the works and thoughts of Shakspeare are the ostensible subjects of his lectures. It shows a want of dignity and loftiness of character, which cannot be pardoned in a man, who undertakes the superhuman task of interpreting Shakspeare's works and genius; and to a community not entirely unable to appreciate something higher than Mr. Hudson's wit. Like all vain men, Mr. H. is blind, and does not always perceive that the audience are often laughing at him, and not at what he says. Occasionally,

indeed, I thought he was aware of this, and instead of being displeased, seemed highly flattered by it, endeavoring to increase their mirth by impressive pauses, and by staring some modest individual in a corner, out of countenance, as if his only object was, to amuse, and divert.

It is a great pity that Mr. Hudson could not be more deeply impressed, with the vastness of the work he has undertaken, and make use of a plain, straight forward, manly utterance, of his thoughts, instead of resorting to a silly method for exciting mirth. But enough. With Iago I exclaim.

"You shall observe him; And his own courses will denote him so, That I may save my speech: Do but go after And mark how he continues."

C. E. H.

Danvers Feb. 10, 1847.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that the Sabbath School children connected with the Second Universalist Society, in Salem will give a concert in this town, to-morrow evening. Their performances have been highly spoken of by those who have witnessed it. The Gloucester Telegraph speaking of their visit to that place, says:—

The Sabbath School children of the 2d Universalist Society in Salem, have given two Concerts at the Town Hall, to overflowing audiences. They have given great satisfaction.

U. S. SENATOR. The House of Representatives on Wednesday made choice, on its part, of the Hon. JOHN DAVIS as U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

FOR THE COURIER.

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor—A meeting of the friends of Temperance, was held at the town rooms, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. A. P. Phillips, was chosen Chairman, and the following persons appointed a Committee for this part of the town, to obtain signatures to a petition to the Legislature, for the enactment of more stringent laws against the traffic in ardent spirits. It seems to me that the cause of temperance demands that laws shall be made more severe against the dealer in ardent spirits. The fines now imposed are inconsiderable and merely reduces the profits of the dealer, instead of stopping him. It is to be hoped that our citizens will all feel disposed to aid this object with their signatures. The committee is composed as follows:

District No 1. C. A. Dearborn, John W. Gillion, Samuel Tucker, James Perkins. No 11. A. P. Phillips W. D. Northend, Wm. Stimpson, John Dodge. No 8. John C. Prescott, Sam'l Brown, Robert Perkins. No 12. Joseph Poor, Jr. Benjamin Huntington, Joshua Buxton, Jr. Josiah Lane. No 6. William Price, Geo. W. Reed, Amos Putnam, Jr. Nos. 9. 10. 7. Stephen Mackentire, Geo. Southwick, Eliphalet Taylor.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS. Three men, supposed robbers of Currier & Trott's Jewelry Store, in Boston, have been arrested. Their names are Brown, Morton and Bell. The Post says they were arrested on Sunday at the Suffolk House, in the room of John Hall, pickpocket, who was discharged from jail on Friday last. The City Marshal expects to prove all about the roast pork and French bread found in the store, and to trace where the wretches, &c., used by the robbers, came from.

ESSEX MECHANICS MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO. At the Annual Meeting of this Company, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year:—Jona. C. Perkins, Jas. Kimball, Dan'l Potter, Sam'l D. Tilton, Sam'l S. Standley, Jas. C. Stimpson, Stephen Whitmore, Jr., of Salem; Jas. Kilder, E. Boston; Larkin Woodbury, Manchester; Luther Wait, Ipswich; John Gilley, Marblehead; Warren Prince, Beverly; Stephen Foster, Reading; Charles Herrick, Topsfield; Fitch Poole, Jefferson Taylor, South Danvers; F. A. Fabens, Boston; Wm. D. Joplia, Andover.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Messrs. J. C. PERKINS, was chosen President; and N. K. ALLEN, Secretary.

A company of about thirteen, chiefly Burlington county Friends and farmers, have bought 2000 acres in Fairfax county, Virginia, for about \$25,000, or \$12 1-2 an acre. They intend to colonize and farm it Jersey fashion. The whole, or most of the land belonged formerly to Mount Vernon estate. A large immigration to Virginia from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States, is now going on. Under the plow and spades of these Northern farmers the worn out lands of Old Virginia are beginning to blossom like the rose. [Trenton Gazette.]

The English bushel of wheat weighs 70 pounds; 8 bushels equal to 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton weight. 9 1-3 bushels American wheat, or 60 pounds to the bushel, equal to the English quarter. The English sack of flower weighs 280 pounds, and 7 sacks 1,960 pounds, equal to 10 American barrels. The bushel of fine Liverpool salt weighs 56 pounds; the sack contains 4 bushels, 224 pounds. Ten sacks make a ton weight, 2,240 pounds; the bushel of ground alum salt weighs 64 pounds, the sack contains 3 1-2 bushels, equal to 224 pounds—10 sacks make a ton.

FOOD OF THE EMIGRANTS. We have been shown a specimen of the food which the Irish Emigrants usually bring with them to support life while crossing the Atlantic. In color it resembles guano, but in form it presents more the appearance of coarse meal. We were unable to learn the name by which it is known, but we understand that it is a kind of berry, which is first dried in the sun, and then ground up for use. The flavor is quite offensive, and the food, as we understand, is unpalatable in the extreme. About the only article of food besides this, which the immigrants use, is the common sea biscuit. The first article which they call for on reaching our Alms House is the potato, they preferring it to the best of meats [N. Y. Express.]

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.—There are now in Massachusetts about 95,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45. Of them 4145 have performed military duty the last year in 91 companies. The state adjutant general remarks, that "military companies languish more when assisted by public bounty; that when left to individual enterprise."

There is no news of any importance, which can be relied on, from the seat of war.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—As enquiries have frequently of late been made by our citizens, regarding the language used in the Charter of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which may affect the granting of a charter of any other road leading to Lowell; Will you be kind enough to insert in your paper the following paragraph from the 12th Section of the act incorporating the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no other Railroad than the one already granted, shall within thirty years from and after the passing of this act be authorized to be made, leading from Boston, Charlestown, or Cambridge, to any place within five miles of the northern termination of the Railroad hereby authorized to be made.

FOR THE COURIER.

RAILROADS IN DANVERS.

Mr. Editor—I noticed an elaborate article in your last, upon "Railroads in Danvers," from a professed friend of the Malden road. It has been in my humble opinion by just such friends that the road has been defeated for two winters, and the feverish zeal of the road, the better. It appears to me that a man cannot be actuated by right feelings who will express friendship for a project, and in the same breath endeavor to annihilate it. That the article referred to is artfully drawn, there can be no doubt, and that the grounds taken are as untenable as they are specious, I think can be easily shown. As the Malden project is the one and the only one, in which our people are and have been interested, it has seemed needless to compare its prospects and advantages with any other counter project; but as such a comparison has been instituted by your correspondent, it may be well to examine the grounds upon which it has been made, and to explain more fully than has been done the prospects and advantages of the project which is proposed to be substituted for the Malden project.

It is well known that the South Reading project so called, was started by Mr. Livingston of Lowell, and that its object is to get a new avenue from Lowell into Boston against the provision in the charter of the Boston and Lowell road, which provision is, that no road shall be chartered from Boston, to terminate within five miles of Lowell, within thirty years from the date of its charter. This project is ostensibly for a road from Lowell to Salem but really for a road from Lowell into Boston. Mr. L. has been endeavoring to get such a road for several years, and it will be recollected that he applied to the Legislature two winters since for a road from Lowell to Andover for the same purpose. The project was opposed by the Boston and Lowell road, whose counsel, Hon. Daniel Webster, standing upon the provision in their charter, said,

"We stand upon constitutional rights and legal provisions: upon a contract made with the Commonwealth, upon the strength of which we have expended our money;—and under the constitution of this State and of the United States, under the laws of this Commonwealth, and the charter granted to us by it, we come to solicit nobody, to implore nobody, but to assert plainly our rights under that charter, those laws and the right of property, and to oppose every body and whomsoever may seek to invalidate or infringe them."

The petition was not granted and so plainly unconstitutional was it, that Mr. L. dared not bring it up the next winter. But he has now commenced a new operation for a road to Boston from Lowell, within 2 1-2 miles of the Lowell road, under cover of a road from Lowell to Salem, and to make it appear more plausible the petition is headed by Salem men, who have the good fortune to own property near the Lynnfield Hotel. But the question may be asked have not the Lowell people a right to a road to Salem? We say yes, and a route is offered which will be shorter than the one proposed and which is free from Constitutional objections, i. e. a road to connect with the Lowell road at Wilmington or some other convenient place. So the whole issue is resolved to the question whether a new road shall be granted from Lowell to Boston against the charter of the Lowell road. It is not too much to say then, that the proposed road cannot be chartered, or even if chartered, could not be used without the consent of the Lowell road.

But it is said, we can drop the Lowell part and ask for a road from Danvers to South Reading. Grant this for argument's sake. Can such a road show business to warrant its construction, or is there a probability that it could be chartered, if it could show such business?

A road to Boston, via South Reading, would require the construction of some three or four miles less road than one via Malden. But as the route would be two miles longer than by the way of Malden, of course the running expenses will be increased correspondingly as will also the amount to be paid to the Boston and Maine Road, which two items will more than make up the difference in the cost of construction of the road. Therefore the actual annual expenses will be more on a road by the way of Reading than by way of Malden; and the income on the Malden road will be almost double what it will on the Reading road, from the Lynn and Saugus travel and business. We do not believe the business of Danvers alone, could support either road. It certainly would not begin to support the Reading road, if we are obliged to be drawn in from Reading by the Engines of the Maine Extension Road, as would be the only way that could be done, as there is only a single track to that place.

But your correspondent takes the fallacious ground that there is more chance of a charter to Reading than to Malden, and quotes to support it the remarks of Mr. Hopkinson in the Senate last winter. Truly Mr. H. did insinuate that the people of Danvers had made out a tolerable case, and he did not know as he should object to a road to Reading particularly as some of his constituents had petitioned for it. But the remark of Hon. Mr. Gray of Boston in reply to it silenced him.—Mr. Gray said,—IF YOU ALLOW THAT THE DANVERS PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO A ROAD TO BOSTON, THEY ARE ENTITLED TO GO IN THE WAY THEY ASK FOR IT; and added, that he was not prepared to dictate a route to petitioners. And we say, if the Legislature are satisfied that the people of Danvers are entitled to greater Railroad facilities, it will grant them to them over the route they ask. But your correspondent in his friendship for the Malden road, goes still further. He says that Senators will have to eat their own words if they go for the Malden road.—By no means. When the question came up last winter, it was supported with good reason that a majority of the Senate were in favor of a road to Danvers, who were opposed to the road to Salem, and the reason they did not vote for the reconsideration, was, they were told by Mr. H. that the petitioners had control of the Georgetown charter, so, that if they granted one to Danvers, it would be the same as granting one to Salem. But now that objection is removed. The Eastern Railroad occupy the ground between Salem and Danvers and the question

will be one exclusively of granting a road to Danvers.

We have thought it proper to go into what at length, and we can only say in the Danvers people go united for the Malden there is a strong probability that it will if they will fritter away their energies in a project that may be started, they will in a nothing.

FOR THE

DANVERS RAILROAD

Mr. Editor—It is to be hoped, that the presented in relation to these in your not fail to have their proper influence on those who are interested in the Petition before the Legislature. And that our in the Great and General Court will consent so far to revise their opinions, as to act of the whole town, and not for a particular section of the town, or for a particular class of persons who have but imperfectly considered the merits of the subject.

It is said, that there is now a prospect of a Railroad from Salem to Lawrence will be ensuing season. We hope it is so, and that eventually it will pay for the considerable have ever been in favor of a road in though we think a much better route might selected, had not the wishes of particular neighborhoods been so much regarded. A Railroad, it never can be wise to turn or to the left to accommodate a half dozen when you have made a hundred or more. It never can be wise to go over a hill of gravel when a better and a more direct route can be taken with less than half the elevation. Taking pen in hand, was not to meddle with Railroad or its friends, but to consider, what prospects of improving our communication. Every day's experience impresses with the importance of this being done. tion of that part of the Essex Railroad on this village and Salem, opening a communication with the Eastern Railroad, instead of affording facility of going to and from Boston, has strated the necessity of what we have so prayed for, a direct and unobstructed with the city of Boston. Petitions for this now pending before the Legislature, and the present month. One by the way of Irgus, a distance of about 16 miles—the have to go through Salem. The other South Reading, a distance of about 17 miles by those who are skilled in these matters, to view the *curvatures* in the two routes, that would be necessary on the way, that be little or no difference in the time needed over them. It is also said, that the time for passage on the Eastern Railroad more that required by the increase of distance or Shall we then, merely for the purpose of highway, quarrel among ourselves, to the great of our opponents, and thereby lose the only will ever be presented of securing such communication with the city of Boston, as to the continued growth and prosperity of our We will not here express any preference for proposed routes, abstractly considered; but if it is morally certain, in the present state that one of the routes will not be approved by the Legislature, and that the other will; it to unite our efforts in favor of the one that is *united*. And that the responsibility of loss most *desirable*, will remain upon those who *unite*.

We urge the necessity of *union* at this time. Their is reason to fear such a *union* of interest the two main roads, that would not only subject all others to their sovereign will, and Be vigilant and secure your rights, before they parted forever. The past history of these demonstrate that but little is to be expected favor. What care they for the prosperity of if they can but realize

Massachusetts Legislature

Correspondence of the Salem Register

Among numerous remonstrances against the Pedlar's law, is that of Thomas Downing of Salem presented by Mr. Silsbee.

Acts have been reported incorporating J. and others, as the Tanners' Insurance Company, and others, as the Cape Ann Steam pany, capital 400,000. Also extending to Auctioneers' licences, and changing the name Reading to Wintthrop.

James Jacques and others ask for a Branch from S. Reading to Wilmington, and a Railroad asked for from Saxtonville to Feltonville.

The present Railroad Committee have referred to them; and, upon their request a vote has been ordered to consider the Salem Danvers and Malden, and various other R.jects.

Hon. J. C. Perkins proposes that interest on all executions, from the time of judgment proposed that, upon the last trial for Town tives, a plurality shall elect.

A new District is proposed for the Register for a portion of Middlesex County, with an all.

Sarah Chapman and others pray for the capital punishment.

The expediency of providing, by law, for the provision for the schooling of children under years of age, in manufacturing towns, &c.

Mr. Williams, of Salem proposes further reference to Mutual Insurance Companies, a paid in before proceeding to business, &c.

The new Railroad Committee to whom have referred the petitions for the Danvers and Malden and other projects in your vicinity, is constituted as follows:—

The Chairman is Hon. N. B. Borden, some sive manufacturer, of Fall River, formerly Congress from the Bristol district, and a most man. His colleague from the Senate, is B. Bryant, of Barre a brother to W. A. Bryant, year the Loco Representative from that town, member of the Railroad Committee. Both these are lawyers and also editors of rival political on the part of the House, this Committee Joel Giles, Esq., "a Boston lawyer," one of and finest minds and most honest hearts here Boutwell, Esq., of Groton, the most able L. House; John Brooks, Esq., of Princeton, in County, presumed to be an intelligent farmer interest he manifests in the Agricultural M. W. T. Esq., a respectable lawyer of West St. and W. A. Hawley, Esq., of Northampton, the excellent editor of the Hampshire Gazette, Andover, in your county. Mr. H. is somewhat with the active Militia of the Commonwealth improvement of which he has recently suggested performance of actual camp duty, and unusual special direction and inspection of the adjutant whose Report just printed shows the necessity action, if it is deemed expedient longer to sustain force. 1000 extra copies of this report have been the Adjutant General for distribution among mers and others interested in the Militia. Futility is proposed to be given the Governor to pay any future requisition for troops, and avoid a doubtful questions which have grown up in relation the organization of Col. Cushing's Regiment regiment Mr. Bird, of Walpole, has virtually disbanded, by an order reciting much that is and more that is doubtful—but only ten members House was found to sustain the order.

Speaking of Railroads, it may not be amiss that Mr. Borden, Chairman of the New Committee, against the Malden Railroad in last year's report, and the members of the Committee, have during the previous efforts of this grant. present members of the Senate who voted against project last year, and Messrs. Gray, Hodge, and

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a complete assortment of
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of Poetry, Cutlery, Music, and
at a fair advance from cost.
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very cheap.
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pattern, made to order at the
shortest notice.

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Seamen's Stationery.

Paper.
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Paper, at the lowest Boston
prices. Note, Perforated,
Envelope, Cartridge, Tissue,
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Gilott's, Herts, Levys, and
all the popular Pens of the
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Binding of every description
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promptness and despatch.

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and all kinds of Trunks,
at the lowest prices.

Wardrobes, Dressing Cases,
and all kinds of Wardrobes,
at the lowest prices.

Shoes, Boots, and all kinds of
Shoes, at the lowest prices.

DDEN.
Paperers,
TEET.

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LASS, &c.

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Salmon and Salmon
Cakes will on
May 1st, leave
Salem at the 6-
o'clock train.

Salmon at 9 A. M.
at 11 A. M.
at 2 P. M.
at 4 P. M.

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VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

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GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

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notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

A STORM-SONG.

Would thou wert near me, Ella!
The night is grand and gloomy, no stars are in the sky;
But the giant storm is passing, in night and majesty;
No pale moonlight beams through the night, but the giant
storm is there,
And his back steel's mane is dripping rain, he paws
the upper air;
And all his train are dropping rain that follow through
the air:
Would thou wert near!
Would thou wert near me, Ella!
The tall oaks bending stately, accept the gauntlet
cast:
The shock is past; and naked all that stands before the
blast:
Their helms and greaves of autumn leaves around dis-
jointed lie,
And heard are groans and bitter moans, with the victor
storm's rude cry:
And nought but bitter groans and bitter moans are heard
with the storm's rude cry:
Would thou wert near!

Would thou wert near me, Ella!
In gazing from my casement into the wild black night,
By the fitful and uncertain gleam of my dim chamber
light,
I hear wild voices near me, as of demons in the air,
And there I see each naked tree, float round me every
where;
But dimly see the forest tree unspurring every where:
Would thou wert near!

Would thou wert near me, Ella!
'Tis like the angry ocean, contending with the storm;
I hear the thundering billows, I see their mighty
forms:
With rudest shocks upon the rocks they dash in fierce
array,
And I hear the toll of fog-bells roll, that warn from far
away;
The mournful knell which the fog-bells tell of the break-
ers far away;
Would thou wert near!

Would thou wert near me, Ella!
For life is such a tempest, as giant-like, and drear,
Of over-clinging passions which strive against us
here;
Of doubts and tears, and trembling fears, that bow the
proud heart low;
Of the beacon-light is dimmed by night; we see not
where to go;
The guiding lamp, quenched by the damp of storms
that round us flow:
Would thou wert near!

Would thou wert near me, Ella!
'Then thou shouldst tell me sweetly of gentle love and
truth,
And of the magic needle, that ever points at truth;
Of the beacon-light that burns by night with never less-
ened ray,
Fog-bells that roll to the storm-tossed soul their warning
far away;
Of bell notes clear that whisper near of the breakers far
away;
Would thou wert near!

Cambridge, Mass. 1846.

HOME AT LAST.

A shivering child, one winter's night,
(The snow was deep and cold the blast.)
Hugging her ragged mother tight,
'Mother,' exclaimed, 'we're home at last!
And as she spoke, poor little one,
A ruined hut she stood before,
Whence, ever since the morning sun,
They strayed to beg from door to door.
Ye're home at last! Sad home is this,—
All lone without, all cold within;

The adder here might hiss and hiss—
Her poisonous web the spider spin—
But there's no fire to warm, no light,
And crocoves are yawning wide,
Through which the storm, this freezing night,
May lay you stifled, side by side.

And yet this wayward child has been
By many a gorgeous house—and past
Where mirth and music cheer the scene,
Nor envies—for she's home at last!
Thus may the heart be trained below
To love the cot wherein was cast
Its fare of poverty and woe,
Like her's who cried, 'we're home at last!'

Miscellany.

Courting by Proxy.

A TALE OF NEW YORK.

Young Mr. Alonzo Rush was dreadfully in love—as,
indeed, which of us is not? Every body has a passion,
though fortunately, the objects are infinitely various.—
Mr. Alonzo was in love with himself for a year or two
after he took leave of childhood and milk-and-water;
but after his grandmother told him he ought to marry
and he forthwith fell violently in love with his future wife
and vowed to allow himself no rest till he had found her.
'This may be termed "love in the abstract," which
as we shall see, is not without its perplexities.
Mr. Alonzo was a darling boy, an orphan and the heir
of a good Knickerbocker fortune. His grandmother was
his guardian, in a sense beyond the cold, legal meaning of
the term. She picked the bones out of his fish, and
reminded him of his pocket-handkerchief, during all the
years of his tender boyhood, and until he was full
fourteen years old, he slept in her room, and had his
fara washed by her own hands, in warm water, every
morning. Even after he called himself a man, she
battered his muffins, and tucked up his bed-clothes with
a solicitude above all praise. Thanks to her care and
attention, he reached the age of twenty one in safety,
excepting that he was subject to colds, which alarmed
his venerable relative extremely; and excepting also that
he showed unaccountable liking for the society of a
little tailor's who had always made his
clothes during his minority.

But now, as we have said he was dreadfully in love;
and what made his situation the more puzzling was that
his grandmother, in her various charges, had entirely
omitted to specify the lady to whom his devotion ought
to be paid. She even urged him to choose for himself—
What a responsibility!

'Only remember, Alonzo,' said the good lady, 'that
you will never be happy with a girl that does not like
muffins, and that it is as easy to love a rich girl as a poor
one.'

'Yes,' responded Mr. Alonzo, with rather an absent
air; 'yes, an d as to muffins—' here he sunk into a rever-
ie.

'Grandma!' exclaimed the darling, after some pause,
'couldn't you ask Paranthia Blinks how to tea?'

'Certainly, my dear,' said the good lady, and she
rang the bell at once, preparatory to the making of sev-
eral kinds of cake, and various other good things.

The invitation was duly sent, and as duly accepted by
Miss Paranthia Blinks, who found it political always to
accept an invitation, that she might do as she pleased
when the time came—a practice fully adopted by many
fashionables.

The time did come, and there was the tea-table set
out with four kinds of preserves, arranged with the most
exact quadrangularity; in the centre a large basket hop-
ed with cake, and at the sides two mountains of toast
and muffins; tea, coffee, and various accessories com-
pleting the prospect.

The fine old Knickerbocker parlor was in its prime
order, every chair standing exactly parallel with its
brother; the tea-kettle singing on its chafing-dish, the
cat purring on the hearth rug. Two sofas, covered with
needle work, were drawn up to the fire, and the mende-
rins on the chimney piece modelled at each other, and at
the pine azure shepherd and shepherdesses which orna-
mented the space between them. Mr. Alonzo Romeo
Rush stood before the glass giving the last twist to an
obstinate side-lock, which, in spite of persuasion and
pomatum, would obey that fate called a cow-jick.

An impetuous ring at the door. The little tailor's,
who had been giving a parting glance at her own handi-
work, slipped out of the room, sighing softly; and Alonzo
and his grandmother seated themselves on the oppo-
site sofas, for symmetry's sake.

A billet in a gilded envelope. Miss Paranthia Blinks
regrets.

'What an impudent thing!' said the old lady, with a
toss of her cap. 'We do not know whether she meant
the act or the young lady.' 'But come, my dear, you
shall out the muffins, and never mind her. The next
time I ask Miss Blinks it will do her good, I know.'

Mr. Alonzo, nothing daunted by this mortifying slight,
turned his thoughts next to Miss Justina Cuypers, a
young lady, who resided with two maiden aunts in a
house which had suffered but little change since the
Revolution. The first step which suggested itself to the
darling, was to ask Miss Cuypers to ride; but to reach
this golden apple the aunts must be propitiated, and
therefore it was judged best that grandmother should

make one of the party, in order that none of the propri-
eties be violated. Alonzo was charitably, but as he was
not much accustomed to driving, his grandmother felt it her
duty to take the reins out of his hands very frequently,
besides giving him many directions as to which rein he
ought to pull, in meeting the numerous vehicles which
they encountered on the Harlem road. Whether from
the excess of his passion for Miss Cuypers, who never
spoke once the whole way, or whether from the con-
fusion incident to reiterated instructions, poor Mr. Alonzo
did finish the drive by an overturn, which did not kill
anybody, but spoiled the young lady's new bonnet, and
covered her admirer with love and confusion.

The failure of these kindly attempts of his grandmam-
ma to save him the trouble of getting a wife, taught Mr.
Alonzo a lesson. He drew the natural inference that old
ladies were not good proxies in all cases. He even
thought of taking the matter in his own hands, and with
this view it was not long before he set out, like a prince
in a fairy tale, to seek his fortune.

The first house he came to—that is to say, the one to
which his footsteps turned most naturally—was one be-
longing to a distant connexion of his grandmother, a lady
whose ancestor came over with Hendrick Hudson, or, as
the family chroniclers insisted, a little before, Miss
Alida Van Der Benschoten, the daughter of this lady—
a fresh sprout from the time honored tree—might have
been known to Alonzo, but that he had always hid him-
self when her mamma brought her to pay her annual
visit to his grandmother. She resided with her mother,
one ancient sister, and two great rude brothers, on the
borders of the city, in one of those tempting ruralities
called cottages, built of brick, three stories high, and
furnished with balconies and verandas of cast iron, all
very agricultural indeed, as a certain lady said of a green
door. The idea of Miss Alida being once entertained
the shrubberies about the Van Der Benschoten cottage,
consisting of three alliums, a private hedge, and a Ma-
deira vine, seemed to invite a Romeo, and our hero re-
solved to open his first act with a balcony scene. Not
that he had a speech ready; for if he had, he would
have delivered it in the parlor; but he had heard much
of the power of sweet sounds, and suggested the idea
of trying them upon the heart of Miss Alida before he
ventured upon words, as Hamlet (wasn't it?) having
rocks to soften, tried vinegar before pickaxes. Having
often encountered bands of music in the streets at night
—or rather the evening, for his grandmother never al-
lowed him to be out after ten—he concluded the busi-
ness of these patrols to be serenading; and, making
great exertions to find one of the most powerful compa-
nies, he engaged their leader to be in full force before
Mrs Van Der Benschoten's door on a certain evening.
resolved himself to lie, perdu, in a convenient spot,
ready to speak if the young lady should appear on the
balcony, as he did not doubt she would. The Cory-
phæus of the band was true to his promise, and he and
his followers had played with all their might for about
half an hour or so, when, observing no demonstration
from the house, and feeling rather chilly, they consulted
their employer as to the propriety of continuing.

'Oh! go on,' whispered Mr. Alonzo; 'she isn't wak-
ed up yet! ('The youth understood the true object of a
serenade.) Play away till you hear something.'

And, on the word, Washington's March aroused the
weary echoes, if not Miss Alida.

'His new attack certainly was not in vain. A win-
dow was softly opened, and as the band, inspired by
this sign of life, threw new vigor into their instrumen-
tation, a copious shower of boots, boot-jacks, billets of
wood, and various other missiles, untamed the perform-
ers, who, in spite of the martial spirit breathed but just
before, all ran away forthwith.

Mr Alonzo seemed to follow, particularly as he had a
snug berth under one of the three alliums; but a voice
cried 'Seek him—seek him, Vixen!' and the long
bounds of a dog in the back yard dislodged him, and he
made an ignominious retreat.

We dare not describe the dreams of our hero that
night; but we record it to his everlasting credit that he
was not disheartened by this unpropitious conclusion of
his daring adventure. He ascribed the rude interruption,
very correctly, to one of Miss Alida's brothers; and every
time he met one of them in the street, he used to tell his
grandmother of it when he came home always adding
that he only wished he knew whether that was the one!

'Music was still a good resource, and Mr Alonzo resolved
to try it in another form. He knew a young gentleman
who played the guitar, and sang in any a soft Spanish ditty
to its sedative twanging; and, as this youth happened to
be a good-natured fellow, and one who did a large amount
of serenading on his own account, it was not difficult
to persuade him to attempt something for a friend.

So, when the next fair moon favored the stricken-
hearted, the two young men, choosing a spot of deepest
shade, beset Miss Alida with music of a far more insid-
ious character than at first employed by the inexperienced
Alonzo. Few female hearts can resist the influence
of such bewitching airs with which good-natured Harry
Blunt endeavored to expound his friend's sweet mean-
ings; and, after a whole round of sentiment had rung
from the guitar, and the far sweeter tenor of its owner,
a window opened once more, and poor Mr. Alonzo
scampered off incontinent.

Harry, who had not been exposed to the storm which
rewarded the previous serenade, stood his ground, and
had the satisfaction of picking up a delicate bouquet
which fell just before him in the moonlight. This he
carried, most honorably, to his friend, whom he suppo-
sed to be already in Miss Alida's good graces.

'What shall I do?' said Mr. Alonzo, who had a dim
perception of the responsibility attached to this favor
from a lady.

'Do!' exclaimed Harry laughing, 'why order a splen-
did one at N—'s, and send a servant with it to-morrow,
with your compliments.'

'So I will!—see if I don't,' said Mr. Alonzo, delig-
ed. 'I'll get one as big as a dinner plate.'

In pursuance of this resolve, he called up an old fami-
ly servant, and locking the door, gave him ample direc-
tions, and in the most solemn manner.

'And mind, Moses,' said young master, 'get one of
the very largest size, and give whatever they ask.'

Hapless Alonzo! Why not put on thy hat, and go forth
to choose thy bouquet in person? Moses took the ten-
dollar note, which Alonzo handed him and departed
with injunctions to utmost speed and inviolable discre-
tion.

Mr. Alonzo paced the floor with the air of a man
who, having done his best, feels that he ought to suc-
ceed till at length the returning steps of his messenger
greeted his ear.

'Well, Moses! have you carried it? Did you get a
handsome one? Did you see her? What did she
say?'

Poor Moses showed the entire white of his eyes.

'Why, massa,' said he, 'you ax me too many ques-
tions to onst. I got him, and I carried him to Miss Van
Der Benschoten's house, but I no see the young woman;
but I tell the colored gentleman at the door who sent
him.'

'That was right,' said Mr. Alonzo; 'but was it large
and handsome, Moses?'

'Monstrous big, massa; big as dat stand anyhow!—
And here's the change; I beat him down a good deal,
for he ask two shillin, and I make him take eighteen-
pence.'

And it was with much self-complacency that good old
Moses pulled out of his pocket a handful of money.

'Change!' said Mr. Alonzo, with much ungriv-
ing, 'eighteen pence—two shillings—what are you
talking about? What kind of flowers were they?'

'Oh! beautiful flowers, massa. There was pinks
and lay-lacks, and pans-blumies, and every ting!'

We will only say that if hard words could break bones,
poor old Moses would not have had a whole one left in
his body—but of what avail?

Next day came out invitations for a large party at Mrs
Van Der Benschoten's, and Harry Blunt, who had been
spied out by one of the belligerent brothers of Miss Al-
ida, and recognized as the hero of the serenade a? Es-
pagno!, was invited, while our poor friend Alonzo, was
overlooked entirely, in spite of the laugh which his clo-
quent bouquet had afforded the young ladies.

The morning after the party, Alonzo encountered his
friend Harry, who had been much surprised at his ab-
sence.

'Why didn't you go?' he asked; 'it was a splendid
affair. I heard of your bouquet, but I explained, and
you need not mind. Write a note yourself—that will
set all right again.'

'Would you really?' said Mr. Alonzo, earnestly.

'To be sure I would! Come do it at once.'

But Alonzo recollected that he had not yet found
much time to bestow on his education, so that the writ-
ing of a note would be somewhat of an undertaking.

'Can't you do it for me?' you are used to these
things.'

'Oh, yes, certainly,' said the obliging Harry, and he
enveloped it, *comme il faut*, and directed it to Miss
Van Der Benschoten, Humming-Bird Place.

A most obliging answer was returned—an answer re-
quiring a reply; and, by the aid of his friend Harry, Mr.
Alonzo Romeo Rush kept up his side of the correspon-
dence with so much spirit, that, in the course of a week
or two, he was invited to call at the rural residence, with
an understanding on all sides that this interview was to
be at the end of protocols, and the incipient stage of de-
finitive arrangements which would involve the future
happiness of a pair of hearts.

It was an anxious morning that which fitted out Mr.
Alonzo Romeo Rush for this expedition. His grand-
mother washed and combed him, and the little tailor's
brushed his clothes, picking off every particle of lint
with her slender fingers, and thinking, when she
had done, that he stood the very perfection of human
loveliness.

'Thank you Mary,' said he, very kindly, and as he
looked at her, he could not but notice the deep blush
which covered a cheek usually pale for want of exercise
and amusement.

However this was no time to look at tailoresses; and
Mr. Alonzo was soon on his way to Humming-Bird
Place.

How his hand trembled as he fumbled for the bell
handle, and how reminiscences crowded upon him as he
saw on the step a large dog which he knew by intuition
to be the very Vixen of the serenade. Then to think
of what different circumstances he stood in at present!
Oh! it was overpowering, and Mr. Alonzo was all in a
perspiration when the servant opened the door.

'Is Miss Van Der Benschoten at home?'

'Yes sir!' A low bow. 'Walk up stairs, sir!'

Another low bow. The servant must have guessed
his errand.

He was ushered into a twilight drawing-room, and sat
down, his heart throbbing so that it made the sofa cush-
ions quiver.

Harry!—a footstep—a lady—and in another instant
Mr. Alonzo had taken a small hand without venturing
to look at the face of the owner. He had forgotten to
prepare a speech, so he held the little hand and medita-
ted one.

At length he began—Miss Van Der Benschoten, my

grandmother—'and here at fault, he looked up load-
edly, verily.

'What is the matter, Mr. Rush?' exclaimed the
lad.

'I am—sick—' said Alonzo, making a rust for the
street door.

The lady was the elder sister of Miss Alida, dimin-
ve, ill-forn ed, and with such a face as one sees in a
severe night-mare.

Alonzo reached his grandmother's and the first per-
son he met as he dashed thro' the hall was the little
tailor's.

We know not if he had made a Jephthah vow in the
course of his transit; but he caught the hand of his
humble friend, and said with startling energy?

'Mary! will you marry me?'

'I! I!' said the poor girl, and she burst into tears.

But Alonzo, now in earnest, found no lack of words;
and the result was that he drew Mary's arm through his
and half led, half carried her straight to his grand-
mother's sofa.

'Grandma!' said he, 'this shall be my wife or nobody.
I have tried to love a rich girl, but I love Mary with-
out trying. Give us your blessing, grandma, and let's
have the wedding at once!'

'The old lady, speechless, could only hold up both
hands; but Alonzo, inspired by real feeling, looked so
different from the softness darling he had ever seemed,
that she felt an involuntary respect which prevented her
opposing his will very decidedly. It was not long before
he obtained an absolute permission to be happy in his
own way. Wise grandmam—say two.

Mary was always a good girl, and riding in her own
carriage has made her a beauty, too. She is not the
only lady of the 'sacred' family who flourishes within
our bounds. As for our friend Alonzo, he smiles instead
of sighing, as he passes Humming-Bird Place.

ANECDOTE.—The following amusing adventure, given
by a correspondent writing from Euclid, actually took
place in the town of M—, in Ohio, two years ago. It
would have made even the late Isaac Hicks laugh at a
society meeting on the 'seventh-day.' 'Farm—'

had two daughters, very interesting young ladies, yet in
their teens, who were romantic in their notions. The
father was an aristocratic member of the Baptist church
and of course was very particular as to the 'company'
his girls should 'keep.' Now it happened that these two
pretty girls became acquainted with a couple of young
bachelors, clerks in an adjoining village, and, to use a
common phrase, 'took quite a shine' to 'em.' To this
the old gentleman was very much opposed, as he intend-
ed to match his daughters himself. But 'twas no use'
talking to them; while week after week wore away,
and found the young men constant visitors. At length
in order to enforce obedience, the old man found himself
driven to the necessity of locking up the foolish children
who had presumed without his consent to fall in love
with a couple of poor tradesmen. The sweet girls were
accordingly confined on Sunday afternoons in the back
bed-room in the second story, which fronted the barn-
yard; a very romantic 'look out.' Under the windows
was a pile of stones, which had been left after repairing
the cellar-wall in that corner. For two or three succes-
sive Sabbath evenings, the usual period of visiting their
grandmothers, the lovers had climbed by means of the
sheets of the bed, which were let down from the window
by the heroic girls, up to the apartment of their impris-
oned lovers.

'But this clandestine courtship could not be continued
without being at last discovered. One lovely Sabbath,
just at twilight, the father, coming in from the barn,
thought he saw something rather ominous hanging out of
the back window; so he walked noiselessly around to
ascertain the 'nature of it.' There hung the fatal 'flag
of surrender,' and the old man giving it a slight jerk,
commenced the ascent. He was lifted gently from off
his feet, and felt himself gradually 'rising in the world.'

'Twas a very heavy weight, the daughters thought; and
to tell the truth, it was a corpulent 'body corporate'
at which they were hopelessly tugging away. But lo!—his
head had reached the window sill; and now, just as his
old white hat appeared above the window, his affec-
tionate daughters 'dropped him like a hot potato'; while the
two knights of tape and scissiors, who were not far off,
enjoying the scene, 'made hasty tracks from the settle-
ment,' leaving nothing behind them but bodily misery,
horror-stricken damsels, and their own coat tails, stream-
ing on the cool night air!

Thrilling Scene.—A gentleman living in the west-
ern part of the city, experienced a truly exciting event,
and became suddenly and unexpectedly the hero of a startling
scene the other night. He had retired to bed at his
usual hour, his wife being sick, and fortunately, as it
seems, under the necessity of taking medicine during
the night, which, with a lamp, match box, &c., were
placed upon a small table near the bed. At about two
o'clock as it afterward proved, his wife awoke and dis-
covered that the lamp was out; and wishing for her med-
icine, awoke her husband, requesting him to reach to the
table and hand it to her. He was, it seems, lying on the
left side, and the table directly before his face; accordingly
extending his right hand to feel for the bottle, he placed
it upon the head of a man upon the table. With admira-
ble presence of mind, he instantly tightened his grasp,
and, firmly holding on, at once called out. 'There's a
man in the room!' His wife screamed, and cried aloud
for assistance upon others in the house, but unwilling to
move, while her husband, feeling the risk of moving from
his first position, and unable to turn so as to get at a loaded

pistol beneath his pillow, shrewdly enough, however, exclaimed sternly to the man, "If you dare move. I'll blow your brains out."

The noise occasioned by such an occurrence, with the crying and screaming of one or two children in the room who had been woken up by it, soon brought in two or three of the other members of the household with lights when our excellent friend was discovered holding in the vice like grip of his right—his own good left hand! Under the intercepted circulation caused by the pressure of his head, stretched out upon the table, the unfortunate cause of this frightful scene was just coming to itself, the grip of the other hand almost starting the blood from the tips of the imprisoned fingers. The supposed burglar was released instantly, and our worthy friend, with his daring and presence of mind, at marvellous discount, slid under the blankets to enjoy his laugh by himself.—*Bell Sun.*

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1847.

MR. HUDSON'S LECTURES.

Mr. Hudson's lecture on Tuesday evening last was well attended and we believe gave general satisfaction. We think there would never have been much cause of complaint had he avoided in all his lectures, as in this, all attempts to ridicule or condemn other men's opinions, conscientiousness or genius.

The following communication from a highly respectable source, seems to demand from us a full explanation and defence of our position, which we shall give as briefly as possible, in the notes which we have attached to it, for convenience sake, by showing where we agree and disagree with this article:—

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—The perusal of the criticism in your last paper, accompanied as it was with an editorial endorsement of approbation, (1) granted much surprise, when I recollected the encomiums that had been heaped upon the same gentleman from the same source. (2) I say the same source, because whether the editorial fountain be supplied from one or many springs, we have a right to expect from it, consistency in opinions. (3) We are not among the number who would approve entirely all that Mr. Hudson says, or his manner of saying it;—but we cannot doubt his ability to criticize, or his pre-eminence power of language in the expression of his conceptions. (4) Nor can we doubt his originality as a writer. We do not pretend to have read all the commentaries on Shakespeare, named by your correspondent;—but we have read enough to know, that Mr. Hudson's lectures are not copied from these, and that they are as full of originality of thought and expression as can reasonably be expected on a subject that has been so much canvassed and by such able minds. (5) Nor is it to be expected or desired in Lyceum lectures, that they should be entirely original in thought, any more than that sermons from the pulpit should be so, if the views presented are such as are well calculated to instruct the hearers.—(6) Upon re-examining the critique, we think the writers of it are less annoyed by Mr. Hudson's views of Shakespeare's opinions, than by his views of their own opinions;—and that they would not have joined issue with Mr. Hudson, for what he said of Shakespeare, had he not at the same time exposed to ridicule their own extravagancies. Whether this was done in good taste or not, we will not inquire; but that it was done in good faith, we have no reason to doubt. (7) If those who undertake to criticize Mr. Hudson's performances shall be "as fortunate as to possess even a tit-bit" of the talent which distinguishes his productions, they will have made acquisitions in knowledge far beyond any thing to be suspected from their communication.

1. We said in regard to the article in our last, that "it conveyed a correct idea of the lecturer and his lectures," and that it removed the necessity of any remarks from us. Of course we did not mean that such portions of the article as were intended solely as a review of his lecture on "the Mind of Shakespeare," would apply to all his previous lectures, but simply such parts as referred to his manner and style. We thought it did him justice and therefore did not think it necessary to multiply words.

2. We think our correspondent is alarmed most at our independence, and has consulted more his own private opinions, than the columns of the Courier, as he will find there, but little to defend him in his assertion.—We remarked in our first notice of Mr. Hudson, that he was "ultra-conservative in his opinions, like all who have undue reverence for the past, and has no sympathy whatever with the movements for social reform, which characterize the present day. On the contrary, he sometimes goes out of the way to bestow a severe blow on the backs of what he would call the modern high priests of a false philosophy." It is true we said at the same time, of his first lecture, that it contained original and powerful descriptions, and many pithy sayings, rich in meaning, wit and sarcastic humor; yet for all that, we do not see why we should be accused of inconsistency, if we approve an article concerning another lecture, which accuses him of plagiarism and lack of wit, especially if it adduces its proof, in defence of its position. We think there are many men in the world who have not been as consistent as we in their opinions expressed in less time than separates our notices; and it would have been fortunate for themselves and others had they possessed a *roman consistency*.

3. This conclusion has no application, since we have shown that there is no inconsistency of opinion in the articles which have appeared concerning Mr. Hudson.—Our opinions of these Lectures have been expressed freely, as they will be always, on any subject which may claim our attention. We are not in the market, and cannot be "bought up" by any clique or corporation.

4. We do not doubt that Mr. Hudson possesses ability, and power of language, though we do think he sometimes strangely abuses or misuses these gifts, as well as the subject he handles with them. For instance, his late review of the poem of Festus, is a most barbarous attack on one of the best poems in the English language, one which has been highly spoken of by some of the best literary critics in this country and England, so, also his allusion to the poems of Byron, which he represented in one of his lectures as the worst kind of immorality clothed in beautiful language; and this too, when but a few moments before he had mentioned Goethe as the best of authorities as a critic, who has said of Byron,

"Lord Byron is to be regarded as a man, as an Englishman, and as a great genius. His good qualities belong to the man, his bad to the Englishman and the poet; his genius is incommensurable."

"All Englishmen are, as such, without reflection; distractions and party spirit will not permit them to unfold themselves in quiet. But they are great as practical men."

"But when he would create, he always succeeds; inspiration supplies the place of reflection. He never fails when he speaks out his own feelings as a man."

"His genius is great; he was born great; none has greater poetic power."

"But for his hypochondriacal negative turn, he would have been as great as Shakespeare—as the ancients."

5. We do not dispute Mr. Hudson's originality of ex-

pression, but we do say, that his lecture on "the Mind of Shakespeare," contains many borrowed thoughts, and had this correspondent carefully perused "Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Literature,"—"Hazlitt's Lectures on Shakespeare,"—"Mrs. Jameson's Work, on the female character of Shakespeare,"—"Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," by Goethe, and the "London Monthly Magazine," he would not have been so positive in his assertion, for he could not help thinking that Mr. Hudson was aware of their existence. The cause of his surmise would be obvious. Be this as it may, Mr. Hudson does not claim for himself originality of thought, in these lectures, at least so says a writer in the Democratic Review, of 1845. We will copy a short extract from this article, which is we suppose as favorable a notice of the Lectures as has yet been published:—

Mr. Hudson puts life into this empty creed, by bringing home to his audience the principles and mode of thinking and acting of his great author. Others have done it before, nor does the lecturer claim anything on the score of novelty or originality, as the latter is generally understood. It is because his thoughts are old, he says, that they are likely to be true.

We think this settles this point conclusively.

6. This proposition may be true in the main, though we think it inappropriate as an illustration, and will substitute what we consider a better one. Suppose a celebrated lawyer, who had made the life and character of the Savior, his chief study and admiration for years, announces on a certain evening, he will give a lecture on the "Mind of Jesus of Nazareth," and obtains a respectable and promiscuous audience, and then occupies most of the time appropriated to the lecture, in reading to them Paul's epistles, or St. Matthew's, St. Mark's or St. John's Gospels, and occasionally aims a thrust at some political or moral movement, which does not suit his fancy, would not his audience be disappointed?

7. We have probably experienced as much delight in listening to much that has fallen from the lips of Mr. Hudson, as his most enthusiastic admirers, and we do not join issue with him for what he said of Shakespeare, except when he uses him as authority for his own ultra-conservative and anti-reform "behind-the-age" notions. We cannot but believe that he will have to shut many eyes besides his own before he can convince the world that the king of poets did not believe in, encourage and anticipate social, moral and religious improvement, in his masterly productions. By the rule which our correspondent has adopted, we presume that the uncalled-for and unjust digressions from the subject of the lecture agrees with and pleases his own peculiar notions. Whether this is a legal judgement we cannot say, but it is certainly in keeping with a warning of the Savior,—"Judge not lest ye be judged," &c.

Finally, we will state what we expect from any lecturer who announces his intention to lecture on a particular subject, it is this,—to confine himself to his subject and nothing else. It is true he can take advantage of his position and introduce mean insinuations, about, and extravagant praise, or abuse of anything, however foreign to his subject, which he may choose, but we doubt the propriety of his so doing, and we do not think that any lecturer under the circumstances we have named, (if the audience be a promiscuous one) has a right, nor is it proper for him to mention his own peculiar opinions, whether they be right or wrong, agreeable or obnoxious, to his audience, if such opinions are foreign to the subjects he proposes to treat. More than this, we think it weak and unmanly for a lecturer, under any circumstances, to go out of his way, to accuse any man or men, of a lack of consciousness, unless he can bring better proof than his own assertion. Mr. Hudson said in one of his lectures that he believed the devil himself respected and feared a truly conscientious man, and he might have added, that there was no truer sign by which to detect a bigot and hypocrite, than by his denouncing as insincere and false, everybody but himself and his.

POETRY AND RAIL ROADS.

We see by an article in the Newburyport Herald that at a recent meeting of the Portsmouth and Saco Railroad Corporation, a Report drawn by the President of the Eastern Railroad, was read, filled with statistics and poetry! and that the latter was found to have the most effect in operating on the feelings of the stockholders.—This suggests a new idea, and one which will no doubt be hastily adopted by all Railroad Companies,—the election of Poets for their Presidents. The Eastern Railroad is quite fortunate in having for its presiding genius a poet who can with the greatest readiness give riot to his imagination, while plodding through dry statistics and figures, and arrange all the details in rhyme. It must be an edifying scene to look into the office of the President-poet and see him,—his eyes in "fine frenzy rolling"—as he seizes his pen to embody in verse his sublime conceptions on Railroad statistics. We say again that we consider the Eastern Railroad exceedingly fortunate in such a Laureate.

Since the above was in type, we are happy in being informed that a new work may soon be expected to appear, entitled "Poems, descriptive, sentimental and pathetic, with fugitive pieces. By the President of the Eastern Railroad. Published by request of the Stockholders."

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.

The time is at hand when our citizens are to be again called together to look after their municipal affairs. The meetings the current year will be held in the north part of the town. We learn that the Auditors are busily engaged in preparing their Annual Report which we hope will present in a more favorable condition the financial affairs of the town than last year. There seems to be some reason to believe that the town will stand better in its monetary concerns than last year. There has been more economy in its expenditures and a larger amount has been assessed and collected than in former years.—We understand that something like twenty thousand dollars, including the county tax, has been paid into the treasury and that, deducting abatements, less than \$300 of the whole tax remains uncollected. This, we believe is unparalleled in our town history and speaks well for the system of collection adopted last year by the town as well as for the ability and industry of our indefatigable collector.

DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY.—It will be seen on reference to the advertisement that the proprietors of this line of coaches, (who by the way always consult and comply with the wishes of the public,) have again altered the arrangement of their coaches, commencing Monday, Feb. 22d. By this arrangement the coach can convey passengers to the Depot in Salem, and four of the trains to Boston, viz 9 1-4, 2 1-4, 5 and 7 o'clock. It will also take passengers at the Depot, in Salem on the arrival of the 9, 2 1-2 and 4 1-2 trains from Boston.

ESSEX RAIL ROAD.

The success of this road, since it has been opened for the public travel, has been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and gives promise of ample returns to the stockholders when it shall be completed as chartered. It has had so many passengers in the few weeks since it has been in operation, which has been in the very dull season of the year, that we may safely anticipate that in the warm season, the Company will be obliged to add one or more cars to the present train.—It has been found already that some of the afternoon trains have been too crowded for the comfort of the passengers.

We shall commence in our next, the publication of an original tale, entitled "The opening of the Granary," in seven chapters.

SALEM ADVERTISER.—We notice that this paper has changed the conducting of its publication from Messrs. Parley & Parsons, to Mr. Eben N. Walton, who promises "to do the best he can," and from a somewhat intimate personal acquaintance with him, we hazard nothing in saying if he does not succeed in his new enterprise it will be no fault of his. We wish him pecuniary success, but the politics of the Advertiser "do not run."

We are requested by Kendall Osborn, Esq., to state that he declines being considered a candidate for the office of selectman for the year ensuing.

A former resident of this town, in a recent letter to one of his relatives here, mentions an instance in which a very slight circumstance became greatly exaggerated.—He says that he observed recently in an English journal, among the items of foreign news, the information that a town in the United States, called Danvers was suffering greatly for want of water, the tanners having cut off the source from which it had formerly been derived, and they being now wholly unable to obtain a supply.

We understand that the petitioners for a Railroad from Danvers through Lynn to Malden, will have a hearing before the Legislative committee, on Thursday next, at which time the case in behalf of the petitioners will be opened by W. D. Northend, Esq., of this town.—The case for the petitioners will be closed by Hon. Rufus Choate.

RELIEF MEETING.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that a meeting of citizens will be held at the Universalist Church, New Mills. To-morrow evening, for the purpose of obtaining contributions, in behalf of the starving poor of Ireland. Addresses may be expected from several clergymen, and is to be hoped that citizens from the different parishes will attend.

DESERTERS. The Police Gazette of last week advertises the names of one hundred and twenty one deserters, making nine hundred and sixty three since the plan of advertising was adopted. A great number deserted from Monterey and the great majority from that and other Mexican posts.

LOAN OF EIGHTEEN MILLIONS. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised proposals for a loan of eighteen millions, under the law. Bids will be made until the 10th of April.

FOOD FOR EUROPE.—There are now seventeen square-rigged vessels at Norfolk Va., loaded or to load with corn for Europe. They will carry the bulk of 315,000 bushels. Upwards of 400,000 bushels have been shipped from Norfolk within four weeks.

MR. HUDSON'S LECTURES.

The lectures of Mr. Hudson, on Shakespeare, are not very favorably received, by the newspaper fraternity. A writer in the Manchester Messenger has been using him rather severely. The Congressional Journal has been down on him like a "thousand of brick." The Manchester Democrat has also been reading him a lesson. This is right—for much of his lectures is more ridiculous than sensible.—*Nashua Oasis.*

REBUKE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday last, the Senate of the United States, which, as our readers are aware, has a large 'democratic' majority, passed a vote, expelling Mr. Ritchie, the editor of the 'Union,' from the floor of the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 21. This was evidently done as a rebuke to the President himself, whose organ and mouth piece the 'Union' avowedly is.

We mentioned, in Saturday evening's Gazette, the motion of Mr. Yulee, the 'democratic' Senator from Florida, for excluding Mr. Ritchie from the floor of the Senate. This was the occasion on Friday, of a remarkable personal and political discussion. Mr. Turney of Tennessee took up the cause of the official editor, vindicated the justice of the assault upon the Senate, upon which body he charged a deliberate purpose to obstruct the measures for the prosecution of the war.—*Salem Gazette.*

MAL PRACTICE. A case of some interest was tried last week at Exeter, N. H. Bernard Jewell of South Hampton, N. H. vs. Jerome Harrit of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of this village. The case was Phlegmonous Erysipelas. The application ordered was a solution of Sugar of Lead in rum and water which was continued for 8 or 10 days. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued the remainder of the week. In the course of the Trial several physicians were examined or their depositions read. The case was argued by Christie for the Defendant and Marston for the Plaintiff. The Jury could not agree on a verdict and the case was continued to the next term.—*Amesbury Transcript.*

MOST SHOCKING.—Some one has forwarded us, says the Green Mountain Freeman, three copies of Charlestown (S. C.) papers, the notices and advertisements, one of which we have taken the pains to examine. We find upwards of five hundred human beings offered for sale, in "lots to suit purchasers," and in parallel columns advertisements of family Bibles for sale, Missionary Conventions, to be addressed by ministerial agents from the North, with notices of some twenty or thirty different religious and benevolent societies. We could but exclaim in the words of Whittier—

"What! preach and kidnap men?
Give thanks—and rob thy own afflicted poor?
Talk of Thy glorious liberty, and then
Bolt hard the captive's door!"

CURIOUS LOGIC.

In a late Courier, I noticed a short communication signed "D" which commences as follows:—"We see by the last Courier that Mr. Derby, counsel for the Eastern Railroad, and also counsel for the Essex Road last winter, is employed by the S. Reading project, so called, this winter and of course with the consent of the Eastern Railroad."

The writer thence infers that the Eastern Rail Road favors the South Reading route and warns the good people to understand this ruse and not to be deceived by the plans of that corporation. Let us examine this precious specimen of logic by stating a similar case. It is this.—Mr. Russell who was last year counsel for the Malden Railroad, is this year employed by the Essex and North Reading roads to oppose the South Reading and Malden roads—and of course, (according to "D's" logic,) with the consent of the Malden Railroad!!! This, Mr. Editor is one specimen of the absurdities to which men are liable who are haunted with a phantom and who never allow themselves to look at a question only on one side. The ghost of the Eastern Railroad is perpetually appearing before the distorted vision of some people and they cannot look in any direction without seeing this huge bear immediately before them. We hope, for the credit of our town and the success of its efforts for railroad communication with Boston, that the friends of both projects will be able to present better argument and considerations to the Legislature than the one above stated. If not, we shall despair of obtaining the great object of our desires.

FOR THE COURIER.

ROAD TO LOWELL.

If a Railroad avenue is needed to Lowell, for freight, one by way of Malden will not be four miles further than by way of S. Reading, and as was truly said at the last town meeting, a few miles distance on a Railroad makes very little difference for freight, and if there is any need of a road to Lowell, it is for freight almost exclusively. The Essex road, also, if constructed, will open the way for an avenue to Lowell, so would the North Reading road.

The only object then of the Danvers and Lowell project is to get a new road from Boston to Lowell within 2 1-2 miles of the Lowell road. The Lowell road of course opposes it stoutly through their counsel, Messrs. Hopkinson and Loring, and there can be no reason to hope for a charter. The only hope for the people of Danvers is for a road to Boston via Malden. Every objection that can be started, is brought to bear against it, by its opponents, even false statements that the Maine road has made arrangements with the Eastern to prevent our coming in at Malden on reasonable terms, which we are assured from the best authority, has not the slightest foundation.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.—The vote of the House of Representatives on Monday, by which a barrier was established—we trust forever—to the extension and legalization of Human Slavery under the flag and by the power of the Union, is among the most important and auspicious events of our time. The whole influence and patronage of the Executive, wielded by a creature of the Slavery propaganda which involved us in the Texas inquiry, speaking through the "Official Organ," and having a batch of Generals, Colonels, Majors, &c., conveniently added to its armory, have been beaten in fair fight by the aroused spirit and awakened conscience of American Freemen.—*Gazette.*

The whole number of yeas was 115, 1 from a Slave State.

The whole number of nays was 106—18 from free, 81 from Slave States.

All the Nays from Free States are Loco Focos, the Yea from a Slave State is a whig, (re-elected to the next Congress.) S. A. Douglass, a nay from Illinois, is a U. S. Senator elect for six years ensuing.

Thus have the Representatives of the People decided that not another foot of the Slave Territory shall be added to the Union! Will the Senate reverse this righteous and creditable decision?

Annexed is the bill as it passed the House.

Whereas, war exists between these United States and the Republic of Mexico, and assurances have been given to the government of Mexico of the president's wish to settle all questions between the two countries, on liberal and satisfactory terms to each, and their mutual interests and security; and the President may be able to conclude peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of the many complicated questions between the two countries it may happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the president to enter upon negotiation for the restoration of peace with Mexico; and also the sum of three millions of dollars be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the president to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty when duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof: Provided, That full and accurate accounts of all these expenditures shall be by him transmitted to Congress as soon as practicable And provided further, That there shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by, or annexed to the United States, by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided always, That any person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service.

ECCELESIASTICAL. At a meeting of the proprietors and pew occupiers of the First Universalist Society in this city, on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. E. BENEZER FISHER, of Addison, Maine, was chosen to become their Pastor. The result of the united balloting was, for Rev. E. Fisher, 42; Rev. L. J. Fletcher, 22; Rev. J. Boyden, jr., 9; total, 73. The confirmatory vote, by the Proprietors, was for Fisher, 81; Fletcher, 8; Boyden, 1; total, 40.—

The Ecclesiastical Council, which was in session several days at Howard Street Church last week, have advised that the connection between Rev. JOEL MANN and that church, be not dissolved.—*Reg.*

The Order of the "Sons of Temperance," in the United States, has increased in numbers, since its organization, four years ago, with unexampled rapidity. The number of Divisions throughout the country, at this time, is over 1,000—containing more than 100,000 members! Massachusetts has sixty Divisions, with upwards of 6,000 "Sons."

Massachusetts Legi

Correspondence of the Salem

Many petitions come into the Legislature from men paying tax of liquor selling and its consequences. The Senate has unanimously chosen in the choice of Hon. John Davis as United States Senator for six years next.

There are additional petitions in aid of the Railroad and other projects here, among them from H. Tarr and others, in aid of the Railroad; and one from Levi H. Russell, in aid of North Reading and Ballard Vale of Lawrence.

Petitions and remonstrances upon the Pedlars' law still come in—the remonstrances just now preponderate. The act incorporating the Cochichewick has passed the Senate, with a proviso for of intoxicating liquors upon the premises, dry, Hodges and Perkins against the same. Leave to withdraw is reported upon the Massachusetts Teachers' Association which policy is still to be maintained of which does not emanate from the center, long must this be so? It is also reported authorize the appointment of superintending schools.

There is much feeling in favor of a mechanics, and an evident disposition to get the difficulty in agreeing upon the details, practical. In aid of such a law, John others, of Marblehead, petition.

The annual returns of Register of Deeds for Essex County, the whole number of Deeds, 5,287, at an average of about 45 cents each, number of other instruments to be 604, about 30 cents each. Total amount of fees, \$2,556 13. Expenses, above what County, \$1,189 00. Making the net income, \$1,367 13.

On motion of Mr. Lowe it has been Senate, that the committee on Banks inquire into the expediency of granting a charter to such banking institutions as may be the public against counterfeiting money.

Last year, it will be remembered, the Railroad Company was incorporated, to build from Chelsea to the Boston and Malden. An additional act is now reported of said Branch Company, enlarging by a right to build to East Boston, and state there, intending to run to deep water, ultimate view, it is said, of connecting roads running into Boston.

Among other petitions presented, and following: Charles Stark Newell and others, Fire Insurance Company at Lawrence, of Danvers; Stephen Coburn and others, for a Steam Mill at Ipswich; of the City the balance of her State Pauper account; Russell; of the Eastern and Boston and Portland for the right to lease &c. the Portland, smooth Railroads; George Flint and others, in aid of a Railroad through North Reading, Vale; and John Mansfield and 69 others, John Andrews and others of Lynnfield, and others of Wilmington, severally, in aid of the Salem and Lowell Railroad—while Danvers, of Middleton, remonstrate against also against the North Reading route by

A bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to the Supreme Court to rectify errors of a Court below, has also created some able was advocated by Messrs. Bell of Boston, Newburyport, and opposed by Messrs. and-Crowninshield of Boston, who this House with them, and the bill was killed 103 to 60.

A bill has been reported to repress tedious literature, and other iniquitous publications reported in expedient to require Railroads to go over or under highways, but rather now, to the discretion of the County Commissioners. On Wednesday, the Senate refused to pass a bill to receive interest on Bank bills were reported to incorporate a Mutual Insurance Company and a Mutual Marine each in Gloucester.

In the House, many petitions were presented restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Thomas Raddin, Jr. and others of Lynn, Tapley and others, of Danvers, in aid of the Malden Railroad.

William Rogers and others of Tewksbury, the Salem and Lowell Railroad—and for and against the Pedlars' Law, upon a hearing is to be had on Tuesday afternoon the Judiciary Committee.

Rev. Alexander Hamilton Vinton D. declared elected preacher of the next election.

LYNN.—The people of Lynn, in a assembled, on Saturday last, for the purpose of fitting out the Volunteers from Lynn, for War, voted by a large majority that the people leave to withdraw. There was a long discussion on the subject. After the regular dissolved, the two conflicting parties organized in the same hall, and had the fun out, amusement and confusion. The opponents of some stringent resolutions, in one of which George Hood was thus sarcastically noticed

Resolved, That we tender our sincere own eminent citizen, the Hon. George F. many and independent opposition to the Texas, and its consequent calamities, which scholastic Senate, and for his early zeal perseverance, in giving, in the common long series of constitutional abuses, a high sentiment.

Hon. Daniel P. King received the following

Resolved, That our able and efficient Congress well deserves the gratitude of the people for open denunciation of the Mexican Fre strict adherence to the cause of human freedom.

IMPORTANT RAIL ROAD ARRANGEMENT.—freight and passenger train is to be speedily railroad through this State, by the Camden and New Jersey Companies—by which passengers leave Trenton at 6 A. M. and New York at the fare for the trip, both ways, to be \$3.

Legislature.

Salem Register.

Legislature in session.

Legislature in session.

Legislature in session.

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Legislature in session.

That Mr. A. H. Griswold, who has for several years been engaged as mail agent between Philadelphia and Washington, has been transferred to the route between Philadelphia and New York, to which no agent has heretofore been engaged. Major Parson, of Princeton, is to alternate on this route with Mr. Griswold, as Post Office clerk. [Newark Advertiser, Saturday.]

THE NEW CITY. A town meeting was held in Methuen last week, as we learn from the Merrimack Courier, in relation to the petition for a division of the town, the part to be set off to be called Lawrence. By nearly unanimous votes it was decided to oppose the petition and a committee was chosen for that purpose.

VERMONT. The next election in Vermont takes place on the first Tuesday of March, 1847, and then the people of the State are to decide by their ballots, written or printed, whether they will license the sale of spirituous liquor as a beverage, or only for medicinal and medicinal purposes. The vote is to be given on one and the same day, throughout the State.

GREAT SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY. The stock holders of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company, at a meeting held at North Berwick, on Monday, voted to sell their railroad to the Eastern Railroad and the Boston and Maine Railroad Companies, for a perpetual annuity of six percent, on the capital paid in. An elaborate and well written report, argumentative, statistical and poetical, probably from the pen of D. A. Neal, Esq. of Salem, President of the Eastern and of the Portland and Saco Roads, was read by Stephen A. Chase of Salem. The arguments and the statistics were all adverse to the sale of the road, but the poetry was all in its favor, and as the shrewd author anticipated, the poetry exerted a controlling influence, and the company sanctioned the measure by acclamation. The timid stockholders have evinced a disposition, we think, very much like that of the young girl who refused to enter upon the responsibilities of wedded life, fearing that she might have a baby, and that this baby might fall into the fire. The net income of the road has increased during the last six months about \$6000, and there is no doubt that in a few years, the Eastern and Maine Roads will earn on the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Road twice the amount which they are required to pay to the stockholders of the last named road. —*Newburyport Herald.*

A PRUDENT IMPOSTOR. Jennina Wilkinson, who with a number of her followers, had fixed her residence at the head of the Seneca Lake, announced to them, that on a certain day she would walk on the water. Hundreds collected on the shore of the lake, and she thus addressed them:—"My dear friends, it will be of no use for me to attempt this miracle, unless you have faith. Say, do you verily believe that I can perform it?"—"Certainly, certainly," answered a hundred voices.—"Very well," replied the prudent impostor, "if you believe it is enough—there is no need of my being it, and we will go quietly to our homes."

The Bill to suppress gambling, which has passed one House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, makes gambling a penitentiary offence, and authorizes the officers of the law to break open houses to search for gambling apparatus, upon the oath of any person, made for the purpose before the justice of the peace, and also subject the offender to heavy fines for breaches of the law. If any person shall invite another to a place of gambling, he shall be held personally responsible for all losses the person thus invited shall sustain, and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA has requested the Governor of that State to return, to the Executive of Vermont, the resolutions adopted by the latter State on the subject of the Mexican war and slavery. The same disposition had previously been made of similar resolutions from Maine and New Hampshire.

WHAT A BRUTE! A wealthy man in St. Louis had a boy named "Reuben," almost white, whom he caused to be branded in the face with the words, "a slave for life." The man who perpetrated the act is next to a brute.

MARRIAGES. In Salem, Mr. BENJ. F. GOOD to Miss ELIZABETH MORRIS.

In Lynn, Mr. PHILIP C. KNAPP, of Newburyport, to Miss SALLY HARRIS, daughter of Isaiah Reed, Esq. of Lynn.

In Killingly, Ct., Jan 25, Mr. ALBERT R. FISK, of Beverly, to Miss ELIZABETH W. SAFFORD, of Salem.

DEATHS. In this town, Feb. 11th, JOHN ALONZO, son of Mr. John H. Spiller, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Sweet babe, thou wert too fair a flower,
To blossom here below,
Thou lingerest but for an hour,
In this vain world of woe.

Yes, like an hour, thy life has seemed
To us who loved thee well,
And of thy death we scarce had dreamed,
Ere we must say farewell.

No more thou'lt lift thy little hand,
To take thy welcome kiss,
For thou art numbered with the dead,
Thy spirit is in bliss.

Farewell, sweet babe, we'll meet thee
In fairer worlds above,
Bright angels now surround thee,
Thou know'st a Saviour's love.—*Com.*

In Salem, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. M. A. Stickney, and youngest daughter of Capt. John Waters, aged 31 years.

In Lynnfield, Miss ELIZABETH SARGENT, aged 24.

In Middleton, Feb 15th, HARRIET MARIA, daughter of Jonathan and Mehitabel Perry, aged 6 years and 10 mos. Inward disease had long been supping the foundations of life, in this beautiful child. She was much beloved by her youthful companions, and her departure has left a void in a family circle, which will long remain. Let the parents and other relations be comforted, in this loss, and remember, that flowers which cannot endure the sharp frosts of time, will bloom forever in the garden of God.

"There is a Keeper, whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between."
These flowers are transplanted and they never fade.
J. W. H.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The next meeting of this Society will be on Wednesday Afternoon, Feb 24th, at the residence of Mrs. Abel Proctor.

MASONIC NOTICE. The next regular meeting of Jordan Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening next, at the Hall over Wm. Calder's store.

INSTITUTE LYCEUM. The Closing Lecture for the Season, will be delivered on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, by E. P. WHITE, of Boston.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T. Weekly Meetings are held at a MONUMENT HALL Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Jan 9th 1847. B. Upton, R. S.

NOTICE. The citizens of Danvers are respectfully requested to meet at the Universalist Meeting House, New-Mills, to-morrow Evening, (Sunday) at 6 1/2 o'clock, to take into consideration the suffering condition of the Poor of Ireland, and to contribute to their relief.

Danvers, Feb. 20, 1847.

New Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

The Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will on and after February 22d, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers 8 1/2 A.M.	Leave Salem 9 1/2 A.M.
" " 10 1/2 " "	" " 11 1/2 " "
" " 1 1/2 P.M.	" " 8 P.M.
" " 4 1/2 " "	" " 5 " "
" " 6 1/2 " "	" " 8 " "

Fare 12 1/2 cents, or 10 tickets for \$1.00.

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, at Joseph Shed's store, Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms.

SYMONDS & TEEL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor.

Danvers, February 20th, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust; by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ASA BUSHBY, Executor.

Danvers Feb. 20th, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. A meeting of the creditors of LINCOLN S. PUTNAM and LINCOLN S. PUTNAM & CO., insolvent debtors, will be held at the office of DAVID ROSS, Esq., over 174 Essex Street, Salem, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next at 10 o'clock A.M., to transact any business that may legally come before them.

JOSEPH SHED, Assignee.

Danvers, February 17th, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of ARNEY WILEY, of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Storekeeper, an insolvent debtor, and hereby gives notice that the Second Meeting of creditors, as said WILEY, will be held at the office of JOHN G. KING, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex Street, Salem, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims.

WM. D. NORTHEED, Assignee.

Danvers, Feb. 19th, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED.

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH. Contributions to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of "Great Teacher," &c. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem.

BRACELETS. An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex Street, Lynde Place.

EYE GLASSES. Double and single Eye Glasses, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex Street, Lynde Place.

CAMEO PIN S. An assortment of Cameo Pins, just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex Street, Lynde Place.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA.—No. 4 of Chamber's Cyclopaedia containing a splendid engraving of Addison—just received by

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS. GEO. CREAMER has just received a supply of Huddellston's superior Thermometers, made expressly to order and warranted. Persons in want of a nice article at a low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex Street, Salem.

DANSEUSES VIENNOISES.—Pas de Fleurs the Flower Dance, as performed by the 48 Danseuses Viennaises at the principal Theatres in Europe. Music by Maretzky. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.

SKETCHES OF ACTORS.—Twenty-six years of the Life of an Actor and Manager, interspersed with sketches, anecdotes, &c., of the most celebrated Actors and Actresses of our day. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS.—Being No. 8, of Wiley & Putnam's Library, just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

RODERIC THE ROVER, or The Spirit of the Wave.—By Lieut. Murray. Just received by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.

LOST. A CHECK drawn by Alfred Taylor, for \$700, on the Danvers Bank, in favor of Hannah Shove, and dated Jan. 9, 1847. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving said check, as payment has been stopped.

A CARD. The subscriber having sold out his Stock and Stand to Mr. HENRY T. ROPES, of Boston, would take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him. From the reputation Mr. Holmes sustains in Boston, H. T. R. feels great confidence in recommending him to his patrons and the public.

HENRY T. ROPES.

N. Danvers, Feb. 6, 1847.

THE subscriber having taken the Stock and Stand of Mr. HENRY T. ROPES, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is ready to supply all orders in his line of business with promptness and dispatch, and is determined that no effort on his part shall be spared to give entire satisfaction to all whom may patronize him.

N. B. Garments of all description cut and made to order and warranted to fit.

HENRY E. HOLMES.

N. Danvers, Feb. 4, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of JNHUN A. NABLE, of Salem, Wheelwright, an insolvent debtor. The Second Meeting of creditors will be held at the Office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex Street, Salem, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors can prove their claims.

A. A. ABBOTT, Assignee.

Danvers, Feb. 9, 1847.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex Street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoppers; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermo-meters; Gilt Watch Stands, etc.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., feb 13 147 Essex Street, Lynde Place, Salem.

RULED LETTER PAPER. AT the low price of \$1 25 ream—a fair article—for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES, feb 13 Stearns' Building.

MEMOIR OF SWAIN. A FRESH supply of the above popular work, just received and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES, feb 13 Stearns' Building.

SAND BOXES. Cheap.—A neat and durable article, for sale by the dozen or single, by

W. & S. B. IVES, Salem, feb 13

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS." MARY HOWITT'S POEMS.—Being No. 83 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading just published and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES, feb 13 Stearns' Building, Salem.

REMOVAL. MANNING & SARGENT. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main Street, Danvers to

NO. 273 ESSEX STREET where they would be happy to be favored with a call.

We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Cane Seat and Common Chairs; Windlass, and Common Bedsteads; Cribs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Feather; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Currier's Tables.

Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates.

Feb 6

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED. ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street,

Jan 2

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his Daguerreotype Establishment to Room over the store of Lambert & Merrill, where he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Danvers, Jan. 9, 1847.

GOOD LETTER PAPER, ruled, at \$1 50 per ream. Just opened, an invoice of very fair white Paper, at the above low price. Also, some broken Paper, for \$1 a ream, with an extensive assortment of nice Papers, as low as can be bought in the market, at wholesale and retail, at the Book, Stationary and Music Establishment of

feb 6 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

WE TOO, WISHING to reduce our STOCK now on hand, would invite the attention of those purchasing at this time, to the following offer of

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS: THIBET CLOTHS \$1 25 Former price \$1 50

ENGLISH MERINOS 50 do 75

ROBBOYS 67 1/2 do 1 12

do 1 00 do 1 25

INI IANA 1 57 do 1 87

do 58 do 75

ALPACAS 50 do 75

do 45 do 62

CASSIMERES 1 25 do 1 50

do 1 00 do 1 24

M. DE LAINES 75 1/2 do 1 12

do 75 do 1 00

BLANKETS 2 50 do 3 00

do 3 75 do 4 65

All Wool Country Flannel 50 do 62

Cotton and Wool do 40 do 50

do 35 do 45

Red Flannel 20 do 25

do 20 do 25

EASTERN RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Trains leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue Commercial street, Boston, at 7 1/4, 9, 11, 12 1/4, 2 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 6, and 8 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2, and 4 1/2 P.M. Portsmouth, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 4 1/2 P.M. Great Falls, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2 P.M. Portland, 7 1/4 A.M., and 2 1/2 P.M.

And for Boston, From Portland 7 1/2 A.M., 3 P.M. Great Falls N. H., 9 A.M. and 1 4 1 P.M. Portsmouth 7 1/4, 10, 11, 12 P.M. Newburyport 8 10 3/4 A.M. and 6 1/4 P.M. Salem, 7 3/4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4, 11 3/4, A.M. 2 1/4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East.

MARBLEHEAD BRANCH. Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2, A.M.; 2, 4, 4 3/4, 6 1/2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3/4, 10 1/4 A.M. 1 3/4, 4 1/4, and 6 3/4 P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN, Master of Transportation.

ESSEX RAILROAD. Trains leave Danvers for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2 A.M., 2, 4, 4 3/4, 6 1/4, 7 1/4 P.M.

Trains leave Salem for Danvers, at 7, 8, 9 3/4, 11 A.M., 12 3/4, 1 3/4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6 3/4 P.M.

BOWDOIN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY. Removed to No. 208 Essex Street, opposite the Market.

WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent gas light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus avoiding the unpleasant exposure so common in Daguerreotype likenesses taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the latest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children's taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting.

Open to visitors through the day.

jan 9

Muffs. Muffs. THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem, a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of

dec 5 HUMPHREY COOK.

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts. BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, feb 6 10 Front street.

Muffs, Boas, &c. STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see.

dec 5

GREAT SALES Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Surtouts, Pelouses, Cloaks, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants.

jan 2

C. A. DEARBORN, NO. 120 BOSTON ST., SALEM, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares. Also every variety of—

STOVES, Of the most improved patterns, viz: Stuart's Hathaway, Aetna, Ors and Moore's Patents, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight. Parlor Stoves, of every description.

Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS The subscriber has for sale at his Greenhouse in Aborn street, about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office, a good assortment of Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette, China and Multiflora Roses; Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Primulas, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Pinks, Pansies, Japan Lilies, Cyclamen, Azalias, Calceolarias, Geraniacs, Salvia Abutilon Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell as low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.

Baskets and Cut Flowers for sale as above.

GEO. C. PEIRCE, Salem, Jan 23, 1847.

FOR ARTISTS. J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received from New York, a large assortment of Chalk Crayons, white and black, polished; Cork Stampers; Port Crayons, brass and German silver; Pastels; Crayons, all colors. They also keep constantly on hand, Canels' Hair Pencils; Swan Quill Pencils; Pencils for Painting; Sable Pencils; Drawing Paper; Bristol Board; Crayon Paper; Pink and Blue Saucers; Osborne's best Water Colors; Drawing Books of all kinds

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 301) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses, for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer all questions as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 15 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him—Conveyer Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hall's Truss, Thompson's Knicker Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. George, of Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, and I can say that they are well fitted.

From Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the wants of the various kinds of Trusses and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Teeth at Cost, until Feb. 1, 1847.
Office, No. 230, opposite to No. 301, Washington Street, corner of Avon Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on plate, the merits of which, it is confidently believed will be found to greatly exceed the usual method of preparing them, the subscriber has been induced to offer such term for a limited time, as will not only give to the public generally an opportunity of testing the practical value of his theory, but will offer a rare opportunity for the poorer classes, whose means are too limited to pay the usual price demanded. The new principle is not only applicable to small cases of two or more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted to whole and half sets, where the alveolar or dental ridge has become uneven and irregular, by the absorbing of some parts more than others. In all such cases, it will be readily seen by an examination of the jaw, that carved work in blocks, prepared expressly for each case, is necessary, for restoring that which has been removed by absorption, and for bringing out the cheeks and lips to their natural and uniform fullness. The difficulties to be overcome in whole and half sets, so far as the proper form is concerned, are thus fully met by this mode, and it is not possible to accomplish it so perfectly by any other means. It is the want of this ingeniously wrought work, to remedy the defects above referred to, that so many are unsuccessful in giving satisfaction in their plate-work—especially in whole and half sets. Another advantage of carved work—and one of great importance too, is its cleanliness. Unless the teeth are moulded to fit the plate in the most perfect manner, the finer particles of masticated food, with the liquors of the mouth, will, as a matter of course, pass between the teeth and the plate; and after being retained there a few days, it being impossible to remove them, will invariably become offensive and taint the breath. Another advantage of paramount importance which the carved work has over that of single teeth is, its perfect articulation. Each tooth should meet its opposite in the most exact manner in masticating food; otherwise, the whole work will prove a source of continual annoyance, by its instability, falling down, and other inconveniences, only known to those who have worn them. There are other advantages in this style of work, that can only be understood and appreciated, by an examination of specimens that may be seen at the subscriber's office which the public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. They consist of whole and half sets; and a variety of cases of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execution is overcome. They cannot fail to excite admiration from all who are pleased with close imitations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits, that the wearing of them would only tend to strengthen.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work from a single tooth to a wholset, viz. When a fit and finish of the work are produced, to the satisfaction of the person for whom they were made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months if perfect satisfaction is not then given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will be exchanged for new, on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing Polishing, Regulating, Killing Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough, faithful and scientific manner, and on the following terms, viz. For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; For other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; For setting on gold pivot, \$2; For Cleansing, \$2; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole and half sets will be got up for other dentists on reasonable terms.

S. SIO KING, Surgeon Dentist.

Aug. 15.

COAL. COAL.

DELAWARE MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article of the various kinds of coal.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.

MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and LIME. For sale by J. W. DICKINSON, 27 Water street.

July 12.

COAL. COAL.

DELAWARE MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article of the various kinds of coal.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.

MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and LIME. For sale by J. W. DICKINSON, 27 Water street.

July 12.

COAL. COAL.

DELAWARE MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article of the various kinds of coal.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Turpentine. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844.

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's PILLS and now every body tells me that I am well;—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843.
Sir: Please send me one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844.
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time, and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL.

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well,—but a much greater one to say that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843.

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills!! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, E. Simson. North Parish—M. Haley Plains. Beverly—Stephen Baker. Marblehead—E. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, or a single evening, on application to CHARLES SIMONDS.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

The subscriber would inform the Citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING, for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

POOLE & STEDMAN,

MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMINGS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street.

SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon.

Leaves Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

S. F. TOWN

April 12, 1845.

16 NUMBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history. Edited by Robert Chambers. To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each, forming two large imperial octavo volumes, 700 pages each, double column letter press; with upwards of 500 illustrations. Subscriptions received and numbers delivered as published, by

GEORGE CREAMER,

Jan 23 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

TRACED CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by

J. & W. HALE

Oct 21

SALE M FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market.)

SALEM, Mass.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found, Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat common Chairs; Mahogany, Oak, Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Chairs; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

CLOCKS.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all at which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are:—Willis' Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs F. S. Osgood—'Ladies' Casket,' an elegant gift book—'Friendship, by a friend to Youth,'—a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.

Also—just out of the press, the 'Work of the Gird,' a true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.

Call and see. S. DODGE.

Sept 20

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER!

THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST. This splendid instruction book for the Violin has already passed through two editions—it is without doubt by far the most thorough work for the Violin ever published in this country. The Evening Traveller thus speaks of it:—'G. P. Jewett & Co. have just published a complete system for the Violin by J. F. Hanks, in a handsome quarto, of over a hundred pages. It is probably the most complete work of the kind in print. The sheets have been corrected with laborious care by an accomplished violinist, and the utmost pains taken to make the work perfect. In the appendix will be found the whole of Otto's celebrated, and now very rare, treatise on the construction, preservation, repair and improvement of the violin.'

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JNO. P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston, Bookellers, Row, and 190 Essex st Salem.

Feb 6

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Agricultural Tools and Ploughs

ELONG CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe,

WINDOW GLASS, CAMPBELL'S,

CAMPBELL'S LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND

ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Marble Lamps

CARPENTER'S TOOLS, HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs. BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS,

Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubs, Pails Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c.

No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.

March 15

To the Honorable the Senate, and the House of Representatives for the state of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the undersigned, a committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, respectfully represents, that the public convenience requires a Railroad to be established between the town of Danvers, in Essex county, and the town of Malden, in Middlesex county.

We therefore petition your Honorable bodies, that we may be incorporated under the style and title of the Danvers and Malden Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing and using a Railroad, to commence at some convenient point in the South Parish of Danvers, thence running through that town, through the westerly part of Lynn, through the town of Saugus and through Malden, to unite with the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Malden, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed, BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, Jan. 29, 1847.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerks of the towns of Danvers, Malden, Lynn, Saugus, North Chelsea, and also on the Clerks of the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Essex Railroad Corporations; and the Clerk of the Newburyport Turnpike Corporation, ten days at least before the twenty-fifth day of February next, and also to publish the same in the Danvers Courier, the Boston Courier and the Boston Post, three times, the last publication to be at least four days before the twenty-fifth day of February next, that all persons interested may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 29, 1847.

Concurred.

A true copy.—Attest.

CHAS. W. STOREY, Clerk.

CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Feb 6

MASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A most valuable

merchant, the public officer, and the private citizen.

Pres. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth, 22d December 1846—12 1-2¢ just received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO

Jan 23

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are seen beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Reppe and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Florides, Mouse de Laines, &c. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE.

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual method. Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DICK, 27 Water street, Salem.

Nov 23

Shirts and Drawers.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various qualities, for sale at low prices by

M. T. DOLE.

NEW BOOKSTORE

151 Essex Street,—Lynde Place

(A few doors East of the Museum)

GEORGE CREAMER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above premises for the purpose of keeping on hand a complete assortment of SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, JUVENILE, ACCOUNT BOOKS; together with a select stock of

Fine and Staple Stationery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods.

(All of which will be sold at a fair advance from the lowest prices.)

School Books. Blank Ledgers, Journals, and Memoranda Books, very cheap.

Bibles. The latest editions, in good substantial bindings.

Quarto, Octavo, Pew and Pocket Bibles, in great variety, and at very low prices.

Prayer & Hymn Books, of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions.

Law and Commercial Blanks. Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Shipping Papers, &c. on good paper and at low prices.

Cards. Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins & Mann's Enamelled, Stylographic, Pearl Surface, and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.

Cutlery and Pencils. The best quality Blue and Red Ink, bottle or measure.

Rodgers's, Crook's and other Manufacture of Desk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior or American Cutlery of the Waterville manufacture. Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety; common Lead Pencils of all qualities.

Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods. Pocket Books; Card Cases, Hair Brushes; Hair Pins; Letter Stamps; Gunter's Scales; and all articles usually found with Bookkeepers.

A share of patronage solicited. Salem, Dec 26, 1846.

THE OAS TRASK,

Near the Eagle, Main Street, Danvers. KEEPS constantly on hand, a good assortment of

SADDLES AND HARNESS of every kind and quality. Also Fire Buck Leather, Rivetted Double and Boot Top Travelling Common Harness, Valises and Carpet Bags, and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, &c. &c. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice, at most reasonable terms.

CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, at the shortest notice.

T. T. has on hand a good assortment of Hardware found at any other establishment.

A good article of Neats Foot Oil, constantly on hand.

Danvers, June

DANVERS COURIER

VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

NUMBER 49.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL.
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
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Poetry.

SNOW.

'Tis the old posts, that hold the bars,
And the old gate,
Forgetful of their wintry wars
And age sedate,
High capped, and plumed, like with hussars,
Stand there in state.

'The drifts are hanging by the sill,
The eaves, the door;
'The haystack has become a hill,
All covered o'er
'The wagon loaded for the mill
The eve before.

Maria brings the water pail—
But where's the well?
Like magic of a fairy tale,
Most strange to tell,
All vanished—curb, and crank, and rail—
How deep it fell!

'The woodpile too, is playing hide;
The axe—the log—
'The kennel of that friend so tried—
(The old watch dog)—
The grindstone standing by its side,
All now inconspicuous.

'The bustling cock looks out aglance
From his high shed,
No spot to scratch him a repast—
Up curves his head,
Starts the dull hamlet with a blast,
And back to bed.

'Old drowsy dobbie, at the call,
Amazed, awakes;
Out from the window of his stall
A view he takes,
While thick and faster seem to fall
The silent flakes.

CHEER YE EACH OTHER.

Cheer ye each other with words
Of mild and of pleasing intent,
To strengthen the loosening chords
Of life with delight and content;
The smile of thy sister recall—
Relieve then thy brother's alloy—
Be loving, and throw over all
Thy sweetest emotions of joy.

Yes, cheer one another along
In paths ye delight to pursue—
A word to dishearten is wrong,
To those who are striving to do.
A breath is the pinion of thought,
And thought is the breath of the soul,
And spirit by spirit is taught
With good or with evil control.

Speak cheerfully unto the sad,
The wounded in heart and the poor—
A word of affection is glad,
And helpeth the wrong to endure.
Disturb not the hope of thy friend,
If sorrow it maketh to flee,
But keep up the dream to the end—
In joy let his spirit go free.

Deal gently with others that err—
'Tis Mercy that saveth the lost,
And all that thy love may confer
Can never God's bounty exhaust.
Oh! cheer one another along,
And joy and affection impart—
Unkindness of spirit is wrong,
But blessed the cheerful of heart.

Each life is a link in the chain
Of kindred humanity's race,
And sympathy softens the pain
And helpeth to bear it with grace,
'Then cheer one another in gloom,
Since cheerfulness brighteneth care:
'Tis a short narrow road to the tomb—
Oh! cheer one another till there!

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CHAPTER I.

Many long years have rolled away, so many, that we may safely estimate them by hundreds, and reckon three of the same, with the addition of a large handful thrown into the account, by way of

good measure, since one of those dreadful famines which occasionally swept over Europe, carrying terror and desolation in their train, after a long interval exempted from its awful presence, again returned on its mission of woe. A worthy coadjutor had preceded its approach, and in a great degree prepared for its coming;—War, the mighty war of the Houses of York and Lancaster:—a fine couple, they are in sooth, these two, War and Famine, for disfiguring the green earth crippling the arm of industry, and stagnating the vast ocean of honest enterprise. But these truths are trite,—all men know them now, knew them even then, so I shall leave to peace preachers and corn-law minstrels, (their peculiar province) the task of setting forth the horrible bloodshed, bad legislation, &c with their attendant evils, (satisfied that they cannot exaggerate on the subject,) and come to those matters which are more nearly connected with the little story I propose to tell. England, more than any other country and the people of England more than any other people especially, have through all ages, borne the burden of those calamities, both natural and artificial, which have ever afflicted the human race; and it was so at the time of my tale. Amid the various fluctuations of that sanguinary civil strife denominated the 'Wars of the Roses,' a brief pause had occurred, a temporary lull in the wild storm that had long raged through Britain's pleasant valleys, over her sunny hills, and along the banks of her gentle rivers—a time, in fact, when the one party, defeated, crushed, and overborne, for the present, were compelled to furl the standard of opposition, and seek in dispersion and flight, the means of safety from utter annihilation, while the other, wearied with havoc, were glad of a short respite from the field, for the opportunity it gave them of rest and recruit to their shattered forces. During the brief period which elapsed ere the contending factions were sufficiently recovered to commence anew, the undecided contest, the cultivation of the soil, neglected before, had been resumed by the patient peasantry, (suffering under any party) and the fields and plains were beginning to be restored from the miserable condition of sterility and nakedness in which the march of plundering armies had left them. A few years had flown, years of comparative agricultural prosperity; considering the unsettled state of the kingdom; the toils of the husbandman had brought a substantial reward, and all seemed fair and smiling, when this formidable and unwelcome agent of divine wrath, came to glean a sad harvest of humanity, in the already well gathered field of a remorseless and gory predecessor.

The fourth season of increase had passed, and the productions of the earth had been 'gathered into the garner.' The fifth vanished likewise, 'no bounteous crops repaid his sweating toil, for an early blight had seized upon the ripening grain, and the hour of promise cut off his hopes, and plunged him in the depth of wretchedness.' The want of provision, in different portions of the kingdom more especially in those quarters, which had been exposed previously, to the merciless foraging of either army (both alike unsparring) began now to be sensibly felt. Consequently, wherever there was any that had escaped the keen researches of the purveyors for the factions, it was sold, when sold at all, at rates that rendered it impossible for any but the more wealthy to purchase; this occasioned great distress in many places, and compelled the poorer classes to resort to the woods and fields in quest of roots &c., or whatever they might find to eke out a scanty subsistence. It would appear at first view, that the well disposed and orderly inhabitants of the old cathedral city of York, whither I now intend to conduct the reader (if he will honor me with his company) were more highly favored with respect to the necessities of life than the rest of their brethren in the country; from the fact that a considerable quantity of the various sorts of grain was lodged in some of the store-houses of that venerable town. But they were not much bettered by this circumstance, for a season just mentioned, namely, the exorbitant prices at which the coveted article was held, and worse still, but little had been sold as yet, at any price; the owners alleging as a cause for its withholding, that they were compelled to retain a large portion for the supply of the troops of the Lancastrian Duke of Somerset, who were then encamped a short distance from the city, and awaiting the arrival of the Yorkists, their enemies who were on their march northward, to give them battle. This plausible statement was to a great extent, a fabrication, and the motive for its circulation verily palpable indeed, being designed to overawe the people, and prevent their rising in army and obtaining the food by force, by the idea of the fierce displeasure of the Duke, and the cruel retribution, which, they argued, he would in all likelihood take, (having the power so to do,) on the populace. The army, it is true had received some provisions from the city occasionally, but the merchants were under no such obligation or bond, as was implied in this artful fiction, and, in a measure, it aided in its intended effect and justly. At first, the multitude, whose wants had not become very pressing, acquiesced nothing doubting the current report, but latterly, as the scarcity of provision grew more apparent, murmurs began to be heard; faint at first, but gradually increasing, like the preludings of a coming storm; There were not wanting in the mass, now rapidly approaching a state of riotous fermentation, some bolder spirits who counselled the expediency of helping themselves *vi et armis* in case the dealers should any longer refuse to sell their grain at prices within the means of the citizens generally; the fear of the Duke's vengeance, even among those who believed the tale promulgated by the merchants (and they were now but few) being swallowed up in the wild wrath engendered by hunger. Some de-

monstrations of this character had already taken place in several parts of the town. One or two small granaries had been broken open and their contents distributed among the tumultuous crowd which the occasion had drawn together. Emboldened by success, the mob pursued their operations and very shortly another and much larger deposite was siezed and appropriated by a more formidable band than had yet before assembled. At length the civic officer became alarmed for their own safety for though as yet no bloodshed had happened, for many of them were the possessors of the grain, which was the reason why they had not previously taken some measures in behalf of their suffering townsmen. In those times it was common for priests, bishops, mayors, and other high dignitaries of church and state to engage in traffic, and this being the case at York, and moreover in a time of anarchy, division and civil war, it is not to be wondered at, that the inhabitants, finding both law and religion against them, were ready for any ferocious excess. Yielding to fear, therefore, what they would not concede on principle. Some of their number at last opened their hoards, and with a very ill grace began to sell to the people;—a line of conduct which had the effect in a good degree, of allaying the growing disturbances. But not among this more timid portion was Master Roger Greene, enrolled; 'Roger Greene the great corn merchant,' a phrase familiar to the ears of all. But it behooves me, before I go any further, to give some account of the previous history of this individual, and tell who he was, and all about him, and all concerning him, and do it besides in another chapter.

CHAPTER II.

Roger Greene had always been a resident of the city of York, where he now resided, having been born there, together with a younger brother, Gilbert by name, and both of them only children of Sir Giles Green, a soldier of some note, who was slain in one of the many battles of that turbulent age, while his offspring were yet in their early youth. Their mother having died some years before this event, the two orphans were now left unprotected, being without relations except some very distant ones;—*distasteful* indeed, for they dwelt in a remote quarter of the kingdom; and to add to their misfortune, they were also cast upon the cold charities of the world unfurnished with that magic talisman, that *open sesame* of potent power to bid the gates of influence and patronage unfold and receive with obsequious smiles and bows the self assured applicant—*Money*. Soldiers in those days were not accustomed to leave much property behind them, so the two brothers, consequently, were not bothered with any troublesome law-proceedings, such as taking out powers of administration, &c., and were enabled to settle the estate, and share stakes with the easiest dispatch. The youngest, who inherited from his father a strong predilection for warlike pursuits, took the military panoply of the departed soldier, saved with his body from the field, and which was freely accorded by Roger, who, in turn received a small sum of ready money, all that was left after his father's few debts, (chiefly to armories for making and mending) were liquidated. The brothers then looked about them in search of some employment adapted to their respective inclinations, and, luckily, were not long in finding it. Gilbert offered himself as a page, and was accepted by Sir Henry Turnstall, a knight of some distinction, whose castellated mansion was situated on a woody knoll within view of the tower of York, and Roger who was in no degree martially disposed, and being moreover of a commercial and trading temper, bound himself as an apprentice to a worthy citizen, a grocer, or dealer in such provisions as were then consumed. Years passed away; in process of time, Roger's term of service expired; having during it acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the honest trader, who, it so fortunately, chanced to die soon after he had full of days and civic dignities, (the reward of a well spent life,) and was gathered to his fathers. Thereupon, Roger who had been liberally remembered in the will of his grateful master, according to his last request, stepped at once into the business, having the *good will* of the stand, i. e. the transference of the patronage of the customers to himself, a thing formerly bought and sold, freely presented to him by the old gentleman's widow. To be brief, our merchant prospered in his calling, being prudent, shrewd and diligent, and his gains though slowly, were surely increasing, when he was induced by circumstances; to forsake his shop, and commence a more extended business. The cultivation of the several kinds of grains began now to be practised in consequence of a better system of agriculture, and they rose at once, to be articles of indispensable demand; traffic in them increased, so that they became immediately, as they have ever since continued, great branches of commerce. Men began to speculate in them, successfully, among the rest, Roger—purchasing from the farmers around, and supplying army purveyors and citizens generally. Our friend soon ranked pre-eminent among his brother dealers by the extended scale on which he conducted his operations, and grew so deeply absorbed in the anxieties and cares to which the fluctuations of trade, the gains, and the losses (for he suffered some severe reverses) exposed him, that he seldom thought, heard, or saw much of his brother with whom he had parted many years before—but an event was about to occur to recal him to his memory. The years which had fled, working such changes in the condition of Roger, had not been without their effect on Gilbert; from the situation of a page in the service of Sir Henry Turnstall, he had risen to that of man-at-arms, under the same knight, and afterward, when his patron was incapacitated by age, for taking the field, he had, with the rank of captain, led forth the old knight's retainers

to battle in the cause of Edward Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. At length after highly distinguishing himself in a long series of conflicts which would have won him fortune and advancement under his grateful future sovereign, if he had lived, he unfortunately fell at the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, a victory which mainly contributed to plan the Earl of March on the throne. There was one besides the after king who wept for the untimely fate of the gallant soldier, one, who in her retired chamber at the castle, shed bitter tears of sorrow, as the reflection arose in her mind that she should look upon her father's living face no more.—Margaret was the only child of the fallen warrior, and one of the old Knight's daughters, to whom he had been married many years, and who had died a year or so, before he himself was slain; when this latter event occurred she had arrived at the age of fifteen, and up to that period had constantly resided with her grandfather at the castle; his pet and plaything and solace of his age. But the days of the old knight were now numbered; the death of his daughter had produced a shock which the declining health of the old man was ill able to sustain; and when, added to this, he received the intelligence of the fate of his son in law, whom he loved as if he had been his own, nature could not withstand the accumulated load of grief, and the aged veteran died a few days subsequent to the death of Gilbert. Not only for her father, then, did Margaret mourn, but also for her mother and grandfather, a three-fold sorrow which inexorable fate had cast thus early and in rapid succession on her young head. Gloom hung over the castle, desolation reigned in the broken household, where Margaret's early years had been spent in joy and happiness; the venerable mansion seemed no longer as it was wont of yore, when lighted up by the kind and beaming smiles which made its aspect gay; it grew strangely unfamiliar to the bereaved maiden; the dim passages and lofty, vaulted chambers, as she traversed them, seemed to her sick fancy to have acquired additional darkness to what they formerly possessed, as if they too, had gathered the pall and shroud to bewail the missing steps of those who were accustomed to thread them. It was therefore with a feeling, bordering on apathetic indifference, but rather of relief than otherwise, when Margaret was told a few days after the burial of the old knight that a message had arrived at the castle from her uncle in York, the purpose of which was a request that she would come and make her abode with him; the messenger whom Roger had sent, informed her, (being so charged by the merchant,) that her relative was ill in health, otherwise he would have come for her himself; that he needed some one to attend upon him in his sickness; that his present housekeeper (for Roger was a bachelor) was unfit from age and infirmity to discharge that duty adequately, and that the daughter of his lamented brother would be gladly welcomed beneath the roof of her lonely uncle if she chose to accept his offer of a home. It was not long before Margaret was domiciliated in her new residence, having completed with her relative's request, and soon grew to love him as a father, while he, on his part bestowed all the affection he could separate from his schemes of gain and profit and other worldly avocations on his niece. Margaret was well calculated to entwine herself about the heart of one, even more enveloped than was her uncle in the mists and fogs which the love of gold gathers around its votaries: of a gentle and considerate temper she studied the old man's whims, and sought, and succeeded in pleasing him by those solicitous attentions to his comfort which true devotion only offers. Roger was gratified by his relative's assiduous care, not only of himself, but his household; and frequently bestowed on her such encomiums as these: 'thou art a good lass Margaret, and a handy, thou knowest how to keep things together to keep waste and confusion from the house, and by my troth thou oughtest; thou wilt one day, perhaps, when I am laid away in the earth, have important matters of thine own to guide, some money, it may be, to put out at a good investment not that I am rich by any means,' he said, suddenly checking himself, 'that is not now, but the grain is rising to an unparalleled price and I have a large quantity, (with a chuckle) and shall not sell it at its highest mark.' These latter allusions in reference to the speed and profitable fruition of his great speculation, only drew from Margaret, as might be expected, expressions of utter disapproval, and earnest entreaties that he would withhold the food no longer from the people; whose sufferings she painted in terms of sincere and forcible eloquence, but without making any impression on the inflexible mind of her uncle. These scenes had occurred often of late, and Margaret had ever been foiled in her attempts, perseveringly renewed to persuade, Roger to let the citizens have the necessities at a moderate rate;—better would it have been for him, if he had early listened to her gentle appeals. The graces of Margaret's person fully equalled those of her mind, and both were divine—such at least was the opinion of Richard Berney, the coppersmith's son, of the west Gate, and he had long entertained it, but he had never found much opportunity, to impart to her his favorable sentiments, for Roger, though he liked the youth because of his soberness of character, and steady application to his business, discouraged all present efforts to win his niece's smiles on account, as he said, of the young man's limited means to maintain a family, and not being yet settled in the world. In consequence of these ideas of the old merchant, Richard was prohibited the abode of Margaret, who, it must be confessed, was not displeased with his attentions and did not thank her uncle for his vigorous decree; but, though the grain dealer could close his doors against the admirer, he could not prevent them from meeting occasionally without, for Mar-

garet had many errands of Mercy among the poor in her immediate vicinity, when she was in the habit of visiting with relief unknown to her sordid uncle. At such times it was truly wonderful, by remarkable coincidences, Richard happened to encounter her, on her way, attending her whither she went, and then escorting her back within the very shadow of the forbidden mansion; while at the same time the merchant was commending himself for his worldly wisdom and prudence. The young coppersmith was not the only one who professed an adoration of the fair Margaret, there was another, and one, less favored, by both, uncle and niece; one, whose advances had, in fact, been dismissed with the most unceremonious refusal. Henry Clifford was the son of an impoverished knight who had lived in the city; he was an idle, profligate, fellow at heart, the leader of many a secret riot, and other law-less enterprises, when his services were not required as a captain of troops, by either of the warring factions, which was the case at the present time, his company of mercenaries having been disbanded, on account of the temporary overthrow of the party to which he then adhered. It is to be presumed that it was old Roger's wealth which he really coveted, for he was too selfish and depraved to entertain a sincere and honest affection, besides he was needy and in want of means to pursue his dissolute courses; being foiled as we have said in his attempts to propitiate either Margaret or her uncle by fair and open endeavors, (for his plausible exterior did not blind their eyes in regard to his real character) he had for some time, apparently relinquished all efforts of that nature, but none the less in secret cherished schemes of accomplishing his designs by violence, and, in consequence of a compulsory marriage of Margaret with himself, eventually laying hands on the merchants reputed riches. The miserable state of those civil times, gave impunity to almost any deed of darkness, and it is probable that Roger's speedy death would not have been scrupled at in order to further the consummation of his projects. We shall see, as we proceed, the development of the rejected suitor's measures.

To be continued.

A HORSE STORY.

A writer in the Buffalo Courier tells the following anecdote of a horse. The incident occurred in a town adjoining that city:

'A Butcher, my neighbor, recently went to pasture, where the family horse was usually turned when idle, to get a calf which he had purchased for slaughter. Finding difficulty in otherwise catching him, he set a large bull dog upon the calf, which soon brought him to the ground, uttering most piteous cries. The horse, which till now had seemed! paid no attention, aroused by the cries of distress, no sooner perceived the perilous situation of his helpless companion, than with ears leered, jaws distended, mane and tail erect, he hastened to his relief.'

The dog still continued his hold, despite the threatening aspect of the horse, when the noble fellow, fastening his teeth upon the dog, with one toss threw him completely over the adjacent fence! Meanwhile, the butcher had approached so near as to catch hold of the calf as he was raising, which the horse perceiving, he turned upon him his posterior artillery, throwing his heels every time still nearer the butcher's head, until he also was glad to relinquish his hold. With what a proud and exulting air he pranced around his liberated charge, with head and tail erect, snorting defiance to all oppressors. In fact before the butcher (ah! who would be one?) could secure his subject, he had first to secure this champion of freedom in the stable.

RATHER COOL.

An individual whose life had been spent, as Hood says 'far from the buzzy haunts of men,' and who had acquired a high degree of verandry, was dining last summer at the table of one of our largest hotels, when perceiving a bottle of wine standing opposite to the gentleman on his right hand, and supposing it to be public property, he helped himself to a glass of it as unceremoniously as if it had been so much water. The owner of the wine, astonished at the rudeness of the proceeding, turned to the unsophisticated countryman, and with a look of utter amazement, remarked: 'Well, by Jove! that's cool!' 'Y-e-s,' was the reply, 'it's pretty cool; 'spect there's ice into it!'

GETTING 'EM MIXED.—We once heard an old fellow, famous all over the country for his tough yarns, tell the following. He was telling what heavy wheat he had seen in the State of New York.

My father, said he once had a field of wheat, the heads of which were so close together that the wild turkeys when they came to eat it, could walk round on the top of it any where.

We suggested that the turkeys must have been small ones.

No sir, continued he; they were very large ones. I shot one of them one day, and when I took hold of his legs to carry him, his head dragged in the snow behind me!

A curious country you must have had to have snow in harvest time!

Well I declare, said he, looking a little foolish, I've got part of two stories mixed.

DR. JOHNSON.

At the time when Sir Joshua Reynolds resided in London, he one afternoon paid a visit with several others, among whom was Dr. Johnson, to a fashionable friend. Johnson was poor at that time, and was very shabbily dressed. The servant who opened the door

FOR THE COURIER.

FOR THE COURIER.

FOR THE

them had never before seen Johnson, but thinking such a dirty fellow could not possibly have any business with the family, he laid hold of the doctor's coat as he was going up stairs, and pulled him back saying, "You fellow what's your business here? I suppose you want to rob the house?" This threw poor Johnson into such a fit of shame and anger, that he roared out like a bull, and could not even speak for a long time.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1847.

HON. D. P. KING'S SPEECH.

We have read with much pleasure the speech of our Representative in Congress, on the General Appropriation Bill. We are also happy to find that his efforts in behalf of sick and disabled seamen have been successful, \$120,000 having been through his exertions, added to the Bill for this special purpose. This is but additional proof of the devotion of Mr. King to the especial interests of his constituents as well as to the welfare of the country at large. This speech contains a manly vindication of his course on the various questions concerning the War with Mexico, with a most mortifying exposure of the present condition of the administration and the country in consequence of the War policy of the government.

We wish it was in our power to publish the whole of this speech but as we could not do it without the omission of matter which gives variety and interest to a public journal, we must be content to lay before our readers an extract from that portion of it relating to the Mexican War:

Fourteen months ago the President congratulated the nation on the bloodless acquisition of Texas. Nine months ago war was commenced, to acquire a portion of territory, which he calls that same country; and the President's friends promised to conquer an honorable peace in three months. Six months ago the President asked Congress for \$2,000,000 to buy peace; now \$3,000,000 are asked for the same purpose; because, besides paying our own forces, it only be convenient to Santa Anna, to help him pay the Mexicans. We have had the best of the fight in every contest—victory has always been on our standard; but we have had victories without advantages, and are apparently no nearer to a close of the war than we were nine months ago. We have not conquered peace, and shall not be able to do it, until more wise and energetic measures are adopted. We have not bought peace, and shall not be able to do it, until we have more crafty negotiators than the President or his Cabinet council. And when is peace again to bless our land? When shall the alarm of war and the din of battle cease? When shall be heard no more the wailings of agonized bereavement, and the sorrowing cry of mourners, refusing to be comforted? If we can neither conquer peace, nor buy peace, let us be magnanimous, and on terms of equity and liberality give peace to Mexico.

In this nineteenth century, in the Christian era, there is nothing which meets my idea of true honor or glory in the prosecution of any war. As distinguished from Pagan, Mahomedan, and Jewish, we call this a Christian nation. The advent of the great author of our religion was announced by angelic voices, singing peace on earth and good will to men, and his parting blessing was, "my peace I leave with you." This war is not only immoral, but it is inglorious. Some of our orators and poets have called ours the most enlightened and powerful nation on the face of the earth. We have more than twenty millions of people. Our wealth and resources are unbounded—a full Treasury, an undoubted credit, a well appointed army and navy, arsenals and magazines full of arms and the munitions of war. Mexico has a population of some ten millions, of a mixed and miscellaneous character, Moorish, Indian, and African—a distracted government, an empty treasury, not a ship of war afloat, naked magazines and arsenals, and every way poorly supplied with the fit accoutrements of war. There is no honor or glory in warring with such a people. The contest is too unequal. As soon would the monarch of the forest, when not humbled by pinching hunger, make fight with the feeble, fearful antelope. As soon would the bird of broad and rapid wing leave his pride of place, and pounce upon the half-fledged owl. It is only when man meets his equal man, that the crown can be worth the contest; in a scrub race there are no laurels worth winning or wearing. "When Greece meets Greece, then comes the tug of war." No, Mr. Chairman, do not pursue the bubble reputation where you know you can never overtake it; but, if you cannot conquer, nor buy, just give peace to poor weak distracted Mexico. That Mexico has been in fault no one denies; but her misfortunes have been equal to her faults; living in a whirlpool of continual revolutions, her anarchy and poverty have driven her to deeds which her best citizens have abhorred.

Some of our political friends, and many of our political opponents, have kindly warned those who oppose the prosecution of this war, of the fate of those who opposed the war of 1776 and of the fate of those who opposed the war in the cases. Those wars were for the rights of nations and mankind, and for justice and liberty. Then great principles were involved. We had an enemy every way our equal, except in a noble enthusiasm for the right, and a devoted love of country. A love of novelty, a spirit of wild adventure, a recklessness of danger, such as urges the horse to battle, may have seduced many young men to volunteer in this war of aggression, but the spirit of '76, the patriotism of the revolutionary fathers is not there. In those wars we laid up a rich store of renown. I would not hazard our national fame and character in a struggle so doubtful and so unequal. I would not risk these proud trophies won by our brave soldiers and sailors. They are too precious to be trampled in vulgar dust, or to be dragged in inglorious gore. We have been warned that opposition to this war would make us unpopular. An honest, independent freeman will ask, is the measure right; not, will it be popular. He may be willing to court popular favor, but he will never become her slave. Popularity, he knows, may be gained with little merit, and lost by as little fault. In the morning it may put forth the fresh green leaves of promise—in the evening they may wither and die. Popularity is a frail staff. The consciousness of meaning right, and doing right, will sustain a man in this life, and at its close, be the mini-stering angel of peace and hope.

We are now the aggressors. The Mexicans are defending their altars and homes, their wives and children. They cannot and they will not, yield. By an article of their constitution no portion of their territory can be alienated. They have sworn to support it; and, if not as strong and bold, they are at least as obstinate and determined as we are.

In modern times I think of but two instances of wars waged like this. The great French nation, with whom war is a pastime, and the profession of arms almost a natural pursuit, have been fighting the Algerines more than sixteen years. They, too, have been victorious in every engagement; but they have secured nothing but the military possession of Algiers; and that they can maintain only by an army of 100,000 men, and an annual expense of \$20,000,000. Mexico is much farther from the United States than Algiers from France, has a larger population, has more of the arms and arts of war, and, from the natural position of coast and defiles, and its pestilential climate, so fatal to strangers, is better prepared to sustain a longer defence. Shall this country continue the war, with no definite prospect of its termination, and no fixed object, but the robbing of Mexico of territory which must result in domestic feuds and perpetual animosities?

The Florida war raged for six years or more. It cost the Government, in money, \$42,000,000, besides the health and blood, and life, of many of our citizens. Here were only a few hundred poor Seminole warriors. If it cost \$42,000,000 to subdue these almost naked and unarmed children of the forest, how much will it cost to conquer the hundreds of thousands of the roused and determined people of Mexico? If this contest with savages occupied the fleets and armies of the United States

six years, how long will it require for the same forces to subdue the warlike, semi-barbarous Mexicans, taught strategy at our expense? But I do not wish to make the calculation. We have conquered the Mexicans in every battle. Ours is, or ought to be, the model republic of the world. Let us call home our forces—manifest a noble magnanimity—deal with Mexico as an affectionate precursor would deal with an obstinate but not impracticable pupil; and by address, by gentleness, by example, more eloquent than all other discipline, teach Mexico to do right. We have beat the Mexicans in the field in every fight. Let us show them and the world that we excel in virtue and moderation more than in arms. "Peace bath her victories no less renowned than war," may, far more renowned. Let it be my country's good fortune to achieve this noblest and best of victories.

We shall make further extracts from this speech in future papers.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

The Annual Town Meeting, for choice of Officers, &c., will be held on Monday next, at Village Hall, North Parish. The following facts are derived from the Auditors' Report—which has been prepared by them after much care and labor, in a convenient and desirable form. It is printed in a pamphlet of 82 oct. pages, and will be ready for delivery to citizens on Monday:

Orders drawn by the Selectmen,	\$8855 16
Orders drawn by Overseers,	5651 97
Orders drawn by Firewards,	2591 16

Whole amount of Orders for year 1846,	\$17098 29
Paid into the Treasury by Overseers,	2611 77
Rec'd for State of State Paupers,	360 50
	\$2972 27

Excess of payments over receipts,	\$14,026 02
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The average number of paupers at the Alms House during the year, is stated to have been 53. Deaths 4. Average cost of supporting individuals at the house, exclusive of the interest on the cost of the establishment, 50 cents a week.

Entire cost of the poor, for the year,	\$3458 00
Diminution of the Town Debt, about	\$3500 00

A SUGGESTION.—We would respectfully suggest to the Eastern Railroad managers, that it would prevent much inconvenience if they would have some sign on the cars which run to Marblehead and Danvers, by which they may be distinguished. We have heard of several mistakes made by individuals who found, when the Engine was in motion, that they were in the wrong train! It is common at other Railroads to have the name of the train in a conspicuous place, of the cars, for the guidance of strangers.

We regret to learn that the comments we made in our editorial column of last week, upon the letter relating to Mr. Hudson's lecture, should have given personal offence to any one. We did not so intend them. We felt a little annoyed at being charged with inconsistency, and perhaps expressed ourselves with less caution, than upon second thought would have been advisable. But we assure the writer of the communication upon which we commented, that we did not intend to say any thing that should be just cause of offence to him, or to accuse him of any impropriety in thought, word or deed, whatever.

We have received a communication concerning the lectures of Mr. Hudson, which, as it attempts to review some of our remarks in former papers, we have thought best to accompany with our reply, and for want of time and space we are obliged to defer the publication of both until our next number.

—We have commenced on our first page to-day, the publication of an Original Tale, written for the Courier, which we doubt not, will particularly interest our readers at the present time. We regret however, that several errors should appear in this and other articles, lately, having escaped our notice in proof-reading.

TOWN OF DANVERS.

At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Danvers, qualified to vote in town affairs, holden at Union Hall, in the South Parish in said town, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1847, the following Remonstrance was adopted by the town:

"To the Honorable the Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

Respectfully represent the Inhabitants of the Town of Danvers, in town meeting assembled, to act upon the Order of Notice from the Legislature, in relation to the Petition of Charles A. Dearborn and others, for an alteration of the boundary line between the town of Danvers and the city of Salem; and the annexation of a part of the inhabitants of Danvers to Salem; that the prayer of said Petition ought not to be granted.

The following are among the reasons that may with propriety be offered in support of this representation:

1. There is no public necessity whatever for the proposed alteration.
2. The identical line now proposed to be altered, was established about six years since, at the request, and for the accommodation of the City of Salem; and no new reason has since occurred for varying the same.
3. The alteration proposed, would take from Danvers, the smaller place, about one-tenth part of the taxable property of the town, and annex it to Salem, which is now large and wealthy, without any corresponding equivalent therefor.
4. The irregularity spoken of in the present boundary lines, is attended with no practical inconvenience whatever other than what has always been experienced since Danvers was set off from Salem, a period of ninety five years.
5. The proposed alteration would transfer to Salem the largest and most important Burial Ground of the town: where a large part of the Inhabitants of the South Village are buried; and would make it necessary for them to seek some new place of deposit for their remains, or leave them to the rude assaults of strangers.
6. It would injuriously interfere with the School Districts, and most essentially injure one of the Districts that has heretofore done as much as any other to sustain and elevate the cause of Education within the town.

Wherefore, we respectfully Remonstrate against the prayer of said Petition, and hereby instruct our Representatives to oppose the same.

Attest,
feb 25 JOSEPH SHED, Town Clerk.

THE ANDRE PAPERS.—Mrs Sarah Underwood, of New York, is now in Washington, having in possession, and intending to make a public exhibition of them, the original papers found upon the person of Major Andre, when arrested as a spy during the revolution.

CONTRACT TO CLOSE THE WAR.—A petition has been presented to the New York Assembly, from Col. A. Jones, of Rochester, to let out the Mexican war by contract, the petitioner agreeing to give bonds to close it for two millions of dollars.

History of Astronomy.

No. 7.

While the last rays of this splendid orb were lingering in beauty upon the temple of Science, and the western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite heavens arose another luminary, and for his hour became lord of the ascendant.

Newton received the torch of truth from Galilee, and transmitted it to his successors, with its light enlarged and purified. Rejecting the mere hypothetical course of reasoning so rife among the ancients, and confining himself to pure mathematical demonstrations, he has penetrated farther into the domain of science than any had before dared to venture, or few since have been able to follow. Never perhaps before or since, was there in one mind a union of so many elements of greatness.

To Newton we are indebted for the establishment of the great law of attraction. By the merest incident his mind was called to this subject and seizing intuitively upon the three laws of Kepler, he was led, by a course of inductive reasoning to deduce the following law; That attraction of gravitation decreases as the square of the distance from the centre of the orb, around which the body revolves, increases. Never was the foundation of a science laid by a more distinguished mind, or perfected by a more masterly hand. Each of these philosophers, Kepler and Newton, stand out far in the advance of their age; nor were their labors appreciated or even understood, till much of the darkness of ages had been dispelled by the bright conceptions of their minds.

Many names there are emblazoned high upon the page of fame, but above them all is inscribed in living characters of light, the name of Sir Isaac Newton. No mortal was ever more worthy of the high encomium, "Nec fas propius mortali attingere Divas," for in the language of Pope.

"Nature and all her works lay hid in night,
God said, let Newton be,—and all was light."

With Newton, commenced an era in Astronomy, distinguished above all others, not merely for the production of the greatest men, but also for the establishment of those important auxiliaries to science; the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the Royal Observatory of Greenwich. From these vast sources of knowledge have flown unnumbered rills, to irrigate every field of the civilized world. The names of Hamstead, Hadly, Bradley, Hooke, Wren, Maskelegne, Pond, Airy, and a host of others, are written on Fame's choicest leaf; and by their devotion to science, they have won for their native Isle, a coronet of unfading glory.

The telescope of Herschel has brought from the profundities of space, wonders, which for six thousand years had slept in the secret chambers of oblivion. To his far-reaching ken, stood forth the far-off neighbor of our social train, surrounded by his six bright guards. He laid his impost upon the stars and they paid tribute to his superior powers. Though nominally confined to Earth, his home was amid the stars, and he has inscribed his name upon that orb which then bounded the limits of our Solar System,—and angels as they pass and repass upon their errands of love and mercy to this lower world, stop wondering to see the name of mortal there!

One more important discovery, and the members of our little family stood forth, an unbroken band. Astronomers had long seen the necessity of another planet, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, to complete, mathematically speaking, our System. So truthfully had they read this page in the "Book of Nature," and perfectly assured were they of the soundness of their theory, that by agreement the heavens were divided into parts, and a part assigned to each of the greatest Astronomers of Europe;—and the result furnishes another proof of the perfection of science; for soon their research was crowned with entire success. But instead of one planet, as was expected to be found, four were discovered, so nearly at the same distance from the sun, and with orbits so nearly on a plan with each other, as to give rise to the conjecture—and by no means an improbable one—that primarily they were one body rent in pieces by some inherent cause.

Thus we have briefly sketched the progress of Astronomy. From the discordant elements of the ancient science, has arisen by the persevering labors of the human mind, a system as beautiful as it is sublime. The sun, the great source of light and heat, forms, the centre and the soul;—throwing the broad arms of his attractive influence around his harmonious family, he sustains them each and all. All is harmony—all is peace. And the visits of those hoary strangers, who after the long lapse of a thousand years, return to bathe in the bright rays of their central sun, may sometimes alarm the groundless fears of the ignorant, the man of science, sees in the system of the Universe every thing to excite his love and admiration. He discovers everywhere the wisdom and power of God! He marks the traces of his finger in the beauties of the night, and the glories of the day! Each star thus hung out in night's sparkling diadem, is a token of his glory—the exponent of his power.

And when we reflect that these lucid points, whose bright scintillations cheer the winter's eve, are probably suns to other systems as extensive as our own, and consider that by the aid of the most perfect glasses more than a hundred million of these central suns may be discovered; and that all this vast assemblage of worlds upon worlds, when compared with what lie beyond the utmost boundaries of human vision, may be but as a drop of the ocean; what overwhelming thoughts of the power of that Being who "spoke and it was done, who commanded and it stood fast," force themselves upon the mind. The infinite fiat went forth, and from the regions of chaos sprung forth into beauty and harmony, the infinite of Creation. Let us pause in awful silence before the grandeur of this stupendous work, and reverently worship the Lord, Jehovah! Let us shrink into nothingness while contemplating the emblems of his power! Let holy aspirations go up from the altar of every heart, that he who formed and fashioned the Universe, who upholds the mysterious works of his hands by the "word of his power," has prepared for us, his erring children, mansions of eternal felicity in the immediate glory of his presence.

X. Y. Z.

*Herschel, or Uranus, which for so many years has taken precedence on the "outer verge" of our system, has recently given place to the newly discovered planet of Leverrier,—the young French Astronomer. This new planet, the place, size and distance of which were so accurately calculated before its existence was ascertained, is about 3,300,000,000 miles from the Sun, and about 220 times as large as our Earth.

FIRE!—A fire broke out in the bake house of Mr. William Hadley, in Commercial street, on Wednesday afternoon; and, owing to a difficulty in procuring water, was nearly destroyed. The building was insured, we understand, at the Lynn Mutual office, for four hundred dollars.—Lynn News.

RADICALISM OF SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow an admirer of the undying Bard of Avon to cite, through the medium of one of your columns, a few of the many "radical" passages with which his wonderful productions teem? Mr. Hudson, who has recently been attempting the elucidation of Shakespeare for the edification of us plebeians who "don't know nothin' and always did," repeatedly wandered out of the path indicated by the subject of his lectures, and indulged in crinating and vituperative remarks upon individuals of the present age, who, whether right or wrong in the opinions they entertain, are probably as honest and well-meaning as he claims to be;—and who are therefore entitled to decent and courteous treatment, *per-se-nat-ly*, from those who exercise an undoubted right to criticize their *o-pia-ions*. Mr. Hudson reminds me of Cotton Mather, especially in the multiplicity of his puns, humorous conceits, and digressive personalities, some of which are so clumsily "lugged in," and which disfigure the otherwise symmetrical and often truly elegant structure and proportions of his expository discourses.

Of Mr. H.'s abilities, I entertain no mean opinion, although his taste appears to me somewhat vitiated. If he would cease catering to the appetite of the vulgar by the contortions of his face, his catamont grins and hyana laughs, and if he would only bear in mind that others, as well as his honored self, are conscientious in their views and predilections, he would give us something really fine, unmarred by the features of a mountebank or the scowl of a cynic. I fear, (pardon, if I am wrong) that he stoops to the pranks of a baboon, to win notoriety. If he comes this way again, I, for one, hope he will give us more *man* and less *monkey*.

My object, however, was not to write an extended communication; but to call the attention of the reader to some of Shakespeare's radical and anti-aristocratic notions. If Mr. Hudson is ultra-conservative, Shakespeare was not! Witness the following extracts.

How finely he "hits off" the self-importance and inflated pomposity of a country justice,—showing that he had but little reverence for such consequential characters: "Enter Justice Shallow. Sir Hugh, persuade me not; I will make a star-chamber matter of it. If he were twenty Sir John Falstuffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, Esquire!"

Slender. In the county of Gloster, justice of peace and coroner.

Shallow. Ay, cousin Slender, and custorum.

Slender. Ay, and custorum too; and a gentleman born, master parson; who writes himself *armigero*; in any bill, warrant, quitance, or obligation, *armigero*."

[Merry Wives of Windsor, Act I.

How he makes us merry elsewhere with the vaporing and strutting of this same justice; and how supremely ridiculous does he make one of the distinguished personages of the Court appear,—Sir John Falstaff, Knight!

Like modern reformers, Shakespeare thought more of *phi-lan-thro-py* than what is so often styled *jus-tice*.—He thought more of benevolence than of rites and ceremonies:

"No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does." [Measure for Measure, Act II.

"Man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority;
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep: who, with our spleens,
Would all themselves laugh mortal." [Ibid.

"Great men may jest with saints: 'tis wit in them,
But, in the less, fool profanation.
That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy." [Ibid.

"See how yon 'justice rails upon yon' simple thief.
Hark, in thine ear: Change places; and handy dandy,
Which is the justice, which is the thief?" [King Lear, Act iv. Scene vi.

"A dog's obeyed in office." [Ibid.
What a come-out-idea!

"Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes, and furred gowns, hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigny's straw doth pierce it.

Get thee glass eyes;
And like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not." [Ibid.

What an exalted opinion Shakespeare had of legal justice and politics!

In one of his lectures, it will be remembered, Mr. Hudson claimed for Shakespeare the character of a prophet. Did the Bard, in the following passage, utter a prophecy concerning Mr. Hudson?

"This is some fellow,
Who having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the garb,
Quie from his nature: He cannot flatter, he!—
An honest mind and plain,—he must speak truth:
An' they will take it so; if not he's plain.
These knaves of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbor more craft, and more corrupt ends,
Than twenty sily ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely." [Ibid.

Blind Hole, Feb. 20. VERITAS.

INCOME OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

The following sums are due the several School Districts, payable at the Village Bank. Persons calling for the same, should bring a copy of the vote of the District authorizing them to receive the money:

From July 1, 1844, to Jan. 1, 1845:	
District No. 4,	\$8 08
" No. 9,	5 93
" No. 12,	25 68
To Jan. 1, 1846:	
District No. 3,	17 14
" No. 4,	13 52
" No. 5,	32 97
" No. 12,	45 50
To Jan. 1, 1847:	
District No. 2,	66 85
" No. 3,	9 69
" No. 4,	16 79
" No. 5,	31 97
" No. 6,	36 17
" No. 7,	21 64
" No. 8,	33 58
" No. 10,	22 28
" No. 12,	47 79
" No. 13,	54 58
" No. 10,	32 94

Per order of the Trustees
W. L. WESTON, Cashier.
North Danvers, Feb. 24, 1847.

THE COURIER & TROTT ROBBERY. We learn from the Boston Courier that two men by the names of Gore and Marks were brought to that city on Saturday forenoon from New York, where they were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the late robbery. They were taken before the police court, and committed or want of bail in the sum of 15,000 each, for their appearance on Thursday next, for examination.

GREAT RAILROAD MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the following Resolutions were passed 6 in favor of them and eight against them were stockholders, the other two employ stockholders of the Eastern Railroad—

Whereas a Railroad from Danvers to with the Boston and Maine Railroad, and permanent benefit to the Town of Lynn, as a petition is now pending in the Legislature of such a road, upon which the Legislature is a subject of general and to the Town of Lynn, therefore,

Resolved, That we the citizens of meeting assembled, being called according act upon said subject, do most heartily proposal road paved for by Benjamin there, as highly essential to the public com of the utmost importance to our welfare furnishing as it does a cheap communication and the best communication we can have try

Resolved, That we are fully satisfied knowledge of the intended location of s offers one of the most feasible routes, and at comparatively small expense, and with than sufficient business for its support, at furnishing necessary Railroad facilities, v tern Railroad does not and cannot supply, unfortunate location and terminus.

Resolved, That our fishermen and man be greatly benefited by the proposed road, prosperity in their branches of business noted through our community.

Resolved, That the Ferry at East Boston cess to and from said Ferry, are in themselves of sufficient importance to justify our proposed road, and that we do not express numerous portion of our female population long felt the inconvenience of the crowd on passing to and from the boat and the duty of the street to the depot.

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the sex Railroad Company can have no just tion to the proposed road, as the petitioners object in view than to promote the comfort ty of the citizens of the Town and the city and that the opposition of these Railroad unjust and oppressive, inasmuch as it bri and influence of large and rich corporations with an industrious people.

Resolved, That we protest against the presented under the Essex Railroad (now Eastern Railroad.) against all petitions from Salem or Danvers to the Boston and road." We deem that as we ever have c from the same source untenable and the monopolizing spirit for the state of Mas er to approve of, and which its citizens si as an insult from any corporation, taking rights belonging to all freemen.

Resolved, That the Selectmen be a cor tend the hearing on said petition, before the committee, to present to them this vote of and to urge in all proper ways the granting tion, and that our Representatives be requ their utmost efforts in aid of the same.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM

Fall in the Price of Grain.
The Royal Mail Steamer Cambia, Ca was telegraphed on Saturday afternoon, al and arrived at her wharf at about 4 o' made the passage in sixteen days.

The news is of utmost importance to the community. She brings about \$2,000,000 Among the passengers by this arrival are and Tom Thumb.

It is stated that a loan of 4 millions sterl negotiated for the United States, by a well firm.

A meeting composed of English and Irish the 13th ult., at Rome for the purpose of f mittee for the relief of Ireland. The Popa committee, 1000 Roman crowns from his

The Lord Mayor of London is now distri to the poor of the metropolis, which was left by Ibrahim Pacha.

The markets in the agricultural district more liberally supplied this week than on occasion for some time past. and at the ship the east coast wheat has fallen from 2s to The arrival of 20,796 barrels of flour from States, and the liberation of the quant under lock here, have occasioned a little pr market, and 41s per barrel has become price.

The prices of all kinds of grain continue the provincial markets, the fall in wheat rat to 2s 6d. per barrel.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Reg

The Report of the Pauper Commissioner buted, is an elaborate document of 190 much interesting detail, and exhibiting struction of the Pauper laws all over the necessity of some more strict and definite tion. Of the town accounts examined by sioners, they report that 122 towns have \$5,381 97, including the following from E Andover, \$95 07; Danvers, \$80 92; Es Georgetown, \$52 09; Gloucester, \$40 11; \$1 44; Lynn, \$25 55; Manchester, \$70 6 \$40 87; Newbury, \$80 30; Rockport, \$25 bury, \$86 95; Topsfield, \$36 89; total in ty, \$868 52. Of other towns in our Congr ticut, Chelsea, \$35 39; Malden, \$1 12. The grounds upon which the Commissioners see reject these claims, is that the parties not received an actual and entire support charged, within the meaning of the law.

The Report of the Commissioners upon ing a State Manual Labor Institution for the Juvenile offenders, has also been distributed an interesting document. An extensive co was opened with magistrates, &c., who all advantages of such an institution. Among less from Hon. Joseph E. Sprague, of John W. Proctor, Esq., of Danvers. The tract from the letter of Prof. Greenleaf, of deserves special attention:

"For instruction, I would have the Bible sible daily reading book, to be read with seriousness which is due to it as God's own will. It is my firm belief, the result of mo years' observation, that to the daily and rev the Bible in our common schools, as the in lation of the will of God, we are more inde that is valuable in New England character opinion that the rest of the instruction sho fined to what is practically useful in comm reading, writing, common arithmetic, common field surveying, &c."

It is proposed to limit the establishment boys, restricting their ages at the discretion and to provide accommodations for a maximum A lithograph plan of the farm, purchased by missions for \$9,000, is appended to the R located in Westboro', on the borders of a fin contains 180 acres.

Petitions have been presented, in the Sen

fred Presson and 68 others, of Gloucester, in aid of Salem and Lowell Railroad, by Mr. Lowe; of Dan Wood and others, of Methuen, for a Savings Bank at Lawrence, by Mr. Perkins.

In the House, petitions of John Marland and others, for a Railroad from Ballard Vale to the Lowell Railroad at Tewksbury, by Mr. Lord, of Salem; Sarah A. French, for divorce on account of insanity of her husband, by Mr. Lunt, of Newburyport; S. C. Phillips, for leave to extend his wharf in Salem, by Mr. Thordike, of Beverly; John Proctor and 140 others, of Gloucester, for repeal of State Pauper law, increase of expiation tax, and requiring all importers of foreigners to be responsible for their maintenance, by Mr. Lunt, of Newburyport; David S. Faulkner and 57 others, and Nathan W. Holden and 57 others, severally of Malden, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad, by Mr. Upton, of Danvers; Celeb Wiley and 170 others, of Lynn, in aid of the same, by Mr. Caldwell, of E. B. Phillips and 19 others, of Lynn, in aid of Marblehead and Lynn Railroad, by Mr. Washburn; Henry T. Ropes and 265 others, of Danvers, against all the proposed Railroads from Salem and Danvers towards the Boston and Maine Railroads, by Mr. Fowler; Essex Railroad Company, also against the same proposed roads; and Ernest Adams and 350 others, of Salem, in aid of Salem and Lowell Railroad, severally by Mr. A. Perkins. The Boston and Lowell Railroad also remonstrates against the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

The special joint Railroad Committee, whose proceedings are looked at with some interest in your vicinity, have reported a bill in the Senate, allowing the Old Colony Railroad to extend further into the city; while the House, upon motion of Mr. Lord of Salem, have adopted a provision restricting the Boston and Lowell Railroad against using steam as a motive power within the latter city—in the debate upon which, from intimations from Mr. Kellogg of Pittsfield, and others, we infer that any further entrance to the city of Boston will be resisted entirely, or restricted in the use of motive power, as above.

In the House, a bill was reported authorizing the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroad Companies to hire the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad.

Petitions were received from Samuel Smith and others for incorporation as the Berkshire Glass Company, by Mr. Perkins of Salem—John Clark and 76 others of Gloucester, for repeal of the Pedlar law, and William Friend and 59 others of Beverly (North Parish) in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad, severally by Mr. Baker of Beverly. The bill to incorporate the Cochichewick House Co. in Boston, was indefinitely postponed by a decisive vote—and the Bill empowering the Supreme Court to restrain the abuse of corporate powers by towns and cities, passed its debatable stage without opposition except from Mr. Hood of Lynn.

The Judiciary Committee are most laboriously employed. On Tuesday they had a full hearing upon the Howland and Federal law. Hon. John C. P. appeared in favor of a modification of the law. Several gentlemen, personally interested, appeared for its repeal, and Samuel Wales, Jr., the father of the law, appeared against the repeal, although he supposed it admitted of some modification. The result of the committee's deliberations will probably be some material modifications, but not the absolute repeal.

A bill is reported to repeal the South Reading Ministerial Fund; and is opposite to proposed to amend the Constitution so that our State Election may take place upon the same day of the Presidential Election, viz: the first Tuesday in November.

Mr. Perkins has presented, in the Senate, the petition of Benjamin P. Chamberlain and others, for incorporation to build a Mill Dam at North Bridge.

Petitions have also been presented of Wm. N. Cleveland and others of Townsend, and John C. Lunt and 981 others of Boston, in aid of Danvers and Malden Railroad, Eleazer Weir and others of Lynn, and the Eastern Railroad Co., severally against the same—James Foster and others of Beverly, in aid of the Salem and Lowell Railroad. Mayor of Salem for repeal of laws regulating the fisheries in Salem. The town of Danvers remonstrates against annexing C. A. Dearborn and others to Salem.

The petitioners for a Railroad from Marblehead to Lynn have withdrawn their last year's application to cross the Eastern Railroad to the proposed Malden Railroad, and now ask to unite with the Eastern Railroad in Lynn, near the "Astor House" depot.

The hearing upon the Salem and Lowell Petition Railroad commenced on yesterday.

LATEST ARMY NEWS.

By the Telegraphic Dispatch of the Boston Post, we learn that—

Tampico dates of Feb. 5th have been received. The ship Ondiaka, having on board four companies of the Louisiana volunteers, was wrecked about thirty miles south of Tampico. The soldiers and crew were all saved but destitute of clothing. The wreck was seized by eight hundred Mexicans.

Gen. Scott was still at Bronco Santiago. The health of the troops at Tampico was good, with the exception of a malignant fever which was confined to the hospital.

Col. Price had a severe battle at Chihuahua with a large force of Mexicans. There was a great loss on both sides, but the Americans finally triumphed over double force, and took possession of the town.

The ship Katharine from New York with troops had arrived at Tampico.

Gen. Patterson had received despatches from Com. Conner, which were supposed to relate to a proposition for peace between Mexico and this country.

Lepers of Rhodes.—Mr. Daniell, an English gentleman, relates, that in a voyage from the main land to Rhodes, a little barque, containing lepers, was cast on shore—which gave him an opportunity for examining the character of that extraordinary disease, leprosy. There were seven persons in every stage of it. Three were far gone, a man and two women. The men were blind and speechless, and all three had lost the use of their extremities, which appeared to have been eaten away.—To others had not lost the use of their hands, but their toes were gone, which almost prevented them from walking. A fine young man, and a well grown and rather handsome girl, at a distance appeared unharmed, yet on a nearer approach the bandages on one foot of the female and over one eye of the youth, demonstrated the fact that the plague spot was upon them. There appears to be no disease analogous to this ancient malady—for which there seems no remedy within the resources of medicine.

ACCIDENT ON NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—Early on Wednesday afternoon, as the freight train was passing through the town of Greenville, Ct., the snow plough was thrown off and the locomotive came in collision. Mr. John Driscoll, a workman on the road was at once killed. Another man was dangerously injured.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, a bill was passed divorcing Wm. R. Myers. Before the vote Mr. Hunter moved its indefinite postponement; four members had recalcitrance enough to vote for this motion. But seventy-three voted against it.

DELEWARE.—We learn from the Southern papers, that on Friday last the House of Representatives of Delaware passed the act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery in that State, by a vote of 12 yeas to 8 nays. The bill must now go to the Senate.

The Legislature of Delaware has also passed a law to enable the people of each county to decide, by ballot, whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold within their limits.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. BENJAMIN GRAY to Miss MARY H. DAWSON. Mr. WILLIAM BRADLEY to Miss ANASTASIA T. J. DAWSON.

In Albany, N. Y., Mr. EDWARD CHASE, of Salem, Mass. to Miss LUCY WHITNEY, of Westminister, Mass.

DEATHS.

In Salem, Mrs. MARY ANN H. wife of Mr. Amos L. Vincent, aged 28. Mrs. SARAH ROPES, aged 41. Mrs. MARY THURASHER, aged 66. WILLIAM DODGE, twin child of Edward and Eliza Pousland, aged 2 mos. Mrs. MARTHA PHIPPS, aged 92. Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John and Phoebe Wheeler, aged 16 years, 7 mos. In Beverly, Mrs. CANOUR, wife of Mr. Charles T. Lovett, aged 28. Mr. ASOS LEFAYOUD, aged 75.

In Boston, Mrs. ABIGAIL SKWALL, relict of the late Chief Justice Sewall, aged 80.

In Lynn, Mr. BENJAMIN N. BREED, a member of the Society of Friends, aged 83 years and 6 mos.

In Portland, Miss ELIZABETH P., daughter of Rev. Josiah Keely, of Wenham, Mass., aged 19 years.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

January 9th 1847. B. UPTON, R. S.

"Roger's Memoranda"

THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels—Also a new supply of Rogers's Lectures on the Bible.

Feb 27 S. DODGE.

Gold Mixed Tweeds

FOR Frocks, Dress and Business Coats, at CARLTON'S Furnishing Store, Corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts.

Feb 27

Spring Vestings.

RICH Embroidered Cashmere Vestings. A beautiful article for the Spring and Summer. Just received at the Furnishing Store, corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts.

Feb 27

PROBABILITIES—an aid to Faith, by the author of "Proverbial Philosophy"—price 25 cts

Just published and for sale by

GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Salem.

Feb 27

CINQ. MARS; or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII—by Count Alfred de Vigny. Translated from the ninth Paris edition, by Wm. Hazlitt, Esq. Just published and for sale by

GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Salem.

Feb 27

New Arrangement of the DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.

THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will on and after February 22d, leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:

Leave Danvers 8 1/2 A.M.	Leave Salem 9 1/2 A.M.
" " 10 1/2 " "	" " 11 1/2 " "
" " 1 1/2 P.M.	" " 3 P.M.
" " 4 1/2 " "	" " 5 " "
" " 6 1/2 " "	" " 8 " "

Fare 12 1/2 cents, or 10 tickets for \$1.00.

For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, at Joseph Shed's store, Danvers, and at the Essex House and Salem Hotel in Salem.

Extra Coaches furnished at any hour on reasonable terms. SYMONDS & FEEL.

Feb 20

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor.

Danvers, February 20th, 1847

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ASA BUSHBY, Executor.

Danvers Feb. 20th, 1847.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA—No. 4 of Chamber's Cyclopaedia containing a splendid engraving of Addison—just received by

W. & S. B. IVES, Salem.

Feb 20

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!

GEORGE CREAMER has just received a supply of "Huddell's" superior Thermometers and sundries to order and warranted. Persons in want of a nice article at a low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem.

Feb 20

DANSEUSES VIENNOISES.—Pas de Fleurs the Flower Dance, as performed by the 48 Danseuses Viennoises at the principal Theatres in Europe. Music by Mareček. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.

Feb 20

SKETCHES OF ACTORS.—Twenty-six years of the Life of an Actor and Manager, interspersed with sketches, anecdotes, &c., of the most celebrated Actors of the last century. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

Feb 20

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS—Being No. 8, of Wiley & Putnam's Library, just published and for sale by G. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

Feb 20

Toothache can be Cured!

THE Extract of Cloves has been proved efficacious in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED.

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of "Great Teacher," &c. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem.

Feb 20

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place.

Feb 20

EYE GLASSES. Double and single Eye Glasses, just received at the New Store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER Jr.

CAMEO PINS. An assortment of Cameo Pins, just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

A CARD.

THE subscriber having sold out his Stock and Stand to Mr. HENRY F. HOLMES, of Boston, would take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him. From the reputation Mr. Holmes sustains in Boston, H. F. feels great confidence in recommending him to his patrons and the public.

HENRY T. ROPES.

N. Danvers, Feb 6, 1847.

THE subscriber having taken the Stock and Stand of Mr. HENRY T. ROPES, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is ready to supply all orders in his line of business with promptness and despatch, and is determined that no effort on his part shall be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

N. B. Garments of all description cut and made to order and warranted to fit.

HENRY F. HOLMES.

N. Danvers, Feb 4, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of ARNEY WILEY, of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Storekeeper, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the Second Meeting of creditors of said Wiley, will be held at the office of JOHN G. KIRK, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 215 Essex street, Salem, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A.M., when creditors may prove their claims.

WM. D. NORTHEED, Assignee.

Danvers, Feb 13, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers. Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color of the invalid when resorted to.

1m Feb 20

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gilt Vase Stands, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.

Feb 13

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of LINCOLN S. PUTNAM and LINCOLN S. PUTNAM & CO., insolvent debtors, will be held at the office of DAVID ROBERTS Esq., over 174 Essex street, Salem, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next at 10 o'clock A.M., to transact any business that may legally come before them.

JOSEPH SHED, Assignee.

Danvers, February 17th, 1847.

LOST.

A CHECK drawn by Alfred Taylor, for \$700, on the Danvers Bank, in favor of Hannah Stone, and dated Jan. 3, 1847. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving said check, as payment has been stopped.

Feb 13

BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS.

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS—Being No. 83 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading just published and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns building, Salem.

Feb 13

REMOVAL.

MANNING & SARGENT.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

from Main street, Danvers to

NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Cane Seat and Common Chairs; Windlass, and Common Bedsteads; Crabs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Featherers; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Parlors for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Currier's Tables.

Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates.

Feb 6

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED.

ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street,

Jan 2

WE TOO,

WISHING to reduce our STOCK, now on hand, would invite the attention of those purchasers at this time, to the following offer of

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

THIB. T. CLOTHS	50	Former price \$1.50
NG. L. MERINOS	50	do 75
do	42	do 62
ROB ROYS	87 1/2	do 1 12
do	100	do 1 25
INDIANA	67	do 87
do	68	do 75
do	50	do 67
ALPACCAS	50	do 75
do	45	do 62
CASSIMERES	1 25	do 1 30
do	1 00	do 1 24
do	87 1/2	do 1 12
do	75	do 1 00
M. DE LAINES	25	do 37
do	20	do 25
BLANKETS	2 50	do 3 00
do	3 75	do 4 65
All Wool Country Flannel	50	do 60
do	42	do 60
Cotton and Wool do	30	do 42
do	20	do 35
Red Flannel	30	do 37
do	20	do 25

SHAWLS,

at prices greatly reduced.

—ALSO—

Prints, Cambrics, Patches, Brown and Bleached Cottons Table Covers Brown and Damask, Silences, Batting, Wadding, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, Linen Cambric, Linens, Silk Hdkfs, Yarns all colors and qualities, White Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as low as at least as at any Store in the City—at

PICKERING & BUFFUM'S Cheap Cash Store, No. 228 Essex street, opposite Rail Road Station, Salem.

dec 26

Muffs, Boas, &c

STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as, at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see.

dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts.

BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street.

dec 5

EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1846, Train leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Eastern Avenue Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1/4, 9 A.M. 12 1/4, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, and 6 P.M.

Newburyport 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2, and 4 1/2 P.M. Portsmouth, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2, 4 1/2, and 6 P.M. Great Falls, 7 1/4 A.M. 2 1/2 P.M. Portland, 7 1/4 A.M., 2 1/2, and 4 1/2 P.M.

And for Boston, From Portland 7 1/2 A.M., 3 P.M. Great Falls N. H. 9 A.M. and 1 4 1/2 P.M. Portsmouth 7 1/4, 10, A.M., 5 1/2 P.M. Newburyport 8 10 3/4 A.M. and 6 1/4 P.M. Salem, 7 3/4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4, 11 3/4, A.M. 2 1/4, 5, 7 P.M.

*Or on their arrival from the East. MARBLEHEAD BRANCH. Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2, A.M.; 2, 4, 4 1/4, 6 1/2, P.M.

Salem for Marblehead, at 8, 9 3/4, 10 1/4 A.M. 3 1/4, 4 1/4, and 6 3/4, P.M.

JOHN KINSMAN Master of Transportation. ESSEX RAILROAD. Trains leave Danvers for Salem, at 7 1/2, 9, 10, 11 1/2 A.M.—2, 4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 7 1/4 P.M.

Trains leave Salem for Danvers, at 7, 8, 9 3/4, 11, A.M., 12 3/4, 3 1/4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6 3/4 P.M.

BOWDOIN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY

Removed to No. 203 Essex Street, opposite the Market.

WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter; thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common in Daguerreotype likenesses taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the latest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children's taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting.

Open to visitors through the day.

Jan 9

Muffs. Muffs.

THE subscriber has for sale at 213 Essex St., corner of Washington street, Salem—a fine assortment of Muffs—those in want will do well to call before purchasing, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of

dec 5 HUMPHREY COOK.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Knechtbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale, or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Barrow.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathaway. The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 15 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight, Cook Stoves. Eagle, a new and elegant pattern of iron.

Also, improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens.

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the county. Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice. Call and examine for yourselves. He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,

Lowell Street.

GREAT SALES

Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Surtoons, Peltoes, Cloaks, Froek and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET.

N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants.

Jan 2.

C. A. DEARBORN,

NO. 120 BOSTON ST., SALEM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares.

—Also every variety of—

STOVES,

Of the most improved patterns, viz: Stuart's Hathaway, Etna, Orrs and Mearns's Patents, American Air Tight and Warming Air-Tight Parlor

Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

THE subscriber has for sale at his Greenhouse in Aborn street, about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office) a good assortment of Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette, China and Multiflora Roses; Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbenas Primulas, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Pinks, Perpetuals, Pinks, Laurestinas, Lupatorius Stocks, Ixias, Hyacinths, Salvia Abutilon Olfanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell as low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.

Boquets and Cut Flowers for sale as above.

Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. PEIRCE.

VALENTINES!

GEORGE CREAMER will open this morning, a fine assortment of Valentines, various prices from 4 cents to \$2.50. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street Lynde Place,

Feb 13

THE COUNTESS OF

RUDOLSTADT, by George Sand, in two vols. just received by

GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

Feb 6

INSTRUCTION BOOKS—Vulnh, Accordeon Flute and Flageolet Instruction Books, the best in use—for sale by

GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.

Feb 13

PERFOATED BOARD. Another lot just opened and selling cheap at wholesale or retail by

GEO. CREAMER, 151 Essex st. Salem.

Jan 30

NOTICE. The subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of

DANIEL KING, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

DANIEL P. KING, or JONA. KING.

Jan 9th 1846.

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON TAILOR AND DRAPER.

HAS removed from the Chambers over Lamler & Merrill's store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chesnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

which he will make into garments, at short notice in the most fashionable and faithful manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep constantly on hand and for sale a good supply of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, viz:—READY MADE PANTS, VESTS, and OVER HAULS; Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dick-jays, Suspenders, &c., &c.



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (MASS.,) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1847.

NUMBER 50

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,

IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Bibles, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Poetry.

From the Odd Fellow.

Story's Poems.

THE Harbinger, a weekly newspaper published by the Brook Farm Phalanx, is giving to its readers some of the ablest and most discriminating criticisms on Literature and the Fine Arts, that ever emanated from American pens. The number before the last has a review of the poems of R. W. Emerson, W. H. Channing, and W. W. Story—lately issued from the Boston press—which we have read with much interest. The notice closes with the following gems—strung together from the productions of the latter poet—which cannot fail to charm all lovers of the beautiful. "In point of rhythm," says the critic, "Story is far superior to either of the others. His is the true soul of rhythm; every thing is steeped in the free and never faltering melody of feeling. Open the volume any where and read two lines; like a leaf dropped on a river, you sail down the page by an unconscious attraction, caught and possessed by something that commands you like good music, whether there be thoughts which you carry away or not. So, too, in respect to every thing pertaining to artistic mould and finish. You feel that ingredients have been perfectly fused, and rendered plastic to an overruling and habitual sense of beauty. This is the charm of Goethe. Here is a middle region between speech and music, which poetry,—the poetry of feeling and of thought,—most fully occupies. What could be more perfect than this?"

Hours long have I sat silently,
And watched the twilight fade,—
While one by one the clouds grew gray
In slowly deepening shade,

Until the moon, uprisen high,
Falls over earth and sea,—
And still I dream as I have dreamed,
Of thee, and only thee.

Thy childhood—like the rosy cloud
That floated sweet afar;
Thy maidenhood—the silver pride
Of the clear evening star;

Thy womanhood—whose perfect love
Shines gladder o'er my life,
And, like the moon, makes beautiful
Earth's harshness and earth's strife.

And are not these two little songs true pearl secrets?

NO MORE!

Flow on, sad stream, unto the sea!
Thou farest on as ever,
But the heart most dear no more is near,
Forever and forever.

No more! I hear it in the pines,
Through which the night winds roar,
Those stars shall shine in eyes of thine,
No more, O, never more!

Sigh on! sad autumn wind, sigh on!
She lies in the grass beneath,—
I make my moan by her grave alone,
For the violets have her breath.

O, lonely night! O, wandering moon!
Hast thou no word for me?
O, love and sorrow! O, day and morrow!
Must ye forever be?

SONG.

O! heavy, heavy day!
When wilt thou wear away,
And bring her sweet returning?
O weary, weary night!
When wilt thou take thy flight,
And bring another morning!

O, stars that gem the skies!
Ye shine not like her eyes,
Where love is ever beaming!
Pass on, O hateful day—
Yet gentle night, O stay!
For she is mine while dreaming.

In dreams, she comes to me—
In dreams, her eyes I see—
And bliss divine comes o'er me,—
Then let my spirit creep
To thy pavilion, sleep!
While Love flies on before me.

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CONTINUED.
CHAPTER III.

Our merchant's abode was not in the most populous portion of York, being situated at the bottom of a dark and somewhat narrow lane that ran in a straight direction from the main street of the town towards the suburbs, where it joined an open road leading out into the country. In the rear of his house, and at a distance of some rods was his granary, or store house, in which was deposited, unknown to any, the immense quantity of wheat, barley, &c., which he had been accumulating for some years. I said unknown to any, for Roger, having anticipated from several indications the coming scarcity for a long period, and having collected from time to time this great store accordingly, had also foreseen the state of lawless depredation, that would arise occasioned by the miseries of the people, and had therefore conceived the design, and the absolute necessity indeed, for a secret depository, concealed from the knowledge of his townsmen, and their consequent seizure, until it rose to such a price as would satisfy his gross cupidity. This little scheme of the cunning merchant was a shrewd one, and reflected honor on his sagacity, if not on his heart, but, unluckily for him, his secret was not inviolate, with himself, having been recently revealed to two persons, one of whom was unscrupulous enough to turn this knowledge to his own advantage if he saw proper,—but I must not anticipate. In order, further, to keep his hoard hidden from the citizens, Roger had an ostensible shop situated on the main street, where he had been accustomed to do his business, and which was well known to the natives of York, and where the nature of his traffic was easily divined by strangers who came to the city to purchase, from the emblems over his door consisting of a group of wheat sheaves, with the mythological figure of Ceres in the background, holding a sickle in her hand, a lettered sign being then unknown to the world with many other useful inventions. The shades of night had begun to gather around York, and already the lights commenced twinkling from the diamond paned lattices and casements of the low browed houses and shops, when Roger Greene having received from the shaking hands of the aged and deposed housekeeper, whom he yet retained, his old horn lantern, which she had lighted, issued forth from his mansion and took his way with cautious haste, not to his public store, but the secret granary before mentioned. When he reached the door, he paused and cast a suspicious glance around, up and down the street, and across the way, but observing no one he noiselessly inserted the key in the lock which being well oiled within performed its functions easily, and entered; then shutting the door softly, he withdrew the shade of his lantern, and ascending a creaking and rickety staircase, passed through a narrow passage and opening another door stood in a large chamber which contained that treasure on which his eyes gazed with rapturous and greedy delight. It was indeed a noble sight, and to a rightly constituted and philanthropic mind would have afforded much pleasure aside from its intrinsic value, to have looked thus upon such a vast quantity of the natural wealth of mother earth heaped together: it would have led the soul into contemplation of the goodness of that Providence which has thus kindly provided the means of sustenance for the human race, to have exalted it in admiration, and thence to adoration of the great Source of all good. Not so with Roger Greene, he viewed the golden store before him with satisfaction indeed, but with no such elevated thoughts, as we have imagined above; he saw in it, only the visible representation of so much shining coin, into which he fondly hoped, soon to behold it converted. Long the merchant feasted his eyes upon the well filled sacks piled up like breastworks, to the roof, forming a solid wall around the apartment; at last setting down his light, he proceeded to ascertain, by untying, and examining as many of the bags as were accessible to him, whether their contents were yet free from mould or rot or had suffered in any respect from the confined atmosphere in which they were placed,—but no, the glittering grain, as it flowed through his fingers falling with a rattling patter back into the sack, exhibited no appearance, whatever of disease or blemish, and the merchant, after having spent a considerable time in this satisfactory inspection (a duty which he had for some days omitted,) took up his lantern, and with a complacent grin of gratified avarice on his countenance left the chamber and entered a small room adjoining. This apartment which was Roger's counting room, contained a desk, with a high stool close by; also, one or two other seats, together with a pair of scales of rude construction in one corner. The grain dealer seated himself at his desk and having opened it and drawn out a ponderous ledger, soon became, or appeared to become, deeply immersed in its interesting contents. But he was roused at length from his study or meditation by it which it might, by sounds from without of an unusual nature, which broke gradually on his ear. Keenly alive to any tokens of popular commotion in the streets, for the safety of his hoard kept him continually in a state of nervous apprehension, he hastily started up, and partially unclosed a wooden shutter which he had applied to the single window of the room, in order to conceal his light from outward observation, and then, with every faculty sharpened by fear and suspicion, listened intently. The noise which he now heard more distinctly, seemed to proceed from about midway of the dark lane before men-

tioned, and appeared to him like the jangling and dragging of the feet of persons wrestling; but all at once, the piercing scream of a female voice rang out on the night air, waking the startled echoes, and thrilling every nerve of Roger's body, for there was something in the tones of that voice he seemed to recognise and which dismayed him. Quickly reclosing the screen, he snatched up his lantern, and with flying steps rushed from the chamber descended the stairs, and unbarring the outer door, emerged into the street. He did not forget, in his haste, however, to lock up his granary as carefully as he found it, and also to shade his light: this done, with augmented speed he hurried towards his house, and entered it in such a state of frenzied excitement, that the old house keeper alarmed at his appearance, and conjecturing that he was pursued by robbers, was, for a time, so bewildered that she was totally unable to answer, or even to comprehend his frantic questions.

"Where is Margaret, I ask again, idiot!" said Roger violently shaking the old woman; who, at last, recalled somewhat to her senses, found voice enough to utter, or rather yell out, "She went forth at eventide nuster, to carry some medicaments to neighbor Dawson's sick child, and has not yet returned; but the holy saints shield us, master, you are distraught! some demon hath possessed you. Friar John must be sent for."—Roger waited not to hear more, but grasping a venerable oak cudgel which stood in one corner, sped from the house up a dark and narrow street towards the spot whence the cries of Margaret (for it was indeed her,) had proceeded.

When the merchant reached the place, however, all was still; he saw no one; he stood irresolute for a moment, not knowing which way to turn; then as a thought struck him, he dashed aside into a cross lane that ran from the other down into the purlieus of the city, and just as he entered it, caught sight, as he thought of a white garment, blending with other confused figures in the remote distance. Stimulated by this discovery, Roger pressed on with renewed speed, clenching with a firmer grip his trusty staff, and soon the space between him and the flying party was so much diminished that he plainly perceived his niece in the arms of a half-military figure whom he could not fail to recognise as Henry Clifford, the ex-captain of the Lancastrians, while another man, armed like himself with a pike was following at his heels. Clifford seeing the impossibility of further eluding the grain merchant, passed on the latter came up and drawing his sword, cried out to his follower, "Take the lady, Mathew, and carry her to the place thou wilt of; I will shortly be there," then rushed upon Roger with the intention of terminating the affair at once. Nothing daunted, the latter, not waiting his onset, so eager was he to beat down his antagonist and haste to the rescue of his niece, uplifted his club and struck at his enemy with all the force that wrath and vengeance could inspire; but alas, Clifford, a ready fencer caught the blow upon his blade, and the baffled merchant, stumbling as he struck in his blind impetuosity, fell headlong. A few seconds more, would have ended Roger's days, for the foot of Clifford was already on his breast, and his sword uprising in the air, to descend with savage, malignant joy into his bosom, when unexpected succour arrived and changed the aspect of affairs. This assistance appeared in the shape of a third oaken cudgel with a skilful arm and a vigorous body behind it, and after performing a scientific flourish in the air by way of invocation came down with such mecton that Clifford's weapon, quickly interposed to ward off the blow, was snapped in twain and himself stretched senseless on the ground. "Art hurt, master Greene?" enquired the young copersmith, as he lifted the old man to his feet, for he had been partially stunned by the fall.

"No, no, Heaven be praised, and you too, young man, for your opportune help; but my niece, where has she the other villain fled with her?"

"Margaret carried off, saidst thou?" cried the agitated Richard.

"Yes, yes, the rascal who lies there, with a confederate, were bearing her off, when I pursued and overtook them,—rest you now."

"Tell me this instant," cried Richard to the Lancastrian captain who was slowly recovering from the effects of the blow, which the copersmith had dealt him, "tell me this moment where your accomplice has carried the young lady, and we let you go without further punishment, otherwise I will sprinkle your brains upon the pavement."

"Spare me and I will conduct you thither," returned the cowering and abashed ruffian as he rose from the ground. "Lead on then," said the copersmith, "and do you master Greene walk on the other side of him, lest the knave should give us the slip."

In this order, and with the discomfited soldier between them, under his forced guidance, they passed down and out of the street and entering another, plunged deeper and deeper, into the low quarters of the city. The two conductors were beginning to grow suspicious that their captive was about leading them into a trap, and were upon the point of reiterating threats of instant death if he betrayed them, when he pointed to a low browed, dingy looking house across the way, and told them that Margaret was there.

"Enter quickly then, and bring forth the maiden to us," said Richard, impatiently, to the soldier when they had reached the door of the mansion.

"And see that thou dost not deal falsely with us, villain," cried Roger, "or worse hap shall befall thee, than has already."

"I must give a signal to those within, first, or I cannot obtain admittance," answered the Lancastrian, approaching a barred lattice beside the entrance. "That art thou planning treachery, knave? art preparing a surprisal, to

bring an assault upon us?" cried the copersmith. "But thou knowest the forfeit."

"By the Mass, no, I intend no betrayal," said Clifford whose lowering countenance, in which lurked covert hatred and malice belied his words, "but if ye list not to let me give the sign, ye may o'en seek admission as best ye can."

"Enough," said Richard, "give thy token, and that right speedily, and delay us not."

The Lancastrian captain, without further parley, applied his mouth to a small crevice in the iron banded shutter, and whistled six times, distinctly, of a single note each,—the last three times in rapid succession. Instantly the tramp of a heavy foot was heard coming towards the window, then the withdrawing of the strong bars within, after which a slide was pushed back, disclosing an aperture of about a foot square, out of which a repulsive looking face, partially obscured by a straggling mass of red hair, was cautiously projected. Clifford looked at the astonishment of Matthew Staples, the owner of the pleasant face and hair, and very disconcerted he looked, when he beheld his patron and employer before him and in such evidently unwished for companionship. So stupefied and bewildered was he at first, by this unexpected result of their previous adventure that he returned nothing but a dull stony gaze to the command of Roger and the copersmith, for him to unbar the door and deliver his prisoner into their hands. At length recovering from his surprise, he cast an earnest look at his master, and catching his eye, seemed to ask by the expression of his own, whether he could give him any help. Clifford answered the mute appeal by a significant glance, deprecating any present measure, and repeated the order just given: without a word Matthew left the lattice, and after the lapse of a minute or two, the sturdy bolts of the door were heard to shoot back; it opened,—a cry of joy, and Margaret was in the arms of Richard. We shall not attempt to portray the joy of the maiden on being safely returned to her friends, and they indeed, paused not for mutual congratulation, for danger was not over, and their quick return indispensable not daring to leave their prisoner then, lest he should collect a party of desperadoes and attack them, they compelled him to return with them, under threats of instant death if he raised any alarm by the way, to the merchant's house; when they released him to go whither he pleased. The soldier availed himself of this liberty by sinking off, breathing fervent vows of future vengeance as he went.

"Be assured, son Richard," said the old merchant, as if in conclusion of some previous conversation, "that I will not forget thy services to me and mine this night: I will not ask you to enter now, for Margaret needs repose after such evil hap, and I am also sadly overspent and wearied; may the saints bless thee and have thee in their holy keeping. Margaret said but little to her lover; her heart was too full for words, but the beaming eloquence of her eyes, upon him, in Richard's estimation made ample amends. A few simple and thankful sentences were all she uttered, and her hand trembled in Richard's as she added a word of caution to the copersmith to be on his guard against the revenge of Henry Clifford.

"I fear him not," said the stout hearted youth, "let him beware how he crosses my path, or worse chance shall befall him than he has yet experienced."

After mutual adieus had been exchanged, they separated, Richard returning on his homeward path, and Margaret entering the house, where she found her uncle in a deep meditation, whether or not it was the sound of a kiss which he had just heard outside the door.

CHAPTER IV.

It was about a week after the occurrences detailed in the last chapter and at night, when the unlucky and guilty Clifford, with his worthy associate, Mathew Staples, were seated in a back room of a house contiguous to the one from which Margaret had been rescued. Apparently these excellent confederates had just finished their evening meal, for a table stood in the center of the apartment on which lay the bone relics of a joint of beef which they had been discussing, together with a couple of drinking cups which contained the dregs of a dark liquor, doubtless ale, which beyond question, was supplied from a huge flagon that flanked the meat. On nails driven into the black smoke stained panels that ceiling the room rested various weapons such as swords of different kinds, also several pieces of the divers sorts of armour in use at the period, and among the rest, an instrument of warfare more commonly wielded by the yeomanry, namely, a pike, ponderous and which was, in all likelihood, the property of honest Matthew aforesaid. The two proprietors of these lodgings, themselves, were drawn up to the bright glowing fire that blazed and roared up the stone chimney; but it did not seem that the comforts which surrounded them, the grateful warmth of the fire, the good cheer, which they had enjoyed, had produced in them the accustomed satisfaction which these welcome gifts generally impart. On the contrary, a dark and sullen snow sat on each face as they gazed massingly, and in silence on the crackling faggots, for a long interval; a silence only broken when either arose occasionally to replenish his empty cup from the vessel of ale on the table.

Matthew was the first to speak, and his sinister visage assumed a hideous smile, as he commenced; resuming a conversation which had seemingly been suspended for a time: "By Saint Martin, Captain, but 'tis a bold enterprise, this of thine, to rob old Greene of his sacks of grain; and if it succeed as I hope it will, and we can safely dispose of them, 'twill enrich us. But the plan is a perilous one, and doubtful; hast thou weighed well the chances of success for us?"

Why, art thou afraid? asked Clifford with a sneer, "thou who hast been accounted the boldest fellow for this kind of work in York; hast thou lost thy courage, man, and turned work, and drier?"

"By the Mass, no," said the other ruffian, "but I go for caution. No harm comes of being prudent; never fear me; I would be as loth as yourself to give up such a profitable scheme. But you catch one up so short, when one would but plan for safety,"—and here the affronted Staples poured out and drank a huge bumper of ale to wash down his irritation, then turning to the fire became silent.

"Be not wroth with me, good Matthew," said his companion, "I meant no offence, and know in sooth that thy courage is undisputed."

"Call me not good," answered his unsoftened confederate, "thou canst not mean other than falsehood by applying such misplaced term. Me good," and the knave laughed so heartily at the idea that it restored in some measure his good humor.

Clifford observed the change in his companion's mood, and hastened to improve it, for a quarrel with him at such a time was what he most wished to avoid, though ordinarily reckless.

"Well then, crafty Matthew, if that epithet suits thee better," said he "I do not find fault with thy cautious surmises, but be well assured that I have considered the job in all its bearings, and have no misgiving of good luck. 'Thou art naturally cool and resolute, instead of rash and impetuous like myself, and, furthermore, hast not had the provocation, which I have had, to spur thee on to the execution of this enterprise, aye, though the hazards were ten to one, and a swing from the cross tree all but certain," and Clifford here ground his teeth as memory called up vividly the humiliation and shame which he had justly suffered at the hands of old Roger and the copersmith.

"'Twill be a glorious revenge," he resumed as if in so lofty a strain to despoil the old miser of his long hoarded treasure at the very moment which he has looked forward to for so many years; better by far than if I were to take his life, for he loves his wealth more than life, and in his loss will endure a living death bitter and agonizing; and as for the young upstart Berrey, I have provided for him too, he has supplanted me in regard to Margaret, he has—but, enough, his blood I will have at any risk in good time."

"By my faith Captain," said Staples, eyeing his superior with a malicious grin, while he smothered a covert chuckle, "I do not wonder that you fly in a passion when you think of your last unlucky adventure, may Satan seize me if I did not think you looked meek enough when I opened the lattice and saw you standing as if on the drop, attended by two father confessors, and about to deliver your last dying speech."

"Forbear," cried Clifford, fiercely, "let not thy tongue wag so freely; old scores shall be wiped off in blood, trust me, and let that suffice for this matter, it better behooves us to arrange our plans, to provide the necessary tools we shall want, and to fix on the most favorable time for the business, and, by the way, Matthew, one piece of good news I learnt while I was abroad last night, augurs well for our scheme."

"Ha, what is that," said the delighted Staples, "unfolding it," briefly then, answered the Lancastrian, "that the old curmudgeon Roger, hath been seized with a violent illness, which took him on the night when I attempted to carry off his niece. He holds his bed, men say, and the leech has reported that it was the alarm and excitement of that occasion that brought on the fit," but whatever the cause, the result is enough for us."

"This is acceptable tidings, verily," replied Matthew "but tell me, when was it, and how, that you made the discovery of the old miser's hoard; and is there as much wheat in the building as Peter affirms? He swears by the Reed there are a thousand large sacks, if there is one, but I could not believe him," the false-key maker is prone to marvellousness in his statements."

"Peter has not gone beyond the truth a whit," answered the Captain, "there are indeed, as many as he says, and I may be more;—but you were wishing to know when I found out the old merchant's secret; it was about a month ago, that one night I was returning from a supper with a party of soldiers,—officers with whom I had served, and chanced to take my way along the street where the secret granary is situated. The night was dark and windy, which probably prevented my footsteps from being heard for when I had arrived opposite the place, I saw the flickering light of a lantern for an instant, and then it was extinguished, and I saw some one entered. Being curious to ascertain what the person's motive was in being so cautious as to carry a darkened lantern for it was but just a twinkle I caught, and that happened by the shade's slipping. I noiselessly climbed to the roof of a shed that reached the upper lattice on the end, and approaching carefully looked in. Then I saw old Roger Greene examining the sacks of grain, as if to see that they were unharmed, and otherwise acting in such a manner that I had no doubt, the hoard was his. Between the surprise I felt, (having heard from report that the old man had but little grain for sale) and in consequence of the roof's being slippery, I missed my footing and stumbled; I quickly recovered, however, and got down hastily to the street, and just after heard the door close, and saw old Roger steal away in the darkness, probably disturbed by the noise I had made."

"By Saint Paul, 'twas a blessed hap he saw you not," said Staples, his eyes sparkling with a covetous pleasure at the prospects of the anticipated booty.

"It was indeed," returned his associate, "but with regard to this Peter, whom you have engaged to help us; do you know him? and can he be trusted?"

ing to recommit with instructions to report a bill repealing the said section, or so to modify the provisions thereof as to vest the discretion therein vested in the County Commissioners, in the Supreme Judicial Court, or in some other suitable tribunal, and to make it imperative upon every Railroad Company, whose road shall be permitted to cross any highway, turnpike, or townway, upon the same grade therewith, to erect suitable gates at every such crossing, and keep an agent stationed thereat at all times, to open and close the same.

This motion prevailed, and if made to apply, in every practicable case, to old corporations as well as new, will meet with general favor, although many friends of the new projects regard it as rather onerous upon them.

The hearing upon the Salem and Lowell Railroad has been continued, and much testimony put in. Prof. Hitchcock's Geological Report was quoted in commendation of Danvers and Lynnfield granite; and a letter attesting the good qualities of the ice in Humphries Pond was read from Frederick Tudor, Esq., the "Ice King" and pioneer merchant-prince in the traffic in this intensely northern commodity. Many intelligent witnesses attest to the advantages of this route to Salem and vicinity, as well as to Lowell and to the intermediate localities. In addition to the lumber, bricks, granite, ice &c., mentioned before, there appeared much heavy traffic in wool-skins, glue, &c., which would be accommodated by this grant; and a revival of ship building in old Salem was anticipated, if an inlet by steam could be made into the interior for the transportation of ship timber, &c.

The North Reading route comes up next for a hearing, and is looked upon quite favorably by many, from your vicinity, as calculated to accomplish the business both of the Essex and Lowell Railroads. A very favorable route from South Danvers is suggested, running through North Reading and Ballard Vale, making the shortest route to the New City, with the easiest grades. This would have to avoid N. Danvers, leaving them merely a branch, and entirely neglecting Middleton, and giving North Andover a branch to the New City. Should the Essex Road adopt this line, these towns might well say, "this is not the entertainment to which we were invited"—especially when it is considered that North Andover was the author of the original enterprise to the New City, and that the important interests of North Danvers were brought materially to bear in its favor; while Middleton, according to its ability, has done much to promote its success. The town of Reading presents its opinion in resolves in favor of the North Reading route.

In the Legislature, bills have been reported incorporating Joseph S. Leavitt, William H. Foster, William Sutton, &c., as the Salem Gas Light Company, with a capital of \$200,000.

Edmund Kimball Jr. of Wrentham, took his seat and was qualified on Tuesday, and was appointed chairman on the part of the House, of a joint special committee, appointed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the annual appointment by the Governor, of a Board of Railway Commissioners, to be paid by the State, whose duty it shall be to consider all petitions for new, or extensions of existing, Railroads.

The remonstrance of Isaac A. Morgan and 76 others, of Manchester, against the Danvers and Malden Railroad was presented by Mr. Lee.

Mr. Fowler, of Danvers, presented the petition of J. C. Culer and others, for the secession of Massachusetts from the Union; also the petition of Benjamin Henderson for change of name.

CURIOUS REVELATION.

The following singular disclosure, revealing a very extraordinary system of political tactics, was made by Mr. Benton in the Senate in the course of his ferocious attack upon Mr. Calhoun, whom he charges with being responsible for the war: Col Benton said:—

Upon the evidence now given, drawn from his public official acts alone, he stands the undisputed author and architect of that calamity. History will so write him down. Inexorable History, with her Pen of iron and tablets of brass, will so write him down; and two thousand years hence, and three thousand years hence, the boy at his lesson shall learn it in the book, that as Helen was the cause of the Trojan, and Antony the cause of the Roman civil war, and Lord North made the war of the revolution, just so certain is John C. Calhoun the author of the present war between the United States and Mexico.

He now sets up for the character of pacificator with what justice let the further fact proclaim which I now expose. "Three hundred newspapers, in the summer of 1844, in the pay of the Department of State, spoke the sentiments of the Department of State, and pursued as traitors to the United States all who were for peaceable annexation of Texas by settling the boundary line of Texas with Mexico simultaneously with the annexation. Here is the instruction under which the three hundred acted:

"As the conductor of the official journal here, he has requested me to answer it [your letter] which request I comply with readily."

"With regard to the course of your paper, you can take the tone of the administration from the * * * I think, however, and would recommend that you would confine yourself to attacks upon Benton, showing that he has abided himself with the Whigs on the Texas question. Quote Jackson's letter on Texas, where he denounces all those as traitors to the country who oppose the treaty. Apply it to Benton. Proclaim that Benton by attacking Mr. Tyler and his friends, and driving them from the party, is aiding the election of Mr. Clay; and charge him with doing this to defeat Mr. Polk, and insure himself the succession in 1848; and claim that full justice is done to the acts and motives of John Tyler by the leaders. Harp upon those strings. Do not propose the Union; it is the business of the Democrats to do this, and arrange it to our perfect satisfaction." I quote the course from our leading friend at the south. Such is the course which I recommend, and which you can pursue, or not, which I recommend, and which you can pursue, or not, according to your real attachment to the administration.

"Look out for my leader of to-morrow as an indication and regard this letter as of the most strict and inviolate confidence of character."

I make no comment on this letter, nor read the other parts of it; it will come for that. It is an original, and will keep, and will prove itself. I merely read a paragraph now to show with what justice the person who was in the Department of State when these 300 newspapers in its pay were thus attacking the men of peace, now sets up for the character of pacificator!

[Mr. Calhoun. Does he intend to say that I ever wrote such a letter?

Mr. Benton. I read it. I say nothing.

Mr. Calhoun. I never wrote such a letter as that!

Mr. Benton. I have not said so.

Mr. Calhoun. I take this occasion to say that I never exercised the slightest influence over that paper. I never was a subscriber to it, and I very rarely read it.

Mr. Benton. It was the work of one of the organs of the administration, not John Jones; and the instruction was followed by three hundred newspapers in the pay of the Department of State.]

Fate of the Wilmot Proviso.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Monday were full of interest, especially in the Senate, and more especially at the nocturnal part of the session; for that body re-assembled 6 o'clock, after the dinner recess, and sat until far in the morning. Three important measures were accomplished. The tax and coffee tax was killed again in the House; in the Senate the Wilmot proviso was rejected, and the three million bill without the proviso, was passed.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday night passed the Three Million Bill without the Wilmot proviso, by a vote of 115 to 42. Also, an amendment to the Sub-Treasury act.

The Senate refused to create a General-in-Chief.

RAILROAD MEETING AT SAUGUS.

A large meeting of the friends of the Danvers and Malden Railroad, was held at Saugus on Monday evening last. Sewell Boardman, Esq., Representative of the town in the Legislature, was chosen Chairman, who opened the meeting with some excellent remarks upon the claims of the project. He was followed by Mr. Wm. D. Northend, of Danvers, Messrs. James M. Usher and J. Webster, of Lynn, and Messrs. E. Pranker, Newhall, and others, of Saugus. The following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Newhall, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of Saugus believe the consummation of the project for a Railroad from Danvers to Malden; through their town, petitioned for by Benjamin Goodridge and others, will be of incalculable benefit in developing the resources of Saugus, and in bringing their water power into greater use, and will afford the only opportunity they will probably ever have, to get Railroad accommodations into the city of Boston.

The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and showed the great interest which the town of Saugus feels in the success of this project. [Salem Gazette.]

THE ATLANTIC'S BELL.—We notice that the bell which hung on the wreck of this unfortunate steamer, and is to be placed on the "Floating Church of the Holy Comforter," at the foot of Dey street, is for public exhibition. [N. Y.]

THE DIFFERENCE.—While we are supplying more or less of food to almost every part of Europe, says the Newburyport Herald, and immense quantities to Ireland, Scotland, and France, many people have probably forgotten that it is only ten years since we were importing grain in very considerable quantities from the regions of the Danube and the Black Sea. In 1836 the price of Wheat in Great Britain was only a dollar a bushel, and on the continent of Europe it averaged less than seventy-five cents, while at the same time in New York it was sold at \$5.25 a bushel.

NOTICE.

A special Meeting of Engine Company No. 8 will be held at their room, on MONDAY next at 7 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance of the members is requested. A. W. TIFT, Clerk.

Danvers March 6 1847.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The next meeting of this Society will be on Wednesday Afternoon, March 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Poor.

Rev. J. W. HANSON will deliver a lecture before the Washingtonians of Danvers, at the First Universalist Church, [New Mills] TO-MORROW Evening commencing at 7 o'clock.

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. B. Upton, R. S.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. J. W. Hanson, Mr. EDWIN N. TUTT to Miss DOROTHY T. STONE. Jan. 17, by Rev. J. W. Hanson, Mr. CHARLES W. BROWN to Miss LUCY ANN HOOD. Mr. NATHANIEL HOOVER of Boston, to Miss EMILY E. GOLDSMITH of this town. By Rev. Mr. Braman, Mr. MOSES SPILLER, of Boston, to Miss LUCY J. MUNROE, of this town. In Salem, Mr. STEPHEN MERRILL to Miss SARAH F. LEAVITT.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Wednesday last, of consumption, Mrs. CUTLER, widow of the late William Cutler, aged 76. In Salem, Dea. Wm. SARGENT, aged 91 years and 6 days. Mr. JOSEPH POWERS, for many years Superintendent of Burials in Salem, aged 67. Miss ANNA B. KIMBALL, daughter of Mr. William Kimball, aged 20 years. Miss BETSEY ALLEN, daughter of Leonard S. Wood, aged 22. Mr. JOHANN NICHOLS, a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and universally beloved. Mr. EDWARD ARCHER, aged 80. JOHN OLIVER, son of John O. and Charlotte A. Chapman, aged 15 mos. In Beverly, GEORGE W. FARRIS, son of Oliver and Elizabeth Farris, aged 21 years. Capt. MARK WOODBURY, aged 81. MARY ABRA, daughter of Mr. Thomas P. Groce, aged 10 years. At the Farms, Mr. ADONIRAM WILLIAMS, aged 27. Mrs. SARAH BASSON, aged 71. In Wrentham, WILLIAM DODGE, son of Dea. Nicholas Dodge, aged 21. In Lawrence, on Sabbath morning, CORNELIA AUGUSTA, aged 8 months, only child of William D. and Martha M. Joplin, late of this town. In Andover, Feb 1st, JOSEPHINE S. MUNROE, aged 7 yrs. At West Reading, Feb. 21st, of consumption, EDWARD MUNROE, aged 23 years, son and daughter of Andrew Munroe.

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FORTY YEARS AT SEA: Or a Narrative of the

Adventures of William Nevins—being an authentic account of the vicissitudes, hardships, narrow escapes, shipwrecks and sufferings, in a forty years' experience at sea, embellished with engravings. Just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the county of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex St., Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTHEND, Assignee.

Danvers, Feb. 10, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of ARNEY WILEY, of Danvers, in the county of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Wiley will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTHEND, Assignee.

Danvers, Feb. 10, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of LINCOLN S. PUTNAM and LINCOLN S. PUTNAM & CO., insolvent debtors, will be held at the office of DAVID ROBERTS Esq., over 174 Essex street Salem, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next at 10 o'clock A.M., to transact any business that may legally come before them.

JOSEPH SHED, Assignee.

Danvers, February 17th, 1847.

A FARM TO LET.

The subscriber will lease his farm from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any one who may want it. It consists of at least 150 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order.

Danvers, Feb. 4, 1847.

WM. GOODALE.

Buttons.—Youth's and Children's Buttons—a fine assortment this day received and for sale by J. & H. HALE.

mc h 6

SCREWS.—Just received 1000 groce, which with the stock on hand, makes the assortment very complete. For sale by J. & H. HALE.

mc h 6

Turner's Cough Mixture.

It is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puff, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as few medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to fifty different individuals in this city, people that every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by THOMAS MELZARD, Jr., Agent—for Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, J. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Colburn.

mc h 6

20 CENTS per hundred. Good Letter Envelopes,

open, at the above price, also, Card and Letter Envelopes, of all sizes and qualities at GEORGE CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place.

mc h 6

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different varieties used

in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W. & S. B. IVES' Book and stationery Store, 223 Essex st.

mc h 6

ENVELOPE and Blotting Paper, of superior quality

just opened and for sale low by GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place.

mc h 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

MARSHALL SKINNER,

late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself the trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor.

Danvers, February 20th, 1847.

"Roger's Memoranda"

THIS far received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Roger Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels.—Also a new supply of Prince's Lectures on the Bible.

feb 27

Gold Mixed Tweeds

FOR Frock, Dress and Business Coats, at CARLTON'S Furnishing Store, Corner of Chestnut and Lowell Sts.

feb 27

Spring Vestings.

RICH Embroidered Cashmere Vestings. A beautiful article for the Spring and Summer. Just received at the Furnishing Store, corner of Chestnut and Lowell Sts.

feb 27

REMOVAL.

MANNING & SARGENT. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main street, Danvers to

NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing in order, Sofas, Mahogany, Pine and Common Chairs; wicker, Mahogany, and Common Bedsteads; Crisbs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sticks and Wash Stands; Featherers; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Carrier's Tables.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished at the lowest rates.

Toothache can be Cured!

THE Extract of Cloves has been proved effectual in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr., and Dr. J. SHED.

feb 20

BRACELETS—An assortment of Cameo and

Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place.

feb 26

EYE GLASSES.—Double and single Eye Glasses

just received at the New Store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place.

WILLIAM ARCHER JR.

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions

to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of "Great Teacher," &c. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem.

feb 20

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of: Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do Butter and Fruit Knives; Silver Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gilt Watch Stands, &c. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store.

WILLIAM ARCHER, JR., 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.

feb 13

DR. TOWNSEND'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color to the invalid when resorted to.

Sub Treasury and Free Trade

WANTED,

ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street,

Jan 2

Muffs, Boas, &c

STEPHEN OSBORNE,

No. 183 Essex Street, Salem,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c.,

ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see.

dec 5

Buckskin Gloves and Mitts.

BY having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Buckskin. Persons dealing in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM,

10 Front street.

dec 5

NEW MAP OF MEXICO.

A NEW and Extensive Map of Mexico, containing all the towns, &c., in the Republic, with the routes and positions which they now occupy, of Generals Taylor and Wool, together with a Chart of Statistics of the different states, with the population, area, capital, towns, &c.

The Illustrated Book—a new Guide for Traveller through the United States of America, containing a description of the States, Cities, Towns, Village, Watering Places, Colleges, &c. etc., with the railroad, stage, and steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great travelling routes, embellished with 125 highly finished engravings, accompanied by a large and accurate map; by T. Calvin Smith

For sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to

SIGN PAINTING, IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE, BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c.

ly

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO TEACHERS and SCHOOL COMMITTEES Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Bachelier, Preceptor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparalleled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, respectfully offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of the Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform, without understanding. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

mc h 29

NATHANIEL JACKSON,

Stone-Cutter. No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments, Marble Hearths, Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same TWENTY PER CENT CHEAPER than they can from those who go prowling through the country, palping out their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of their stock or business.

may 9

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON.

TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS removed from the chambers over Lamert & Merrill's store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chestnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, but his Old Stand, No. 303, Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the past years, and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Pelvic Uteri—Trusses for Polypus Ani—Suspensory Bands—Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer to any Truss himself is new. The subject of having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of pulsed metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads; Dr. S. S. Truss; Randall's do; Salmon's do; double and single Stone's French do; Bate's do; for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss; also, Marshall's Truss; Dr. Holt's Truss; Thompson's Kachet Truss; and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whiskering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. C. A. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hemorrhoids, having suffered much from the want of skillful treatment, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is anxious in accommodation to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

From Dr. Green, of Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect to properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.
Boston, April 27th, 1846.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of a

COOKING STOVES:

Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The NEW ENGLAND Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend. Sizer; Lewis Improved; Hathway; The celebrated Railway. Together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$8 to \$13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of PARLOR STOVES, among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight. Good Stoves. Eagle, a new and elegant pattern. Columbian.

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder; Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves. The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,
Lowell Street.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trusting my son BENJAMIN, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contraction.

BENJAMIN OSBORN.
jan 16

THE COUNTESS OF
RUDOLSTADT, by George Sand, in two vols. Just received by

GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS.—Violin, Accordion Plate and Flageolet Instruction Books, the best in use—for sale by

GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.

PERFOATED BOARD. Another lot just opened and selling cheap at wholesale or retail by

GEO. CREAMER, 151 Essex st. Salem.

COAL. COAL.
DEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves. MIDDLEBURY COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by

JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.

ENGLISH WAFERS, of superior quality—as supplied just received and for sale low by the quantity, at

GEORGE CREAMER'S Bookstore, Lynde Place, Salem.

DOBBY & SON, No. 4. Wiley & Putnam's Edition, with illustrations, 12 1-2 cents.

A fresh supply of Dickens's Last—The Battle of Life—12 1-2 cents. Just received at the Book store of J. P. JEWETT & CO., Salem.

A NEW ARTICLE.
TWEED STANDS, with cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON, 207 Essex st., Salem.

FOR ARTISTS. J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received from New York, a large assortment of Chalk Crayons, white and black, polished; Cork Stamps; Port Crayons, brass and German silver; Pastel Crayons, all colors. They also keep constantly on hand, Camels' Hair Pencils; Swan Quill Pencils; Pencils for Painting; Sable Pencils; Drawing Paper; Bristle Board; Crayon Paper; Pink and Blue Saucers; Osborne's best Water Colors; Drawing Books of all kinds, etc. For sale as above, at 193 Essex street.

CAMEO PINS. An assortment of Cameo Pins, just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by anything that appears to be false.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Castor Oil. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt, but that Lorraine's Vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844

Sir.—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and which, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now every body tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours, E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully, W. M. HALSTAD.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent, all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Lowell, Mass., April 20th, 1844

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS. J. BROOKS.

Sir. I could "the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No. 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynde, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully, J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, E. Stimson. North Parish—M. Haley Platts. Beverly—Stephen Baker. Marblehead—E. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by

J. & M. HALE

Danvers Express and Baggage
Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care. S. F. TOWN

April 19, 1845. 1 ly

16 NUMBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history. Edited by Robert Chambers. To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each, forming two large imperial octavo volumes, 700 pages each, double column letter press, with upwards of 300 illustrations. Subscriptions received and numbers delivered as published, by

GEORGE CREAMER, 51 Essex street, Lynde Place.

POOLE & STEDMAN,
MAKERS OF

TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.

For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr Jonathan Ward.

No. 24 St. Peter Street. SALEM.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.

S. A. POOLE, G. B. STEDMAN

ASHLAND HALL.

This Hall may be obtained by the term, or a single evening, on application to

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.

205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2

(Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest prices, among which may be found:

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Window Seats; Trunks and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Cases; Work Centres and Dining Tables; Mahogany Canes; an common Chairs; Mahogany, Canes, and common Rocking Chairs; Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cradles; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Bedsteads; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Dress and Palm Leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. These about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a careful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE.
Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Locking-glass plates re-set.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

of the same.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

Essex Mechanics M. P. Ins. Co. Office No. 205 Essex St. A

THE ESSEX MECHANIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies of property not considered extra hazardous, and any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't.

W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit sub-

scriptions: Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00

Columbian 3 00

Artisan's Monthly Magazine 3 00

New York Illustrated 3 00

Democratic Review 3 00

Whig 3 00

Eclectic Magazine 2 00

Lady's National Magazine 2 00

Sears' Pictorial 6 00

Knickerbocker, New York, 5 00

New England Family Magazine 1 50

Robert Merry's Museum 1 00

Family Circle 1 00

Synodist, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00

Lady's Garland 1 00

The Artist of America, 25 cents per No. 3 00

Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, 2 00

Christian Family Magazine 2 00

Law Reporter 5 00

New Library of Law and Equity 7 00

Mother's Magazine 1 00

" Assistant 1 00

New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 3 00

Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50

He also receives subscriptions for the following

Oliver Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street

er's Weekly Star, King of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to any orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

GRAMMATICAL CHART.

GREEN'S Grammatical Chart, or Chart of Sentences, designed for the use of Schools and Academies, on a new plan, just published and for sale by

feb 13 W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building

CONSEJO.

ALSO—The Countess of Badolstadt—a fresh supply just received and for sale at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street.

feb 13

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER. Common Straw and Shoe Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale at Boston prices, by

GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Salem.

feb 6

LAWYER'S ENVELOPES. Lawyers' Envelopes, suitable for Insurance Policies, just received and for sale by the dozen or hundred, at the new Stationery Store, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem.

feb 6

GOOD LETTER PAPER, ruled, at \$1 50 per ream. Just opened, an invoice of very fair white Paper, at the above low price. Also, some broken Paper, for \$1 a ream—with an extensive assortment of nicer Papers, as low as can be bought in the market, at wholesale and retail, at the Book, Stationery and Music Establishment of

feb 6 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

SAND BOXES, Cheap.—A neat and durable article, for sale by the dozen or single, by

feb 13 W. & S. B. IVES, Salem,

UNITY AND PEACE.

A Sermon preached before the Church of the Unitily Worcester, by John Weiss, Preacher of the st Cong Church, Watertown. Published by request

12 1-2 cents. Just received at the Bookstore of feb 13 J. P. JEWETT & CO.

MANACS.—A fresh supply of the new edition just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by

feb 13 W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building, Salem.

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods.

Chm Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

SHIRTS and Drawers.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various quality, for sale at low prices by

dec 19 M. T. DOLE

MASS. REGISTER, for 1847.—A most valuable Book, designed for the Professional man, the merchant, the public officer, and the private citizen. Pres. Hopkins's Sermon, delivered at Plymouth, 23d December 1846, just received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO.

jan 23

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

nov

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 25, 1845.

FRESH supply of the above popular work, just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES

feb 13 Stearns' Building.

SLATES.—Just received from the importers, one case of English Slates, different sizes, superior to any in the market, and for sale at

W. & S. B. IVES'S

Book and Stationery Store.

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Monday, October 12th, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, East Commercial street, Boston.

For Salem, 7 1-4, 9 A.M., 12 1-4, 2 1-2, 3 1-4, 4 1-4, 5 1-4, 6 1-4, 7 1-4, 8 1-4, 9 1-4, 10 1-4, 11 1-4, 12 1-4, 1 1-4, 2 1-4, 3 1-4, 4 1-4,



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.), SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

NUMBER 51.

DANVERS COURIER:
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IN ADVANCE.
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Poetry.

FOR LOVE IS STRONG AS DEATH.

From "The Reliquary," by Bernard and Lucy Barton.

They err who deem love's brightest hour
In blooming youth is known;
Its purest tenderness, holiest power
In later life is shown:
When passions chastened and subdued
To ripen years are given;
And earth and earthly things are viewed
In light that breaks from Heaven.

It is not in the flush of youth,
Or days of cloudless mirth,
We feel the tenderness and truth
Of love's devoted worth;
Life then is like a tranquil stream
Which flows in sunshine bright,
And objects mirror'd in it seem
To share its sparkling light.

'Tis when the howling winds arise,
And life is like the ocean,
Whose mountain billows brave the skies
Lash'd by the storm's commotion:
When lightning cleaves the murky cloud
And thunder gales around us,
'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed,
By loneliness around us.

Oh! then, as to the seaman's sight
The beacon's trembling ray
Surpasses far the lustre bright
Of Summer's cloudless day:
E'en such to tried and wounded hearts
In manhood's darker years,
The gentle light true love imparts
Mid sorrows, cares and fears.

Its beams on minds of joy bestow
Their fresh'ning brightness fling,
And shows that life has something left
To which their hopes may cling;
It steals upon the sick at heart,
The desolate in soul,
To bid their doubts and fears depart,
And point a brighter goal.

If such be love's triumphant power—
O'er spirits soothed by time,
Oh! who shall doubt its purest hour
Of happiness sublime?
In youth 'tis like the meteor's gleam
Which dazzles and sweeps by;
In after life its splendors seem
Link'd with eternity!

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER V.

'A good even to you, fair sir,' he cried, 'and our Lady's benison be on ye, the worthy Matthew I have already saluted, but I will include him in the blessing, for no harm comes from the reiteration of good wishes; and here sir captain are the trinkets, you were kindly pleased to order,' taking a bunch of newly made keys from the pouch affixed, and gravely handing them to Clifford, like one who had faithfully fulfilled his contract and could not be found fault with, 'the holy saints grant that they may meet your expectations and be found able and worthy to unlock the strong doors of the rich man—the oppressor who withholdeth his food from the poor—who hath heaped his garner to bursting like him in sacred text, and said, 'soul take thine ease, thou hast wealth laid up for many days, and knows not in his folly that the spoiler is at hand.' At the conclusion of this fervent harangue Henry Clifford returned the cordial salutations of his visitor and invited him to take a stool beside the fire while Staples, who had listened with admiring ears to Peter, for whom he seemed to entertain the most reverential regard, hastened to revive the decaying blaze by piling on a fresh supply of fuel.

'Hast thou supped, father Peter,' asked Matthew after an interval of a few minutes, during which that person had been recovering from the effects of the cold night air.

'That I have, my son, two hours since, but I would fain drink a cup, if so be, ye have any of the right stuff, (my stomach being somewhat chilled) to thy health and

that of the worthy master Clifford, with whom I hope to have the pleasure of further acquaintance and dealings in good time.' This sally was accompanied with a furtive glance towards Staples, who responded by an appreciating grin, as he rose with alacrity to procure the means of quenching pious Peter's thirst.

'Bring forth the bottle of sack, from the closet,' said Clifford to Staples, who, already had his hand on the door of the cupboard. 'Cold ale is too weak a potion for father Peter after his chill travel.'

The liquor was placed before the visitor, who poured out a copious measure and gulped it down, and then with a smack of the lips, and praises of the vintage, returned the cup to Staples, and announced to the Lancastrian that he was ready for deliberation on business in contemplation. While Clifford is unfolding to his guest, the various arrangements for his criminal design, with which we are already acquainted, and which need not be repeated, it may not be amiss to bestow a word or two of retrospective character on the individual in question.

Peter Boltwood, known by his present associates, under the several cognomens of a pious Peter, and 'father Peter,' had formerly been a monk of Saint Mary's abbey, but in consequence of divers uncanonical pranks, and irregular courses, among which, was an undue fondness for strong drinks accompanied with noisy and profane revellings and carousals partaken with lewd roysterers without the monastic walls, (an exposure to the world the good brethren could not wink at,) he had, in full convocation, of a Chapter of the order, been solemnly 'uncrowled,' that is, stripped of his religious character and functions, and reduced to the condition of a layman.

When the politic brethren had thus publicly repudiated their fallen brother who had so disgraced the cloth, they ejected him from the sacred walls which had long been his abode; banishing him from the pile of the church forever. With anathema and excommunication invoked on his head, Brother Peter departed, caring but little for his expulsion, for that event now removed the only barrier which had hitherto stood in the way of his jovial propensities. It was not indeed, without sorrow, and not until after repeated admonitions that his clerical companions had resorted to this last resource, for Brother Peter had been a very useful inmate of the abbey, on account of his ingenious turn of mind, being the constructor of many a necessary utensil and tool for the abbey garden and the establishment generally. But the brotherhood saw the absolute need of casting out the living stain on their order, and consequently, had no other remedy but his sacrifice for saving their reputation. Father Peter, indifferent as we have said, to what had befallen him, left the abbey with a merry swagger, and rather as one who escapes from a prison, than a person divested of home and privileges. He immediately repaired to the disreputable quarters of the city and forming intimacies with the worst denizens of that neighborhood soon acquired high repute among them as the inventor and manufacturer of false keys, instruments for picking locks &c., besides, freely engaging in all sorts of thefts and robberies. Here he had been lately found by Matthew Staples, who was sent by Clifford to seek him out; Matthew and he had long been known to each other, and had been connected in many a lawless enterprise. He entered readily into the scheme which Matthew imparted to him, and engaged to construct the keys and also to take part in the affair himself. The result we have seen.

We return to the plotters, but it is not our design to relate in full the further conversation which the trio held together, but to give in substance all that referred to the maturity of the scheme. The time fixed upon for their attempt was the ensuing night, when, at a certain hour, they agreed to meet in rendezvous near the granary, and after that, their proceedings were to be governed by circumstance. Each was to come to the place of meeting, armed, in order to defend themselves if they were so unfortunate as to be surprised. Having settled these preliminaries, they separated, Father Peter, (having quaffed another measure of sack) to betake himself homewards, and the other two to their respective places of rest.

Before resuming the regular thread of our narrative, it may not be improper to devote the remainder of the present chapter, to a slight, backward glance at various matters and things pertaining to our tale, and which have occurred during the interval that has elapsed between the defeated attempt at Margaret's abduction, and the night of the meeting of the three plotters. The statement of Clifford on that occasion in reference to the reported illness of Roger Greens was not without foundation. Whether owing to his age, or to his fall on the pavement, or the excitement so different from his usual quiet habits, or all these causes combined, certain it is, that old Roger was during the night seized with a violent fever, which increasing the next day, prostrated him, weak and helpless on his bed. A physician was immediately procured, and by his skillful exertions the further progress of the attack was arrested, but the merchant though obviously better, continued still in a state of infantile weakness, unable to leave his couch, up to the period at which we have arrived. He had begun, however to improve on the whole, under the affectionate ministrations of Margaret, and the nourishing liquids prepared by dame Dorcas, and was already busied in cogitations in regard to his merchandise, and the fruition of his long cherished speculation.

It was from a train of some such pleasant reflections as these, that he was aroused on the morning of the day preceding the robber's conference, by the announcement of Margaret to him, with many blushes, that master Richard Berney, was at the door, who, having business in that quarter of the town, and the merchant's abode being in the way of his road, had turned aside, desir-

ous of seeing him, and inquiring after his health. The truth of the matter was, that Richard had suddenly be thought himself of a basin, which Nicholas Jenkins, the barber had ordered sometime before, and which had been made a fortnight, but being in no immediate want of the utensil, the worthy man of razors had not called for it, and his shop being within a stone's throw of Margaret's residence, the coppersmith felt all at once, a violent apprehension that the said Jenkins needed the vessel, wherefore he took it under his arm and without further loss of time, bent his steps towards the artist's place of custom, with a laudible resolve that he should suffer the deprivation no longer.

'Let him come in, let him come in,' said old Roger feebly, 'tis true I once forbid him my house, but youth are hasty and inconsiderate, and Richard is no exception. I meant for the best. Nevertheless he is a good lad, and I do not forget that, but for him, I should have been slain outright by that rascal captain, bring him hither Meg.'

'And what news is there stirring abroad in the city,' asked Roger of the young man, after some inquiries in regard to the state of his health, by the coppersmith.

'Nothing worthy of remark hath occurred of late,' said the young artisan; 'the citizens are awaiting in sullen indifference, the result of the coming contest between the Duke's troops, and the approaching Yorkists, well knowing that whichever party holds the town last, that their condition cannot well be bettered or made worse. Moreover, if this were not enough to make them careless as to who prevails, the distress for food which rages in the city, would methinks, be sufficient to divert their thoughts from the contemplation of any political changes.'

'And yet there are those,' said Margaret with a sorrowful glance at her uncle, not unmingled with disgust, 'who have abundance, in the midst of this famishing town.'—Richard was in possession of the secret of Roger's board, a knowledge of which, he had discovered accidentally from a hasty and unguarded word, dropped by the merchant himself in a former conversation. The hint was so slight, that Roger was not aware of having betrayed himself, and the coppersmith would not have noticed the ineptuous slip, if his mind had not been previously roused to suspicion, by the merchant's nervous disquiet on many occasions. Old Roger did not observe the expressive look of Margaret: she and the housekeeper both, he had necessarily been obliged to take into his confidence some time before, having extorted from them a solemn pledge of secrecy. Of Margaret he had no fears, on account of her habitual discretion, and moreover he reckoned on her love and gratitude to her protector who had opened his doors as an asylum for her orphan head. Neither did he distrust dame Dorcas, for that venerable lady was so constantly afflicted with rheumatism that she never stirred beyond the threshold of the house, and Roger never received visitors. The grain dealer now proceeded with cunning circumspection, but which was easily detected by Richard, to draw from him an account of the sales of grain and the prices they were going at. His eyes twinkled with avaricious pleasure, but his body writhed with impatience, as he inwardly cursed the sickness that chained him to his bed, while the coppersmith described the eagerness with which the most exorbitant rates were paid for breadstuffs. But he was unmoved at Richard's eloquent portrayal of the misery of those who were unable to purchase.

'Many,' said the young man, 'have left the city and betaken themselves to the woods and forests where they abide in holes and caves, and subsist on wild animals, together with such roots and herbs as they can glean from the earth.'

Some other but unimportant converse passed between Richard and the merchant, and then the former took his leave of the sick man with a strong feeling of sorrowful indignation at his selfish and heartless attitude—a sentiment in which he was joined by Margaret, with whom he held a brief, but pleasant conversation before he quit the speculator's mansion.

Roger Greens, left alone to his reflections, meditated long and deep on the intelligence imparted to him by Richard Berney: he saw that now was the most favorable time to dispose of his great stock of grain, for there was no chance or scarcely possibility, of the prices being strained to a higher pitch—even his intense cupidity was satisfied. He exulted within himself, in spite of his pain and weakness, at the contemplation of the speedy realization of his long nourished schemes; the assertion of Richard that many of the poorer class had fled the city, disturbed him not in the least, for he knew that there was no lack of money within the walls, and that enough would remain, who possessed it, to purchase all the grain the city contained, and even more if it could be procured. As the merchant thought of the gold that would shortly flow so copiously into his coffers, he could not refrain from a weak shout, or rather creak of delight.

'Jesus save us,' exclaimed old dame Dorcas who just at that moment hobbled into the room with a cooling drink for the sick man, 'the master is distraught.'

'Pshaw! woman,' said old Roger abashed, 'I was merely trying to see if my voice gained strength.'

TO BE CONCLUDED.

A GOOD STORY.

The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheen, a grocer in Portsmouth, N. H.

It appears that a man had purchased some wool from him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw

in a glass, which hung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of turning suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change, as if nothing had happened, and then under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it; on doing so it appeared heavier than he appeared to expect, upon which he exclaimed—

'Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong.'

'O, no,' said the other, 'you may be sure you've not for I counted them with you.'

'Well, well we won't dispute the matter—it is easily tried,' said Mr. S. putting the bag into the scale again.—'There!' said he, 'I told you so—knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it!'

'No no!' said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag, 'I guess I'll take the whole.'

And this he did, paying for his rascality by receiving skim milk cheese, or top rock, at the price of wool!

[From the Western Continent.]

How the Man Whipped the Preacher.

Not many years ago, the Rev. Mr. —, a native of Baltimore, was stationed by the Conference at Augusta, Georgia, where, by his exalted piety, zealous devotion to the Christian cause, and uniform cheerfulness and kindness of disposition, he made many friends, who will long continue to remember him with sentiments of veneration and esteem. His eloquence, and especially his logical method of reasoning, never failed to interest and impress the minds of his hearers; but the old gentleman was of that old-fashioned school of preachers who entertain a higher reverence for the sanctuary in which they worship, than for the feelings of any who dared to profane it by indecorous conduct; and, quaint and harsh as it seemed to the thoughtful, offenders, he permitted none to interrupt the services, or depart therefrom, becoming in his church, with impunity.

It was his custom from time to time, whenever a travelling preacher chanced to be present to fill his place to extend the sphere of his usefulness by preaching in the neighborhood wherever he could obtain a congregation. On one of these occasions, he had gone to fulfil an afternoon appointment in Hamburg, on the opposite side of the river from Augusta, where, at that time, there was no regular preaching. He had ascended the pulpit, and was earnestly addressing a very respectful and attentive audience, when a man entered and seated himself on one of the benches in a conspicuous part of the room—After looking listlessly about him for a few minutes, vainly endeavoring to adjust himself in a comfortable position, he extended his person at full length upon the bench. The preacher paused in the midst of his discourse, and fixed his eyes upon the reclining auditor—

'My friend,' said he, in the blandest tone, 'get up—Sit up in your seat as you should—You would not deport yourself thus in the house of a neighbor for whom you had any respect—and the house of God is entitled to as much respect as that of your neighbor.'

The eyes of all were directed upon the delinquent, who read in every countenance an approval of the minister's rebuke.

He rose from his position—sat erect, with a crimsoned face, for a few minutes, and then left the house. The person went on with his discourse. When the services were over, he received the thanks and congratulations of his Christian friends, who pressed round him at the door, and promising to meet them again on the following Sunday, took his leave. He had not proceeded far from the house before he was overtaken by the man whom he had rebuked for his improper conduct.

'Stop, Mr. —,' said he, 'I want to have a talk with you.'

The preacher turned, smiling, to hear what he had to say.

'You have insulted me, sir,' said the man, with extreme agitation, 'and I did promise to whip you on sight but as you have given out that you will preach here next Sunday, and in consideration that you are an old man, I have concluded to give you a chance to apologize.'

'For what?' inquired Mr. —.

'Why, for insulting me in the manner you did, before everybody.'

'My dear sir, I can do no such thing. I cannot apologize for doing what I conceived to be my duty.'

'But you must, sir; and I now give you notice, that if you don't apologize for insulting me, to the congregation next Sunday—if you don't make the apology as public as the insult was—preacher as you are, I'll give you a thrashing.'

'Tut, tut,—you would not do any thing so rash—You—'

'I will!—so help me—'

'Stop, my friend—make no rash promises,' said the preacher—'I did not desire to insult you, or wound your feelings unnecessarily—but you must not expect me to apologize for doing my duty as a faithful steward of the house of God.'

'Well, you come here next Sunday and preach without making an apology, and you know what to depend upon,' replied the man, as he turned away.

The following Sunday, true to his appointment, the preacher was there. The insulted auditor was there also, and kept his eyes steadfastly fixed on the preacher during the whole of his discourse. But not the slightest

allusion was made to the occurrence of the previous Sunday.

After the congregation was dismissed, the man followed Mr. — as before.

'Well, sir,' said he, 'you did not make the apology which I required of you.'

'No; my friend; I told you that I could not. I feel that I have done no wrong. If I were to make a public apology to appease your feelings, I would acknowledge that I had done wrong, which would be falsifying myself. I would do any proper thing to serve you; but as I said before, I can make no such apology.'

'Well, sir, you need not think to put me off in this way. I will permit no man to insult me—and I now tell you once more, that if you don't apologize to me for the insult last Sunday, the next time you preach at Hamburg, I will whip you as sure as I live.'

'I hope you may live to form better resolutions, my friend said the smiling parson; 'but you require of me what I cannot do, even to avoid a whipping.'

They parted—Mr. — with a polite bow, and the man with fierce threats and violent gestures.

On the following Sunday, the preacher was punctual to his appointment. As on the former occasion, the belittling individual was in his place, an attentive listener to the sermon. The meeting was an extremely interesting one, and did not break up until later than usual.

This time the man did not accept him, nor did Mr. — see him again for several days.

About a week after the last meeting, as Parson — was passing down Broad street, he saw the man who religiously promised him a whipping, approaching him on the same side of the street. He readily divined the purpose of his visit to Augusta, and determined to meet his fate with as good grace as possible. Summoning all his fortitude, he pursued his course without faltering, each step bringing him nearer to his antagonist, who with flushed face and eyes fixed upon him, was in the act of drawing something from his coat pocket. The man approached till within a single pace, when he halted for a second, and, placing a letter in the hands of the preacher, passed on, without uttering a word.

'Is it possible he means to challenge me?' involuntarily mused the astonished clergyman, as he paused to open the letter.

His surprise may be imagined, when on opening it, he read as follows:

HAMBURG, S. C., April 10, 1847.

Respected Sir,—Enclosed you will find \$500 a part of which I have collected from your Hamburg friends. It is tendered to you in acknowledgment of your praiseworthy efforts in the cause of religion. Hoping that you will continue to visit us whenever your pastoral engagements will permit, I remain,

Gratefully yours,

'I would have no objection,' said the old gentleman, after relating the circumstance to us in his good humored way, 'to take such a flogging every now and then.'—He did continue his pastoral visits to Hamburg, and anecdote above related is one of the good numerous proofs which might be given of the good he effected, by his bold, zealous and uncompromising ministration of the Word.

INDICATIONS OF A GOOD COW.

When a heifer has arrived at the age of one year and a half or two years, a good judge will be able to determine pretty accurately whether she will be worth keeping particularly if she is with calf. The first and most important indication is large udder; for if this is not capacious the cow can never be great for milk.

The next point is, good teats, well set from each other. These and the udder should be of a yellow, cast for a yellow, or a mahogany color, is a good indication that the milk will be rich. It is a good sign in a heifer to have the skin about the udder loose and flabby; for if it is tight and sleek there will be a want of material to form the udder; it can never be capacious enough to hold a large mass.

As to the general form of the animal, it is less important, for we often find the most ill looking animal giving the largest mass of milk. Yet it is important that she have a good broad chest, for here are the lungs; and capacious lungs are indicative of health and hardiness.

A small head, small horns, a straight back, short legs, a bright eye, a small and yellow nose, a yellow circle about the eye, are all indications of a good cow. No man can determine with certainty what kind of a cow a young heifer will make. But those who have for a long time paid attention to the subject, and have repeatedly called into exercise their faculties of judging, will be able to determine pretty well whether a heifer is worth trying.

If stock is to be purchased from the country it is better to buy heifers than cows. Buy such as have never been tried, and you stand a chance to possess the best; but if you buy cows that have been milked one summer you must give a high price for them if they are superior cattle. [Maine Cultivator.]

Patent Medicine Law in Maine.—A late law in the state of Maine requires that the composition, and proportion of each article of the composition, of every patent medicine offered for sale shall be printed on a label and pasted on the bottle, package, &c., containing it, under penalties that would make a common pedlar wince. It is well known, however, that a law never was enacted which a Yankee could not evade. This was true in regard to the nine-pin law; a tenth pin was added, and thus the statute became inoperative. A daring fellow who has a patent medicine much in demand by the down east people, called at the Chinese Museum, in this city,

lately, and for two dollars had the composition, proportions &c., of each article in the compound translated by Mr. Chaoching into Chinese—and in that language the required labels are printed. He thus complies with the letter of the act—because the law does not define the language of the labels. By the time the legislature is again in session, he will have supplied the market, and will at his leisure, laugh at the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people.—*Boston Paper.*

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

THE SCHOOLS.

The Annual Examinations of the several Schools in town, take place this month, and several of the principal schools have already passed the ordeal with credit to teachers and pupils. We think it might be an improvement if these annual examinations should be conducted strictly as such by the Committee, and an exhibition of the attainments of the pupils under the direction of the teacher should also take place at a different time. By this method more time could be employed by the Committee, and the examination could be conducted more thoroughly and show better the actual progress of the scholars.

We are of opinion that public school exhibitions in the evening, when the parents and friends of the pupils can be present, would prove of great benefit to any school where they were properly conducted. Such meetings in the school room excite an interest in the cause of education which nothing else will create. Parents, children and teacher all feel a deeper interest in the subject after attending one of these meetings.

We have been led to these remarks from having been present and witnessing the effects of these school exhibitions in Districts No. 1 and 11. We are convinced that no one could attend such meetings without coming away with feelings of increased devotion to the cause of common school instruction. The manner with which the pupils conducted themselves in these exhibitions was highly creditable to themselves and their teachers, and must have afforded the utmost delight to those who attended as spectators. We hope these exhibitions will take place at short intervals in all our Districts.

ANNEXATION TO SALEM.

We have heard it rumored that the Committee on towns will probably report in favor of annexation to Salem, of that part of Main street, situate between Poole's Bridge and the Elm Tree, a distance of about 140 rods. If an alteration in the town lines can be agreed on, that shall remedy the inconveniences arising from the street being the boundary line between the towns, and a proper equivalent can be given for what is taken, we should not object to it; but we think our citizens generally will be exceedingly dissatisfied to have a valuable portion of our territory, and many of the wealthiest inhabitants set off, without any corresponding equivalent. We hope our Representatives will take care of this.

It is rather a singular circumstance in relation to the effect of the passage of this bill on School District No. 1, that all the members of the Prudential committee, three in number, will be transferred to the city, and the clerk of the District having previously removed out of its limits, a new election must take place to fill those offices if the bill should pass and become a law.

Narrow Escape from drowning.—On Wednesday afternoon, last, a little boy, only son of Mr. Healy Morse of this town, while playing near the water-pits in the tannery of Caleb Frost, Esq., by some accident fell into one of these pits, and remained some minutes before his comrades, who were quite young, were able to rescue him. When taken from the water it was feared that life was extinct, but by a speedy application of the necessary means of restoration, he soon showed signs of animation, although he endured much suffering for some hours. We understand that he is now nearly recovered.

DANVERS AND MALDEN RAILROAD.

The hearing of the petitioners for the above road, commenced on Thursday afternoon. The case was opened by W. D. Northend, Esq., of this town. The committee will probably be engaged for several days in hearing the evidence which will be presented in behalf of the petition, after which Hon. Rufus Choate will make this closing argument in behalf of the petitioners. The three petitions, viz: the South Reading, North Reading and the Malden, will then be fairly before the committee; and it is to be presumed that they will speedily prepare their report concerning each and all of them.—Till that report is made up, all decisions as to the fate of either project, are but conjectures.

Board of Firewards.—The new Board we understand, met on Friday evening of last week, and after organizing, made choice of Mr. Jeremiah L. Kimball, as Chief Engineer. In our notice of the election of Firewards last week, we accidentally omitted the name of Daniel Osborn, Esq.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. King, for copies of several speeches on the Mexican War, delivered in the House of Representatives.

We understand that the Governor has appointed W. D. Northend, Esq., of this town, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex.

At last, the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 6th instant, unanimously decided that the Massachusetts License Law is constitutional.

The election of County Commissioners is to take place on the first Monday in April.

Hon. DANIEL P. KING and Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, Representatives in Congress from the 2d and 3d Mass. Districts, returned to their respective homes on Saturday.

The Mexicans who killed Lieut. Miller, of the Ohio volunteers, at Chichirone, cut out his heart and hung it on a bush! Lieut. Ritchie's heart was stuck on a pole by the roadside.

APPOINTMENTS.—We find the following among the late appointments:

William P. Pierce, of Salem, Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States, for the port of Macao.

Benjamin Wormstead, Surveyor of the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts.

Daniel Foster, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts.

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following review and summary of the doings of the last Congress, is from the Newburyport Courier, and is, we think a very good compendium of the business transacted during the session:

The 29th Congress is dead—and we seem to hear a long breath from the whole nation, indicative of relief and gratulation that the danger in one direction is over. There is a dreadful Evil frowning yet in the Presidential chair, to be sure, but it is a relief that anxiety on another point is allayed. There is hardly a class in the whole union but has some particular reason for rejoicing at the termination of this Congress. The Slaveholder may rejoice, for although it dared not, as it threatened, level the entrenchments about his "peculiar instruments," it has not now the poor power of threatening; the laborer will swallow an extra cup of coffee at breakfast, in the joy that his beverage is yet to be untaxed; the matrons will sip her tea with similar satisfaction, not unmixed, however with indignation at the presumption of rulers who would dare to weaken her cups, and indicating plainly that had the unjust proposition passed, there would have been a tempest in the teapot; Santa Anna, too will rejoice at the prospect of getting from his friend Polk a little cash, to feed and clothe his naked and starving legions, and set up himself comfortably in business. In short, innumerable advantages to almost as large diversity of people, will result from the demise of the late Congress. Like the killed of Sampson, the good deeds of its death were more than all those of its life.

Among the most important acts of the late session, were the following, as we gather from the summaries given:

The Light House Bill. A bill for reorganizing the Indian Department, (said to be one of the few good measures of the session; it appropriates \$20,000 for presents to the Indians, and \$5000 for materials relating to Indian history. Money is to be kept from Indians who are subject to intoxication, and Indians are made competent witnesses in court. An Admiralty law, limiting costs, &c., in cases of Admiralty. Resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor to be accompanied with swords to Major Generals Taylor, Butler and Henderson, and Brig. Generals Twiggs, Worth and Quitman, and the relatives of Gen. Hamer. Various bills for the support of war, one of them making a draft on the treasury for \$85,000,000, solely for the support of the army; \$4000,000 are placed in the hands of the President, and large sums are involved in the execution of other acts.

The Post Office and Post Route bill; by these the franking privilege is completely restored to members of Congress, the mails extended to Oregon and Mexico, the officers and soldiers of the army having their letters and papers free of postage; the Postmaster General is authorized to send a mail from Charleston to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine and Key West, and also at Havana, and if deemed expedient, to cross the isthmus of Darien, and touch at Monterey and St. Francisco, in California, and at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river; \$100,000 per annum is appropriated for this service; the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a branch post office in any city, when in his judgment the public interest may require it; he may also furnish postage stamps to be sold to those wishing them, as under the English Post office system; it is made illegal to send two letters directed to different persons under one envelope; newspapers not sent from the office of publication, are to be charged three cents postage; postmasters are not allowed any compensation for delivery, their income being from the boxes, and not to exceed \$2000; the salaries of country postmasters are somewhat raised. Bill extending Naval Pensions five years. An act fixing the boundaries of the new State of Iowa, and an act admitting Wisconsin as a State. Regulating the carriage of passengers. Bill authorizing the building of sixteen steamers, four to be attached to the Navy, and twelve to be employed in carrying foreign mails.

Several important bills failed, either in the last stages, or in the hands of the President. The River and Harbor bill was a second time defeated. Mr. Polk thrusting it into his pocket. The Fortification and the Irish Relief bills were strangled in the House, and the amendatory Sub Treasury bill, to facilitate the issuing of government paper, failed in the Senate. Besides these, there are twelve folio pages of bills of a public nature left unacted upon by the Senate, many of them important, and in the House eight folio pages of private bills, and three pages of bills that have passed the Senate unacted upon.

The war discussing seems to have swallowed up all other matters. Public and private affairs of the highest moment have been overlooked, to give the time to mature plans and make appropriations for the war, and all without the poor satisfaction that the one thing has in any sense been done well. A miserable subject has been most miserably managed.

SECURITY AGAINST FAMINE. Father Matthew, in a recent temperance address delivered at Lisgood, says:

"Thousands upon thousands now pine in want and woe, because they did not take my advice; to them the horrors of famine and the evils of blight are aggravated, while tens of thousands of those who listened to me and adopted my advice, are now safe from hunger and privation, because they had the virtue to surrender a filthy, sensual gratification, and the wisdom to store up for the coming of the evil day."

SINGULAR THEFT.—We understand that all the indictments found by the Grand Jury at the criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas, for Berkshire county, holding at Lenox, were stolen from the Clerk's desk on Sunday night last. They embraced the usual variety of offences, but the larger number was for violations of the license law. We cannot exactly understand how the Court and District Attorney are to get over the predicament in which this thief places them; a pretty effectual *nolle prosequi* appears to have been entered to their anticipated business.—*Springfield Rep.*

CAUTION IN THE USE OF CHEESE.—We are informed that six of the family of Mr. Wm. A. Vaughan, of this town, were very seriously attacked with sickness Mr. V. purchased of Saturday evening some good flavored cheese, and on Sunday morning it was used at the breakfast table. In course of a few hours one of the children was taken with vomiting and in the afternoon no less than six of the family were afflicted in the same way, and were not relieved until medicine was administered. The article was what was called tub cheese—which sometimes undergoes a process of fermentation, in such a stage of making as to produce poisonous qualities. Some other families were afflicted in the same way. As soon as the nature of the cheese was discovered, the sale of it was stopped by the trader. [Portsmouth Journal.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Returns have been received from 188 towns in this State, in which the majority against Williams, the Radical Loca Foco candidate, is 295. The towns that remain to be heard from will overcome this and elect him by a majority of about five hundred. We have made quite a number of gains since last year, but have met with more than a corresponding number of losses.—The House will be very close, but we fear the Locos will have the control.

Peaslee and Johnson, Locos, are elected to Congress in the Merrimack and Coos districts. In the other two the allies have a large majority, but as their votes were divided in both, there has been no choice.—*Atlas.*

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH REPORT TO N. Y.

WASHINGTON, March 10—10 o'clock. The Cabinet were in session six hours yesterday, and before adjourning, resolved not to accede to the demand of Major General Benton, the recall of General Scott, Taylor, Butler and Patterson.

This morning Mr. Benton sent a message to the President declining the appointment as Major General.

SLAVERY, BY A SOUTHERNER. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished Whig Senator from the State of Maryland, in his speech upon the Wilmot proviso, uttered some sentiments respecting slavery which are interesting, coming as they do from the representative of a slave-holding community. Mr. Johnson opposed the Wilmot Proviso, exclusively, as he said, upon constitutional grounds. But respecting slavery itself he declared as follows:

Having expressed this opinion, it is due to myself, and to convictions long and unalterably fixed, to state the opinion I entertain upon the institution of slavery itself. I have no opinion which I wish to conceal upon any question, whether it arises prematurely or not if it does arise I believe and have ever believed, since I was capable of thought, that it is a great affliction to any country where it prevails; and so believing, I can never vote for any measures calculated to enlarge its area, or to render more permanent its duration.

In some latitudes, and for some agricultural staples, slave labor, may be, to the master the most valuable species of labor though 'his I greatly doubt. In others, and particularly in my own State, I am convinced that it is the very dearest species of labor, and in all, as far as national wealth and power, and happiness are concerned, I am persuaded it admits of no comparison with the labor of free men—and, above all, disguise it as we may, if the laws of population shall not be changed, it is an institution, sooner or later, pregnant with fearful peril. It is unnecessary, and would be improper to enlarge on such a topic. In my own state, sir, I am satisfied that but for the movements of political abolitionists, slavery would scarcely now have existed. The current of public opinion was fast setting towards its gradual extinction. Laws were passed to enrage and facilitate manumission but these movements have changed this opinion and caused laws to be modified, almost to the prohibition of freedom.

The opinion I hold upon this institution is not now for the first time formed or expressed by a Southern man.—The history of our country proves this. At the period of the declaration of our independence—at the period of the adoption of the constitution there was but one sentiment upon the subject amongst enlightened Southern statesmen. What I have said was, and as foremost a case, more forcibly said by them, and, as foremost among them, by Mr. Jefferson was ever unchanged. I do far as I know, their opinion was ever unchanged. I do for the most earnestly hope, therefore, and I believe, that if the South is left to itself—if the North does not interfere with us—before a century shall have passed, slavery will cease to exist by gradual and peaceful emancipation, and as its consequence, by increasing, instead of diminishing, the wealth and power of the States where it now prevails.

After having said this much, it is hardly necessary to say that I differ with the honorable Senator from South Carolina as to the conservative influence of slavery, upon our free political institutions. I do not hold with him, that they depend in any degree upon the existence of slavery. If I did, I should value them infinitely less than I do. In my judgment, they rest upon the intelligence of the people, and have their firmest support in the blessings they impart.

RETORT COURTEOUS.—A young lady, who was formerly a member of a church of the old school, had left it and joined another. One Sunday morning, as she was on her way to meeting, she met her old minister who bowed to her very coldly, and said—"Good morning, daughter of the devil." "Good morning, father!" she replied.

Mr. Robert Owen publishes in the Washington National Era, this plan for the abolition of slavery, viz: that all slaves born after 1st January, 1850, shall be educated by the State government and prepared to become good and useful citizens, and after serving an apprenticeship equal to their assumed value to their owners, they shall be colonized in some territory set apart for them by the government; those in servitude at the date named, to remain in servitude or otherwise, at the pleasure of the owners.

We find in the Vox Populi a few items from a printed table of statistics of Lowell Manufacturers, representing that city 'as it is,' but certainly not as it will be—shortly. "There are 13 manufacturing corporations in the city, embracing a capital stock of \$11,490,000, and numbering 45 mills. These mills employ 7915 female and 3340 male operatives. There are other manufacturing establishments in the city, not incorporated, employing a capital of 310,750, and about 1000 hands. Two new cotton mills are nearly ready for operation. One built by the Merrimack Company, to contain 28,424 spindles, and 640 looms; and one built by the Hamilton Co., of sufficient capacity for 20,000 spindles and 400 looms."

The Missouri Legislature adjourned sine die on the 17th ultimo. Among the laws which passed during the session were two relative to the rate of interest. One names six per cent, as the legal rate, and the other requires that the bank and the insurance companies shall charge no other or greater interest.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Transcript that Col. Cushing took his departure for the seat of war on Tuesday, via Washington.—Orders were issued for the sailing, on Tuesday, of the Hamburg, with companies F. Capt. Paul, and K. Capt. Whiting. The Smyrna, with the two remaining companies of the regiment, will not probably sail before Saturday.

The Post states that Col. Cushing has paid, in expenses of Massachusetts Regiment, \$9,389,—of which he has received, from Government and individuals, \$7,351, which leaves a balance in his favor of \$2,038.

HONEST EMPLOYMENT.—Tirrell, the paramour of Maria A. Bickford, is now employed at wood engraving in the Massachusetts State prison.

Refreshment for Town Officers.

Mr. Editor—It appears to me rather small business for the town to refuse to allow the Selectmen, Clerk, and other town officers to dine at public charge on town meeting days. They must attend the meetings, and the recess at noon is short they must carry their bread and cheese in their pockets, or depend on the charity of some of the neighbors for a dinner, as there is no public house near the place of meeting. We hope the town has so far got over its fit of retrenchment as to be willing to provide a little refreshment for those of its servants who are obliged to stay at noon on town meeting days. The writer of this is not one of that class of dignitaries and at the late meeting he had the good fortune with two or three others, to be invited to the house of a hospitable farmer in the neighborhood, and partake of a most bountiful dinner. We hope the town officers were left in the Hall were equally fortunate, but if they were the town deserves no thanks from them.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—I noticed an article in a late Gazette stating in substance that the S. Reading road would better accommodate the business between Danvers and Boston and would be more likely to be built than the Malden. He makes these statements, the first two of which are as follows:—

1. That there is no reasonable ground to believe that a charter will ever be obtained for a Railroad from Danvers through Lynn and Malden to Boston.

2. If a charter should be obtained, that there is no reasonable ground to believe that it would ever be built.

How perfectly conclusive these statements are, so conclusive that they need no evidence. There are some people in the world so conceited and opinionated that they fancy any statement they can make if it be only strongly asserted, will be believed as truth, whether the author believes it himself or not. Perhaps the writer in the Gazette is at least cousin to that class, for if he knows so much of Railroad matters as he pretends to, he knows that independent of the greater amount of business and travel over the Malden road, that passengers and freight can be carried cheaper to Boston over the Malden road than over the South Reading Road. This is demonstrable.

We will suppose the road to be constructed to Malden costs \$100,000 more than to Reading, the interest in favor of Reading will be \$6,000 per annum. There will be two miles more to be run on the Reading than on the Malden road, which will make in favor of the Malden at least \$3000. That road will have to pay the Boston and Maine road at least \$10,000 per annum more than the Malden, which makes \$10,000 in favor of Malden.

This makes \$7,000 per annum in favor of the Malden in annual expenses, to say nothing of the Lynn and Saugus travel, and yet the sapient correspondent of the Gazette is sure the Reading road would be built and the Malden would not.

If the writer would deal more in facts and less in conclusions, he would be more likely to satisfy his readers if he is not able to satisfy himself and his course.

FOR THE COURIER.

"RADICALISM OF SHAKESPEARE."

Mr. Editor—From your known willingness to admit to the columns of the Courier, communications on both sides of a controverted subject, we are emboldened to request space enough for a short review of "Veritas," a writer in your paper of Feb. 27, whose strained arbutus discharged a formidable bolt at the head of the poor unfortunate lecturer on Shakespeare—Mr. Hudson.

We should hardly have thought the game sufficient, to tempt this intellectual Ajax down "to do battle on the plain of Ono."

"Veritas" starts with the proposal to cite a few passages from the works of Shakespeare, to prove that their author was a "radicalist," like our modern reformers, one who "thought more of philanthropy than what is so often styled justice." In other words, that the Bard of Avon was a "come-outer."

But before entering upon the subject, his "philanthropy" leads him to "wander from the path," a little, in order to bestow a few "criminating or vituperative remarks" upon Mr. H. who, "whether his opinions be right or wrong, is certainly entitled to decent and courteous treatment personally from those who have an undoubted right to criticise his opinions."

Mr. H. is charged with having a vitiated taste—catering to the appetite of the vulgar, by the contortions of his face, his catamont grins and hyena laughs—climacis luging in puns, humorous conceits and digestive personalities—putting on the features of mountebank and the scowl of the cynic—stooping to the pranks of a baboon to win notoriety, and acting more of the monkey than of the man."

With all these choice flowers of rhetoric does "Veritas," tessellate the exordium of his short communication, "which would otherwise be unsymmetrical or inelegant in its structure or proportions."

Having given birth to these offspring of "benevolence," which carol and carvet under his pen, with wonderful grace and dignity, the way is now open to exhibit to the reader some of Shakespeare's "anti-aristocratic notions of justice."

This is attempted first, by quoting an extract from the play "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which it is very obviously the design of the comedian, to hold up to ridicule the character of a country justice, whose qualifications for the office which he filled, were indicated by the name he bore—"Shallow."

In showing up the ridiculous appearance which all such dolts in intellect make, who are thrown by some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances into office, Shakespeare, of course, causes the country justice to utter many jejune or nonsensical remarks: and from these former sooth, we are to derive the "radical or anti-aristocratic notions" held by the Poet himself! We should never have imagined that any one but "Shallow" would have drawn such an inference from such premises.

Other extracts are then given as pertinent to the purpose for which they are adduced, as the first. Lastly comes the grand climax of the argument—the clincher—contained in a few incoherent sentences, put by Shakespeare into the mouth of "King Lear" after his "wits had become crazed by grief" and his reason toppled from her throne, leaving the poor aged monarch a raving maniac. These, in the mind of "Veritas," establish beyond all contradiction, that the Bard of Avon was a "come-outer" and entertained "low opinions of legal justice and politics!" As soon should we think of adducing the speech of Moloch in "Paradise Lost" to prove that Milton possessed an infernal spirit; or the blasphemous expression of Pharaoh,—"Who is the Lord," &c. to prove that the

author of the Pentateuch was an atheist. It would be wisdom in "Veritas" if, before he wrote his glass; he would then have seen the gross absurdity of bringing forward some of the wild delirious ravings of Shakespeare's maniacs, as the real opinions of a great dramatist. If he is to be held responsible for the sentiments he puts into the mouth of his dramatic characters, we think that his critics might well be satisfied in applying to him the term—*monstrous*. By an idea, we presume, is confined to the residence—"Blind Hole."

FOR THE COURIER.

Messrs. Editors—If there is one thing that gladdens the hearts of the friends of Temperance, the decision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the validity of the License Law of our Commonwealth, is feared by many that the verdict which should be rendered by the court would overthrow that strong barrier which had been raised to check the progress of the Evil, the cause of crime and misery; but that for issue of this important question, and that too, a unanimous decision of the Judges, should stimulate friends of this holy cause, to unite in spirited and timely decision been the means of closing two innumerable dens in our neighboring city, but yet there many more (here as well as amongst our neighbors) have been cleansed from this foul pollution. We but spelt honest conviction of our heart when we say, that to consider it a cause second to none other on earth, the deliverance of man, from mental and physical damage, caused by that fruitful source of crime and Alcohol. Then I would ask why those who profess to love the cause of Total Abstinence, do not unite action for the overthrow of this traffic, which our Alms-houses and Penitentiaries to overflowing importance of the subject demands it, and may I appeal have the desired effect to arouse the dormant energies of the friends of human progress to untiring powerful exertions that may be ultimately crowned with success.

PUBLIC GIVE.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

The actual numbers of petitioners for the route in your vicinity are, for Danvers and routes, 4,409; Salem and Lowell, 3,435, N. R. 553; while there are 661 remonstrants against (Malden); and about 200 from North Andover strate against the North Reading route. These legal voters.

The Committee on Towns have been employed hearing the annexation of part of Danvers to N. J. Lord, Esq., for the petitioners, and J. W. Esq., for the town of Danvers, backed up by the mittee of that town. This case presents many points in its favor; but there is strong opposition here to any changes of town lines. Nathaniel S. and others petition in aid of this change.

The new town of Melrose, proposed to be made N. Malden, was reported against by the committee and Rev. J. M. Durgin, of Wilmington an ardent and right zealous Christian preacher, has made a re-consult his report, with instructions to report of incorporation for said town; and upon that has made one of his characteristic speeches usually indicate that he would not be much with sleepy congregations. There appear many reasons in favor of this grant.

Prof. Tatlock, whom the House voted in one the bill should hold real estate, has finally been the privilege until he fully avails himself of his zation rights. The subject created quite an discussion, being advocated with much zeal by Edwards, of Boston, and Stevens, of Andover deemed it good policy to encourage such men among us. Col. Schouler rather questioned the policy of denying to aliens the right to hold real subject of course to proper regulation, as did Boutwell. Mr. Giles, of Boston, gave an intercount of the laws of other nations and of the States upon this subject, showing great discrepancy between the same. He also showed the grounds policy upon which this restriction was based, cultivation of the home feeling—the improvement the land of the country for its own benefit war, &c., &c. Messrs. Lord, of Salem, W. Boston, and others, opposed the Resolve, upon that the Professor would suffer no practical inconvenience until his naturalization should take place, as no the Commonwealth could interfere between his estate he might desire to hold under this Resolve above all, if the general policy of the Commonwealth was to be departed from, it should not be in favor of intelligent man who knew how to avail himself requisite privileges already provided, but in favor of the poor and illiterate who might be sadly imposed upon.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the Constitution so as to hold our State and Presidentions on the same day—but upon the suggestion Hawley, of Northampton, of the obvious inconvenience and expense, attendant upon holding two sive elections within one week every four years, have recommended this report with instructions in favor of the alterations, so that all our annual elections shall take place upon the Tuesday next the first Monday in November. Mr. Hood, also pertinently advised the alteration as a previous Sunday electioneering.

Resolves have been reported providing for the ment of a Board of Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more State Asineries.

On Saturday, bills were reported to incorporate Essex Health Insurance Co. at Beverly—to Mr. C. Phillips to extend his wharf in Salem. W. Osborn and others, of Danvers, petitioned Danvers and Malden Railroad.—The Sel Saugus ask that the County line between S. Essex may be defined.

Among other petitions presented lately, have of James Mudge and 502 others, of Lynn, J. Danvers and Malden Railroad—making about 1000 petitioners from the town for this object; Solomon others, of Boxford, petition in aid of the same Eliab Parker and others, against the petition Marland and others, for Ballard Vale Railroad and Andover Railroad in Tewksbury.

Dr. Buck, of Boston, proposes to prohibit the drugs or poisons, calculated to cause suicide, physicians' prescriptions.

Mr. Lord, of Salem, proposes that no Cons allowed to serve a writ, without first having given tory bonds.

The Senate concur with Hon. J. C. Perkins colleagues, of the Committee on Probate and have refused to allow George Stacy, a m New York firm, and an alien, to hold certain in Reading, secured to him for debt; and

Committee begin to report leave to withdraw upon similar applications, since the decision upon Pp. Tatlock's case.

Among the permanent lobby members of the Legislature, for many years, there is no one so conspicuous as Gabriel H. Thompson—he having demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that he has solved the difficult, and to others impracticable task of establishing the quadrature of the circle. He commenced at an early day his application for pecuniary aid from the State, and has followed it up to the present time, with a pertinacity and zeal worthy of a successful cause. Though finding it extremely difficult, latterly, to get his subject even before a committee, the old gentleman never tires, but has pursued his cause with an almost sleepless vigilance; and it is more than insinuated that he has succeeded in confounding all those committees whom he has had the good fortune to appear before. This year the House referred his petition to the Committee on Education, but the Senate non-concurred, and the subject has been referred to a special joint committee, of which Hon. James Gregory, of the Senate, is chairman, and upon which is Elijah W. Upton, Esq., of Danvers, of the House.

There have been some additional petitions received lately in favor of the Danvers and Malden case, making in all, over 5,000 legal voters, besides those of 263 ladies of Danvers, together with the vote of that town and of Lynn.

The Annual Railroad Reports have just been distributed, and make a pamphlet of 120 pages. On the Eastern, the whole number of miles run have been, passenger trains, 201,620; freight and other trains, 51,426—whole number of passengers, 786,756. Tons of merchandise, 38,013 3-4. Income from passengers, \$810,061 14; from freight, \$46,099 25; mails, rents, &c., \$16,178 22; net earnings, \$208,534 04. The only accident reported is that of the girl injured at the Wenham and Hamilton Depot in November.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL BILL was killed on Thursday in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 135 nays, to 84 yeas, after an amendment had been adopted, which reduced the salary to \$2000 per annum.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VERA CRUZ. Of General Scott's position and purposes some information—authentic, as alleged—is given in the New York Courier of Monday morning, which publishes the following letter:

POINT ISABEL, February 14, 1847.

The General (Scott) is waiting most anxiously for transport and ordnance stores from N. Orleans, to move at once down to Gulf coast. General Worth, with 2000 regulars, is also here, and the movement to take place is as follows:

As soon as the transports get here, and they are hourly expected, the troops are to embark for Tampico; they will be joined by Generals PATTERSON, TWIGGS, SHELTON, and PILLOW, with about 5,000 more; all will then sail for the Island of Lobos, 60 miles south of Tampico, where they will find a part of the volunteers lately called out. The whole force will then number about 12,000, perhaps 13,000, and there the general will organize the command, and then sail for Antonio Lizardo, where he will find our fleet. It will escort him to the Island of Sacrificos about 5 miles from Vera Cruz, and embark the army at this island; and under cover of the guns of the navy, will land the troops, or rather transport them in surf boats to the main shore. Here he expects to meet SANTA ANNA, with all the troops he can muster, say 30,000 or 40,000; and with well-appointed, but small number of 13,000 men he means to whip the 40,000 Mexicans!—then capture the city of Vera Cruz,—the navy of course co-operating in the attack upon Castle.

All this information is declared by the writer of the letter to have been obtained direct from General Scott himself, that officer finding it useless to affect secrecy, as Santa Anna is perfectly well informed of his plans and intentions.

HASTE MAKES WASTE. In the hurry of the last day's proceedings of Congress, the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, which was passed by both Houses, was dropped on the floor of the Senate, while on its way, with others, to receive the signature of the President. It was not discovered till it was too late for the President to sign it, and therefore failed to become a law.

MESMERISM VS. CAYENNE PEPPER. An amusing trial is now progressing at New York. It seems that in the course of a lecture on mesmerism, delivered in that city by Mr. Sunderland, a very amiable young lady was "put to sleep," and the experiments were going smoothly on, when a very roguish, skeptical rascal of a doctor placed some cayenne pepper on the lips of the sleeping woman. She immediately bounced out of her sleep and her chair at the same time, and gave the doctor striking proofs of being wide awake. Mr. Sunderland finally succeeded in exciting her organ of benevolence to such an extent, that her combative nature was overcome and her fury left her. The suit was brought against the doctor on a charge of assault and battery. In the course of the examination Dr. Reese, a witness, said he considered the test used by his brother physician a very mild one. His plan has been to say in a determined voice, that he was going to put some boiling water on the patient, but in every case, the sleeping subject awoke before he had time to make the experiment. The case has not yet been decided.

BOSTON MARKET—Thursday Afternoon, March 11.

Cotton—Prices without change; sales today 200 bales Provisions—Sales of 50 bbls mess Pork at \$16; 25 do clear \$15; prime \$13.50; Western mess Beef \$13, 4 mos. Flour—The transactions are quite light; Genesee common brands, \$7.25; Ohio, Michigan and Troy \$7.18 3-4, cash. Corn—The market is rather heavy; Southern yellow flat sells moderately at 91 a 92; white 88c; Northern yellow round, at the depot, at 97 a 98c, cash. Sugar—Sales of 100 lbs Brazil to the trade at 8 3-8c per lb, 6 mos.—Boston Atlas.

GRAVITY OF BREAKFAST.

Whether breakfast is the most serious and silent meal because it is first, or because it is the soberest it is difficult to say; but it does generally pass without much talk that is worth recording. Pansters very seldom pun at breakfast, and the narrators of long winded stories are at that time more sparing of their tales. There is then seldom any argumentative discussion, or any play of wit. Breakfast is altogether a matter of business, an affair of life and death, because if people did not break their fast, they could not live. Dinner is quite another thing; that is more a matter of pleasure than of business; and they who speak of the pleasures of the table,

are supposed to allude to dinner, and not to breakfast. A man may dine with Duke Humphrey five days in the week, but it is a much more serious matter to breakfast with Duke Humphrey.

WAR NEWS.

The Boston Times of yesterday, publishes a report of a rumored engagement between Gen. Taylor and Santa. The report says the conflict was long and severe, but the Mexicans were at last driven from the field, and that there was great loss on both sides. Gen. Arista is stated to have been amongst the wounded. The account, we think, deserves but little credit.

At a meeting of the Volunteer Engine Company, on Monday Evening, March 8th, 1847, it was Resolved, unanimously, that the Company are completely satisfied with the Fire Ward attached to the Engine, the manner in which he has been forced upon the Company, and were especially, the manner in which he has treated them, they can be of no further service to the Town as a Fire Company, after the present year.

Resolved, that the Standing Committee, dispose of the property of the Company at private sale, or Auction, as they may think proper. A. W. TIFFT, Clerk.

A Lecture on Peace will be delivered in the 2d Universalist Church in this town, to-morrow evening, commencing at 1-4 before 7 o'clock.

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S. T. Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. January 9th 1847. S. A. CARLTON, R. S.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, at the Hose Factory, by Rev. J. Prince, Mr. FRANKLIN CLARK to Miss ANN DAVIS, both of Roxbury. On Thursday evening, March 4, Mr. HEZEKIAH CHASE, to Miss EMILIE BATCHELDER, of this town. In Beverly, CHARLES A. KILHAM, Esq., to Miss HANNAH F. CONANT, of B. In Boston, Mr. LUTHER O. EMMERSON, of Salem, to Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of John Gove, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Salem, Mr. OTIS KING, aged 52. JOHN HENRY, son of John H. and Abigail Allen, aged years 3 mos. LUCY ANN, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Osgood, aged 31. In Beverly, Mrs. SALLY, wife of Mr. William Carroll, aged 62. BENJAMIN P., son of late Joseph Elliot aged 19 years 3 mos. Mrs. EDITH WOODBURY, wife of Mr. Nicholas Woodbury, aged 67 years. In Reading, Mr. DOMINGUS MURPHY, aged 29. In Boston, EDWARD HOLBROOK, Esq., aged 74, one of the oldest merchants in Boston, having transacted business on Long wharf for about half a century.

COTTONS, COTTONS.

MERRIMAC, Salmen Falls, Webster, Lawrence, Suffolk, Booth, Bartlett and Walham Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, just opened and for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

NEW GOODS.

MOUS DE LAINE, Gingham, Prints, Patches, Checked Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, S. Cambrics, Factory Checks, Turkey Red and Pongee Silk Hdkfs, Silk and Cotton Warp Apocates, Cassimeres, German Cloths, Gingham Cravats, Selvages, &c., just received by M. T. DOLE.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

JUST received a lot of Linen Cambric Hdkfs prices from 12 1-2 cts to 37 1-2 cts for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

GOLD PENS. A supply of the Washington Pen received at 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 13 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

HALF PRICE! Woodbridge's School Geography and Atlas, at HALF the former retail price, and all School Books used in the city sold at low rates, as at any other store. Also, all kinds of SCHOOL STATIONERY always on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates, at Wholesale and Retail by GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 151 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 13

A LOT of second-hand copies Colburn's Sequel, at 25 cts each, for sale by W & S B IVES, mch 13 232 Essex street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS! By an arrangement with the publishers of Woodbridge's Geography, the Pupils of the Public Schools are informed that they can be supplied with Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, at HALF the regular price, by applying at the Store of W & S B IVES, Stearns' Building.

We have also constantly on hand, School Books, in quantities, of the latest and best editions, which we procure in exchange for our Publications, enabling us to sell every description of Books, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, at the Lowest prices, at Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, Teachers and School Committees are invited to call, assuring them that we will sell as cheap as any store in the city or elsewhere. W & S B IVES' Bookstore, Stearns' Building. mch 13

WRAPPING PAPER. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just rec'd from the manufacturer a large supply of Shoe Duster Cap and Ketchup Cap Wrapping Paper. For sale at manufacturers' prices, at wholesale or retail, at the Stationery establishment, 198 Essex st. mch 13

MEXICO, for 12 1-2 cents. Map of Mexico, Texas and part of the U. States, including California and Santa Fe, showing the relative positions of those countries to the U. S., the seat of war at the above low price. Also, Mitchell's Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California, exhibiting the chief Cities and Towns, the principal travelling routes, &c. Just rec'd at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

FRENCH ACCORDEONS. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just opened their Spring supply of these beautiful Instruments, 8, 10 and 12 Keyed, with and without Semitones, from 1 to \$15, a fine assortment. For sale at the Essex County Book and Music Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. mch 13

USEFUL BOOK for Sabbath School Teachers.—The Scripture Text Book. Scripture Texts arranged for the use of Ministers, S. S. Teachers and families arranged alphabetically, 2d edition, a reprint from the English. Price 50 cts. For sale by J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

SEALS FOR DEEDS. A supply received by J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

CARPET PAPER. A fresh supply, just received at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Store SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place. mch 13

SOLAR LAMPS. Another lot of those beautiful patterns Astral Lamps, just rec'd and for sale low by SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 11

GLASS WARE! Just received from the Glass House, an excellent assortment of Glass Ware for sale at the lowest prices by SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 13

ARABESQUE PATTERN! Just opening another lot of Flowing Blue Dining Ware of this celebrated pattern; this Ware is colored with the best of Indigo, and is uniform in shade; for the sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 13

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!—GEO. CREAMER has just received a supply of Huddleston's superior Thermometers, made expressly to order and warranted. If it is a nice article at a low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new Bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 20

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the County of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. KING, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex St., Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTEND, Assignee. mch 6

A FARM TO LET.—The subscriber will lease his farm from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any one who may want it. It consists of at least 150 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order. WM. GOODALE. Danvers, Mch 4, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor. Danvers, February 20th, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ASA BUSHBY, Executor. Danvers Feb 20th, 1847.

BUTTONS.—Youth's and Children's Buttons—a fine assortment this day received and for sale by J. & H. HALE. mch 6

SCREWS.—Just received 1000 groce, which with the stock on hand, makes the assortment very complete. For sale by J. & H. HALE. mch 6

Turner's Cough Mixture. It is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puns, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as few medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to fifty different individuals in this city, people that every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by THOMAS MELZARD, Jr. Agent—for Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, S. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Cobburn. mch 6

20 CENTS per hundred, Good Letter Envelopes, at the above price, also, Card and Letter Envelopes, of all sizes and qualities at GEORGE CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different Varieties used in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W & S B IVES' Book and Stationery Store, 232 Essex st. mch 6

ENVELOPE and Blotting Paper, of superior quality just opened and for sale low by GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place. mch 6

"Roger's Memoranda" THIS is just received at No. 2 Allen's Building. "Memoranda" by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experiences in Labor and Travel, also a new supply of Prince's Lectures on the Bible. S DODGE. feb 27

Spring Vestings. RICH Embroidered Cashmere Vestings. A beautiful article for the Spring and Summer. Just received at the Furnishing Store, corner of Chestnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA! No. 4 of this very popular work, just published, and for sale by W & S B IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 6

RULERS AND SLATES. A fresh supply of the best Slates in the market, of various sizes, for sale cheap at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex st. G. CREAMER. mch 6

BOWDOIN'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY. Removed to No. 203 Essex Street, opposite the Market. WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantly, and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common in Daguerre type pictures taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children's taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Locketts, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting. Open to visitors through the day. jan 9

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has been appointed Sole Agent for Essex County, for the sale of Grover & Bolles' Superior Periscope or Improved Periscope Spectacles.

The perfect shape, quality of materials, and fine polish of these glasses, render them superior to any now in use for those who require the aid of spectacles, either on account of age or weakness of sight.

Having for some years past devoted particular attention to the wants of those in pursuit of artificial aid for the eyes, the subscriber has much confidence in recommending these glasses, confidently believing that they will answer the expectations of all, and fully sustain the high reputation which they bear.

Arrangements have been completed with the manufacturers by which an extensive assortment in Gold Silver and Steel Bows, will be kept constantly on hand. All in want of a superior article, are requested to call and examine these glasses before purchase elsewhere. WM. ARCHER, Jr. mch 6

SCHOOL BOOKS. The Pupils of the Public Schools in the City can be supplied with the Geography by Woodbridge, lately introduced by a vote of the Committee, at half the regular price, by calling at the Bookstore of the subscribers.

Also on hand, a large supply of the various Books used in the different Public Schools in this city and vicinity, of the latest edition, bound in a substantial manner, and at the lowest prices.

Our facilities for obtaining in quantities Books and Stationery in exchange for our publications, enable us to offer to Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Clergymen, Teachers &c., great bargains at Wholesale, and very low rates at Retail.

JOHN P. JEWETT, & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, and Book Binders. mch 6 Opposite the Mansion House.

REMOVAL. MANNING & SARGENT. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main street, Danvers to

NO. 273 ESSEX STREET where they would be happy to be favored with a call.

We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Case Seat and Common Chairs; Sides, Dress, and Common Bedsteads; Crisbs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Feather; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Carrier's Tables.

Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates. Feb 6

OPENING this morning, a splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, new patterns, for the Spring trade, of every description and quality, and for sale at reduced prices, at the Extensive Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, mch 13 30 Lawrence Place.

GREAT SALES Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Surtouts, Peltoes, Cloaks, Frock and Linen Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and assure all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call.

BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. jan 2

C. A. DEARBORN, NO. 130 BOSTON ST., SALEM, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares.

Also every variety of STOVES, Of the most improved patterns, viz.—Stearns' Hathaway, Etna, Oris and Adams' Patents, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight. Parlor Stoves, of every description.

Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c. GREENHOUSE PLANTS

THE subscriber has for sale at his Greenhouse in Aborn street,—about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office—a good assortment of Hybrid P. perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette, China and Nutmegs, Ruses, Germanias, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbas Primulas, Callas, Camellias, Carnations, Pinks, Petunias, Pinks, Laurestinus, Eupatorium, Stocks, Lixas, Hyacinths, Japan Lillies, Cyclamens, Azalias, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Salvias, Abutilon Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell at low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.

Flowers and Cut Flowers for sale as above. Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. FERRE.

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, HAVE completed their assortment of JEWELRY for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, viz: MINATURE BRACELETS.

We have just completed a few Daguerreotype Miniature Bracelets, with glass. Also, a very extensive assortment of Gold Bracelets.

PINS. We have just finished some beautiful patterns of Breast Pins. Also, those Lava, Cameo, and Coral Pins.

RINGS. A large assortment of gold Finger Rings. A some stone REGARD RINGS.

LOCKETS. Different sizes of Gold Locket. GOLD PENCILS. A new style of Gold and Silver Pencils.

SILVER SPOONS. Just finished some Silver Spoons of the latest style and the best of silver. Also, some Silver Cups.

COMBS. Just received from New York, some ornamental Combs selling very cheap. A new style of wrought Shell Combs. S. & C. take this opportunity to express their thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed on them by the public, and would say that no pains shall be spared on their part to give perfect satisfaction. We give person attention to manufacturing all kinds of Jewellery to order. All our Stock is new, and affords a favorable opportunity to purchasers.

N. B. Give particular attention to REPAIRING JEWELRY. SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, Manufacturing Jewellers, 294 Essex st. Salem. dec 26

NATHANIEL JACKSON, Stone-Cutter, No. 11 St. Peter Street, Salem, Mass.

MARBLE and Slate Grave Stones, Monuments Marble Hearths. Soap Stone for Grates, and all kinds of work usually found in such an establishment.

N. B. STOVES of all descriptions lined with Soap Stone on reasonable terms.

Persons in want of any of the above articles—GRAVE STONE WORK, in particular—can have the same twenty per cent cheaper than they can from those who go prowling through the country, pilfering out their refuse stock, and have no knowledge of their stock or business. may 9

Muffs, Boas, &c STEPHEN OSBORNE, No. 183 Essex Street, Salem.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is manufacturing from skins of his own importation, the most beautiful

MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORIAS, &c., ever offered in this country. The cutting is performed with the most exquisite skill, by an artist, who was employed in the first Fur Establishment in Paris, the last winter. The assortment is very extensive, and the prices will be made as low as at any establishment in Boston, or elsewhere. Please call and see. dec 5

TOOTHACHE can be Cured! THE Extract of Cloves has been proved effective in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED. feb 20

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. feb 26 WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

Gold Mixed Tweeds FOR Frock, Dress and Business Coats, at CARLTON'S Furnishing Store, Corner of Chesnut and Lowell Sts. feb 27

AUCTIONS.

Assignee's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The right to redeem the following described real estate, viz: the premises, heretofore occupied by John C. Page, insolvent debtor, situate in Danvers, on the easterly side of the road leading from North Salem to the Neck and bounded by Waters' River and the Core, and by land of Allen Jacobs, S. R. premises contain a Brick-yard highly valuable from its situation and the quality of the clay, together with nine acres of good land; also a two story dwelling-house and barn.

There is in the brick-yard clay already dug sufficient for the manufacture of half a million of bricks.

At the same time, will be sold a lot of Lumber and Boards used in the yard.

Sale on the premises, where terms will be made known. A. A. ABBOTT, Assignee.

Danvers, March 10th, 1847.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, April 30th, 1847, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of engine No. 3, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THIS Sign now over the front door of said House, 6 Elipic Springs, now attached to said Engine; 1 Signal Lamp about 60 feet; 1 long Table, suitable for a Reading Room; 1 Round Table; Chairs, large and small Tin Pans; lot of Dippers, Spoons, Plates, Lamps, Looking Glasses, &c.

The above articles are in good order, and well worthy the attention of any Company that may be formed to the engine after the present year.

Stephen Osborn, Jr., John Pendry, Joseph W. Hildreth, Charles A. Manning, A. W. Tift—Standing Com. of Engine Co. No. 3. mch 13 S. SHOVE, Auct.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Rob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Locketts; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gilt Watch Stands, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Sa lem

DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers. Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color of the invalid when resorted to. feb 20

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED, ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street, Jan 2

Backskin Gloves and Mitts. BY the wholesale and retail. The subscriber having been appointed agent of one of the best manufacturers in the State of New York, is now prepared to furnish the market with a good and cheap article, and every pair or dozen warranted pure Backskin. Persons desiring in the above article, are invited to call and see them at

EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, 10 Front street. der 5

NEW MAP OF MEXICO. A NEW and Extensive Map of Mexico, containing all the towns, &c., in the Republic, with the routes and positions which they now occupy, of General Taylor and Wool, together with a Chart of Statistics of the different states, with their population, area, capital, towns, &c.

The Illustrated Book—a new Guide for Traveller through the United States of America, containing a description of the States, Cities, Towns, Village, Watering Places, Colleges, &c., with the railroad, stage, and steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great travelling routes, embellished with 125 highly

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts:
Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.
Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.
See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844
Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me very miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken LORRAINE'S PILLS, and now every body tells me that I am well.—I feel as well as ever I did.
J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843
Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.
Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844
Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills, my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.
N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.
Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAL

Inable to raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Sciatica had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—no medicines recommended did me good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.
Respectfully, your obd. servt.,
JAMES CODSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 20th 1844.
Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.
J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could not the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.
New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.
Lynde, Dec. 17th, 1843
Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.
Yours respectfully,
J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS
Do.—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, E. Stinson. North Parish.—M. Haley Plains. Beverly.—Stephen Baker. Marblehead.—E. Arnold. Topsfield.—B. P. Adams.

TRACE CHAINS of Extra strength and Extra Length, just imported and for sale by
Oct 24 J & H HALE
Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon
Leaves Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)
All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston will be promptly attended to.
Goods handled with care.
S. F. TOWN
April 19, 1845.

16 NUMBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH.
CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA of English Literature, a selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a critical and biographical history. Edited by Robert Chambers. To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each, forming two large imperial octavo volumes, 700 pages each, double column letter press; with upwards of 300 illustrations. Subscribers received and numbers delivered as published, by
GEORGE CREAMER,
Jan 23 51 Essex street, Lynde Place.

CAMEO PIN S. An assortment of Cameo Pins just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.
A NEW ARTICLE.
TWIN STANDS, with cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex st., Salem.
Jan 9

FOR ARTISTS. J. P. JEWETT & CO. have just received from New York, a large assortment of Chalk Crayons, white and black, polished; Cork Stamps; Port Crayons, brass and German silver; Paste Crayons, all colors. They also keep constantly on hand, Camels' Hair Pencils; Swan Quill Pencils; Panels for Painting; Sable Pencils; Drawing Paper; Bristle Board; Crayon Paper; Pink and Blue Saucers; Osborne's best Water Colors; Drawing Books of all kinds, etc. For sale as above, at 193 Essex street.
Jan 30

ENGLISH WAFERS, of superior quality—assorted and just received and for sale low by the quantity, at GEORGE CREAMER'S Bookstore, Lynde Place, Salem.
Feb 6

DOMBEY & SON, No. 4. Wiley & Putnam's Edition, with illustrations, 12 1-2 cents.
A fresh supply of Dickens' Last—The Battle of Life—12 1-2 cents complete. Just received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO., Salem.
Feb 6

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, in his Old Stand, No. 395 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in this city or any other.
Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Cass's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Keel's Spiral Truss; Rundle's French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marshall's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Kachet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at the establishment. Watering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low in the most perfect manner.
All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.
From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.
JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.
From Dr. Greene, Boston.
I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect properly fitting them; and in this respect I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.
H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.
From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.
Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.
P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1843.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.
J. V. C. SMITH,
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of
COOKING STOVES:
Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.
Rathoun.
The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend, a Stove, Lewis Improved; Hearthstone. The celebrated Rathoun Stove, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.
We have also for sale, a good variety of
PARLOR STOVES,
among which are the following:
Ever's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.
Eagle, a new and elegant pattern.
Column.
Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;
Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;
Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.
The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.
Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.
Call and examine for yourselves.
He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured
Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,
and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and satisfactorily executed.
RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.
Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.
sep23
ARNEY WILEY,
Lowell Street.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trusting my son BENJAMIN, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contraction.
JAN 16 BENJAMIN OSBORN.
THE COUNTESS OF RUDELSTADT, by George Sand, in two vols., just received by
GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place
INSTRUCTION BOOKS—V. O. H., A word every man should know. A plain and flagrant instruction book, the best in use—for sale by
GEO. CREAMER, Lynde Place, Salem.
PERFOATED BOARD. Another lot just opened and selling cheap at wholesale or retail by
GEO. CREAMER, 151 Essex st. Salem.
COAL COAL.
PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.
White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.
LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves. MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by
JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street.
POOLE & STEDMAN,
MAKERS OF TRUNKS, HARNESSES, &c. AND COACH AND GIG TRIMMERS.
For the better accommodation of their customers, have taken the lower part of the shop recently occupied by Mr. Jonathan Ward.
No. 24 St. Peter Street.
Salem.
Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same solicited.
S. A. POOLE,
G. B. STEDMAN

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by J. H. D. D., D.D., Editor of Great Teacher. &c. Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem.
Feb 20

Watch and Clock Repairing.
THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at
No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,
for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.
N. CONANT.
N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.
South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable
CABINET FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the lowest prices, among which may be found,
Sofas, Sofa Beds; Window Seats; Trunk and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat or common Chairs; Mahogany, Case-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Stairs; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety; Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.
F. EATHERS.
Live Geese and common, a great variety.
PALM LEAF FURNITURE
For filling under Beds. (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.
Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.
Looking-glasses, plates re-set.
Furniture repaired and re-varnished.
J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.
may

PERIODICALS.
MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions—
Graham's Monthly Magazine \$3 00
Godey's Lady's Book 3 00
Columbian 3 00
Arthur's Monthly Magazine 3 00
New York Illustrated 3 00
Democratic Review 3 00
Wing 5 00
Eclectic Magazine 5 00
Lady's National Magazine 2 00
Sears' Pictorial 2 00
Littell's Living Age 6 00
Knickerbocker, New York 5 00
New England Family Magazine 1 50
Family Circle 1 00
Symbol, or Old Fellow's Magazine 2 00
Lady's Garland 1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.
Horticultural Magazine, Hovey's, Christian Parlor Magazine, 3 00
Law Reporter 5 00
New Library of Law and Equity 7 00
Mother's Magazine 1 00
Assistant 1 00
New Englander, Quarterly, 3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine 5 00
Sailor's Magazine, Monthly, 1 50
He also receives subscriptions for the following
Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Street, Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Worker, Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Epitaph, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.
Mr. C. will attend to all orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.
Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 28 Essex St.

DR. J. A. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST, SALEM.
WOULD respectfully give notice that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 28 Washington street, recently occupied by A. F. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operations in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.
His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate, with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation. Particular attention paid to fitting Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.
N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.
Jan 31.

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER!
THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST. This splendid instruction book for the Violin has already passed through two editions—it is without doubt by far the most thorough work for the Violin ever published in this country. The Evening Traveller thus speaks of it: "J. P. Jewett & Co. have just published a complete system for the Violin by J. F. Hanks, in a handsome quarto of over a hundred pages. It is probably the most complete work of the kind in print. The sheets have been corrected with laborious care by an accomplished violinist, and the utmost pains taken to make the work perfect. In the appendix will be found the whole of Otto's celebrated, and now very rare, treatise on the construction, preservation, repair and improvement of the violin." Published, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JNO. P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston, Bookellers Row, and 150 Essex st. Salem.
Feb 6

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at No. 2 Allen's Building, a fresh assortment of new and interesting BOOKS, among which are—Wilt's Poems, with a likeness of the author—Poems by Mrs. F. S. Osgood—"Ladies' Casket," an elegant gift book—"Friendship, by a friend to Youth;" a variety of Toys, Song Books, Alphabet Cards, &c. &c.
Also—A true narrative of thrilling interest to the citizens of this vicinity, as three of the most prominent actors in the trying scenes of this Shipwreck and subsequent Captivity were our own townsmen and neighbors.
Call and see.
S. DODGE.
Sept 20

J. & H. HALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES AND FANCY GOODS, Agricultural Tools and Ploughs, PLOUGH CASTINGS, FRICTION ROLLERS AND CRANKS, Iron and Copper Pumps and Lead Pipe, WINDOW GLASS, CAMPBENE, CAMPBENE LAMPS, HANGING, SIDE AND ASTRAL—A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, Cut Glass, Britannia, Brass, Bronze and Mantle Lamps CARPENTER'S TOOLS, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, Shoe Makers' Tools, Nails, Thread and Pegs, BOILER DOORS AND OVEN MOUTHS, Furnaces, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Tubes, Pails Mats, Cut Nails, Emery, Zinc, Lead, &c. No. 215 Essex Street, SALEM, Mass.
March 15

SUPERIOR SHOE BLACKING. KEMP & KNIGHT'S Liquid Ivory Jet Blacking, an American article of superior quality said to surpass the far-famed Day & Martin's. A supply received and will be kept constantly on hand for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
ADAMS & RICHARDSON 217 Essex street.
MAY 9

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. The subscriber has been a Director for three years, and is a member of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is formed upon the surest foundation. Its rates are based upon the latest and best observations of the decrements of life, according to the experience of the oldest of the English Companies. It is the most carefully managed of any of the kind in the country, and has been thus far remarkably successful. Since commencing, February 1st, 1844, to April 1st, 1846, has issued 936 policies. The amounts from 200 to \$10,000 each. Net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of risks) has for \$20,000 besides guarantee capital. Surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843. Directors—Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, William Parsons, Charles P. Curtis, Francis C. Lowell, James Read, George W. Kuhn, William W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Vainwright, Thomas A. Dexter, Otis T. T. President—Willard Phillips. Secy—Jonathan Amory. A person in his thirtieth year in order to secure one hundred dollars to his family at his decease, pays annually, during his life, \$2 25; or he pays \$22 80 to insure \$1000. Any one in the 24th year of his age, who needs a credit of \$200 for three years, to begin business, where the only obstacle to his obtaining the credit is the uncertainty of life, may obtain the same by paying annually, for that period, \$5 15. Or if he needs \$5,000, he gets the credit by paying annually, \$15 50. A creditor may frequently give himself additional security for his debt by insuring his debtor's life. One, while he is solvent, may secure a provision for his family on his decease, though he may die insolvent. Life insurance is better appreciated by the community with every day, and it cannot be long before its benefits will be as generally acknowledged as those of fire insurance are now. Blank forms of application, tables of rates, and any additional information will be given on application to
W. D. NORTHEED.
Danvers May 2, 1846.

ALFRED A. ABBOTT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Feltz's (late Osborne's) Building, Danvers, March 29th.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, for 1847. Just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns Building, Salem.
JAN 23

SCHOOL BOOKS, of all kinds, in good and strong bindings, and the latest editions, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by
G. CREAMER, 151 Essex st.
MAY 6

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmere, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmere, Oregon Flannels, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.
M. T. DOLE.
NOV

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.
A FRESH supply of the above popular work, just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns Building, Salem.
FEB 13

LATES.—Just received from the importers, one case of English Slates, different sizes, superior to any in the market, and for sale at
W. & S. B. IVES'S Book and Stationery Store.
FEB 13

EASTERN RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
ON and after Monday, October 12, 1845, leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Commercial street, Boston.
For Salem, 7 1-4 A. M. 12 1-4, 2 1-4, 4 1-4, 6 P. M.
Newburyport 7 1-4 A. M. 2 1-2, 4 1-2, 6 1-2, 8 1-2, 10 1-2, 12 1-2 P. M.
Great Falls 7 1-4 A. M. 2 1-2, 4 1-2, 6 1-2, 8 1-2, 10 1-2, 12 1-2 P. M.
Portland 7 1-4 A. M. and 2 1-2, 4 1-2, 6 1-2, 8 1-2, 10 1-2, 12 1-2 P. M.
And for Boston,
From Portland 7 1-2 A. M., 3 P. M.
Great Falls N. H. 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Portland 7 1-4 A. M., 10 3-4 A. M., 5 P. M.
Salem 7 3-4 A. M., 9 1-4, 11 1-4, 1 P. M., 3 P. M.
*Or on their arrival from the East, MARBLEHEAD BRANCH, Marblehead for Salem, at 7 1-2, 9, 11 1-2, 2 1-2, 4 1-2, 6 1-2 P. M.
Salem for Marblehead, at 8 3-4, 10 3-4, 1 1-4, and 6 3-4 P. M.

JOHN K. MASTER of Train
ESSEX RAILROAD
Trains leave Danvers for Salem, at 7 1-2 A. M., 10 3-4 A. M., 1 1-2, 3 P. M.
Trains leave Salem for Danvers, at 7 3-4, 10 3-4, 1 1-4, 3 1-4, 5 1-4, 6 3-4 P. M.

New Arrangement of DANVERS AND SALEM HOURLY COACHES.
THE Danvers and Salem Hourly Coaches will leave Danvers and Salem at the following hours, viz:
Leave Danvers 8 1-2 A. M. Leave Salem 10 1-2 A. M.
" " 10 1-2 A. M. " " 12 1-2 P. M.
" " 12 1-2 P. M. " " 2 1-2 P. M.
" " 2 1-2 P. M. " " 4 1-2 P. M.
" " 4 1-2 P. M. " " 6 1-2 P. M.
Fare 12 1-2 cents, or 10 tickets for \$1.
For seats apply at Ham's Hotel, at 7 1-2 A. M., Danvers, and at the Essex House, Hotel in Salem.
Extra Coaches furnished at any hour, on terms.
Symonds

NEW BOOKSTORE
151 Essex Street, Lynde Place
(A few doors East of the Music Store)
GEORGE CREAMER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above premises, and has taken a complete assortment of FINE AND STAPLE STATIONERY, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, (All of which will be sold at a fair advance on the cost.)
School Books, the latest editions, in good substantial bindings.
Bibles, Quarto, Octavo, Faw and Pocket Bibles, in great variety and at very low prices.
Prayer and Hymn Books, of all kinds used by the different denominations, and of the latest editions.
Law and Commercial Blanks, Deeds, Bills of Lading, Manu, Letter and Shipping Papers, etc., on good paper and at low prices.
Cards, Constantly on hand a complete assortment of Perkins and Mann's Engrailed, Stylographic, Pearl Surface and Colored Cards, for sale at the manufacturer's prices.
Cultery and Pencils, Rodgers's, Crook's and other manufacture of Desk, Pens and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors. Also, superior American Cutlery of the Waterbury manufacture. Gold and Silver Pencils in great variety; common Lead Pencils of all qualities.
Miscellaneous and Fancy Goods, Pocket Books; Card Cases, etc. at prices for cups, Letter Stamps; Gutter's Scales; all articles usually found with Bookkeepers. A share of patronage solicited.
Salem, Dec 26, 1846.

THOMAS TRASK, Near the City, Main Street, L. KEEPS constantly on hand, a great assortment of every kind and quality. Also—Fire Br Leather, Rivetted Double and Top Trav Common Hair do, Valises and Carpet Bags, and Draught Collars, Military Equipments, etc. ENGINE HOSE furnished at short notice. CHURCH CUSHIONS, of all kinds and quality, at the shortest notice.
T. Trask has on hand a good assortment of T. Trask's Patent Foot Oil, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.
Danvers, Jan. 9, 1847.

GAMES.
AT W. & S. B. IVES'S BOOKSTORE, Mahomet and Saladin, Pope and Pagal Converser, T. Menageries, Illustr or Bushy, Mansion of Happiness, M Cards, Game of States, or who'll be Characteristic, by Mrs. Tuthill. Master his pupil, Young Traveller, Punch's Destiny, Game of Heroes, Bohemian Game, Game of Kings, Cards of the Merry Cards or the poor old Soldier and Scripture History, Illustrated and Amusing Punch's What d'ye buy, Game of Am and Glory.
For sale by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns Building.

FORTY YEARS AT SEA: Or a Narrative of the vicissitudes, hardships, shipwrecks and sufferings, in a forty years' voyage, embellished with engravings. Just received and for sale by
W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns Building.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr. has just received at the New Store, No. 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1847.

NUMBER 52.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.

Single copies five cents each.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on very favorable terms.

GEO. R. CARLTON, Editor.

BOOK, FANCY AND JOB PRINTING.
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Ball Tickets, Billets, Circulars, Show Bills, Deeds, Labels, Blanks, all kinds, Auction Bills, Hand Bills, Billheads, Catalogues, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, etc., etc., executed at short notice, and on the lowest terms.

Miscellany.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Opening of the Granary.

A TALE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

CONCLUDED.

CHAPTER VI.

'Holy saints and martyrs! blessed angels and apostles! but the night is of the blackest, and the wind somewhat of the highest too. Whew! what a blast was there; hear it roar and rumble, sweeping and tearing along over the house tops. Mass! the demons of the tempest are abroad this night with a vengeance, I would be right loth to wager a flagon of choice Canaries, that the storm will not descend upon, in all its fury; 'tis lucky we have a shelter from its wrath.'

The above ejaculation proceeded from pious Peter, and was addressed to his companion, Matthew Staples, as they both stood, concealed in a dark nook, beneath an archway, at the entrance of the lane before mentioned in this history, which led to Roger Greene's abode.

'Tis all the better for our enterprise, is the weather. Father Peter, returned Staples in a gruff whisper, and such a time as I would have chosen could I have had the making of it. We shall not be likely to be disturbed in our job; the saints grant though, that if its going to rain it may come down speedily, and be over, before we begin the work. Yes, by the road 'tis a glorious night; there will not be many walking forth for pleasure in it.'

'It is chilling to one's blood though, to stand here stock still like a graven image, waiting for the laggard captain, observed Peter, but, the saints be praised, I forgot not my flask of sack when I left the roof of mine host of the 'Mug and trencher,' I will e'en take a pull at it.'

'Have a care; let the cups be scanty now; we need clear heads when business like ours is in hand,' said Matthew warningly to his associate.

'A truce to your caution,' retorted pious Peter, 'my head is well seasoned. I trow! it would be a sad pity, an it were not after so many years practice,' saying which, father Peter tucked his quarter staff under his arm, and thrusting his hand into his bosom, drew forth a portly wicker bottle, which uncorking, he applied to his lips and took a long and hearty swig, then proffered the same to his comrade who notwithstanding his admonitions in reference to temperance, did not refuse to take a very decent pull thereat and then restored the bottle to its owner.

'And when saw you, master Clifford last,' asked Peter; 'By my troth he seems to be wondrous slack in keeping his appointments; at what time did he promise you to be here.'

'At the ninth hour at farthest,' rejoined Staples. 'I parted with him at twilight, and he went then to arrange with the sentinel at the gate, so that that part of his rounds at the proper moment, so that we should not be delayed in our egress from the city. After that, he was to repair to the Monk's cave, in Hornsey wood, where the booty is to be hidden for the present, to remove the stones and rubbish out of the way, and ascertain beside if the cavern has been visited by any one; though small fear there is of that; the fools dread the Monk's ghost too much to venture that way, by day or night.'

'Heaven forefend!' said pious Peter, crossing himself with edifying fervor, for the *ci devant* monk shared the superstition of the age, a ghost saidst thou? and how came he a ghost? I mean, how came the ghost there; I mean what made the monk a ghost, and when did it happen that the ghost became a ghost?

Staples smiled scornfully, as he replied to his companion whose trepidation caused his tongue to be so staggered for he himself was a hardened ruffian and feared nothing.

'Why, I am not much in the mood for story telling now, but to satisfy thy curiosity, I will sum up the tale in brief. Many years ago the old cavern we are speaking of, was the abode for a season, of a monk—who was not a monk, in fact, but a spy in the garb of one, being a secret agent of one of the factions at that time, who was appointed by his leaders to reside in the cave, and get intelligence of the doings in York, the people of which belonged to a party, that was opposed to him. After a time, his correspondence with the traitors in the city was found out, and he was set upon and slain one night by his enemies at the door of his cave. Ever since, at intervals, the people say, his ghost walks about in Hornsey wood; some said they have seen him,' added Staples with a sneer.

Pious Peter's forebodings in reference to a coming storm, were verified even sooner than he expected. During the foregoing conversation, the sky had assumed a color of the most inky blackness, and so compact was the mighty pall that formed one vast blot over all the firmament, that not the slightest portion of a separate cloud could be seen—all blended, from the zenith to the horizon in equal intense gloom.

Scarcely was Matthew's legend closed, when a peal of thunder, startlingly loud and abrupt, burst over head; a single clap without any prolongation of sound or echo after it, and then several vivid flashes of lightning followed; a rushing was heard through the air, for the sombrous mass above was rent asunder, and then the rain descended in torrents. At that instant, the skulking pair heard the tread of running feet approaching them, and ere they had scarcely secreted themselves more securely in their hiding place, they saw by the dim increase of light which the broken veil above let down, two persons dash into the same shelter.

'Tis the young springald Richard Berney,' said Staples in a whisper to his comrade, after he had peeped a moment round one of the stone abutments that sustained the arch; 'the same, who set upon us so unexpectedly on the night when the captain and I carried off pretty mistress Margaret, and gave the captain such a grievous knock on the crown as well nigh finished him—the other I judge to be his father.'

After enjoining father Peter to silence, Matthew bent his ear to listen to the conversation which had begun between the coppersmith and his parent, for it was indeed them who had sought refuge from the storm. But he was unable to catch distinctly the first words, which appeared to be, in effect, mutual congratulations on their providential retreat; but just then, the wind sunk considerably, being one of the intervals of the storm, and Staples was enabled to hear more audibly the dialogue which the father and son held together.

'And where hadst thou been, father, when I met thee at the turning,' asked Richard of his parent.

'I had been up yonder at the Trade's Hall, where a meeting has been held to devise measures for the relief of the suffering poor of the city,—but no good came of it; if the grain merchants will not let the people have their sack at moderate rates, I know not what remedy there can be. There are some hopes, however, that the Bishop's eloquent pleadings may have some good effects. The bishop of Norwich, who hath just come into the city, is a good man, and spoke right sharply to the merchants, about extortioners and others, citing holy text in proof of the punishment that awaits them. It is a matter of rejoicing, son Richard, that there are dealers in the town, who needed not the worthy prolate's admonitions; these have sold bread in large quantities and at low profits, to their glory be it said, and the distress has been lightened in consequence. Would there were more such to follow the good example.'

Richard made a suitable reply to his father's remarks, and then the elder Berney continued:

'But I have learned in the street, since the meeting has been broken up, tidings whereat I am inexpressibly delighted; indeed, it is in the mouth of every one, for the multitude as soon as they got the cry, took it up in earnest, and have spread it from corner to corner, all over the city. The saints grant that the intelligence may prove true.'

'And what are these good news?' asked the son.

'Briefly thus,' said his father, 'that our foreign merchants, resident in Spain, hearing of our calamities, were about sending a fleet of vessels laden with corn to our relief—the harvest there has been very abundant. This news was brought to-night, by master Gorman, who hath just returned to London, where the story was rife, and he added that the ships were expected every hour when he left the town; an agent has been dispatched from here to go to London, and await their arrival, and purchase as much as he can and direct it hither.'

Richard testified his satisfaction at the tidings, after which his father approached the entrance of the arch, and took forth. 'The rain hath ceased,' said he; 'the clouds are broken and rolling away in huge masses northward; I can already see the stars dimly twinkling through the light gaps in the sky; we may safely go on I think,—whither goest thou, son?'

'I was bound to the workshop, when I met you, father.'

'And that minds me of a thing, which the news of this night has well nigh banished from mine head. Hast thou finished the ornamenting of the soup dish, thou wert making for alderman Purcell?'

'Not yet,' said Richard, 'I can complete it in one more day.'

'It must be done to-night,' returned his father; the alderman sent his servant with a message to me, at even-tide, saying that the vessel must be ready early to-morrow morning, for master Purcell, his son cometh of age, then, and the alderman is to make a great feast for the occasion: I marvel that people can think of feasting and junketings at such a time as this, when war is without the walls and famine within; and here the old coppersmith gave utterance to an indignant groan.

Since that is the case, answered the youth, I will go about the work straightway. By laboring diligently I think I can finish it before morning—the alderman must not be disappointed, for he has been a good customer a long time. Shortly after the father and son separated, the young man to set about his task, and his parent to proceed homeward. Hardly had the retreating footsteps died away in silence, when the tower clock, from its airy height, rang out ten solemn notes on the night air.

'There struck the hour,' said Staples, to his comrade.

'We may now expect the captain.'

'Saint Martin be praised, ejaculated father Peter, 'I am verily benumbed.'

At that moment a stealthy, gliding foot was heard, and the Lancastrian joined his confederates.

'All is prepared,' whispered he, 'the carts and barrows are in readiness at the places; the storm has cleared away, opportunely—I was fearful 'twould last all night, and now let us do the job without further delay; we cannot be too speedy.'

No more was said, and the robbers took their way noiseless down the lane that led to the doomed granary of Roger Greene, following it however but a short distance, when they struck aside into another narrow street, and thence into another, and after a series of sinuous windings, which need not be detailed in full, covertly approached the rear door, of the store house, which the merchant fondly hoped was secret. After casting cautious looks around, and seeing that all was still and silent, the three darted quickly across the road, and stood in the shadow of the building, and then Staples withdrawing his lantern from under his garments, lighted it by means of a flint and steel; then shutting the slide, all but a little space, turned the streak of light on the lock of the door, wherein the captain inserted a key selected from his bunch, and the entrance not being barred within, easily gained admittance. Their keys gave them ready access through several rooms, after they had ascended the staircase, until they finally attained the chamber that held the object of their plunder.

'Holy saints! what goodly spoil is here,' cried pious Peter as he surveyed with greedy eyes the sacks of grain before him. What a rich Egyptian is this master Greene?—but Peter's extatic outpouring was cut short by Clifford, who sternly checked him, for the monk's voice was exalted in his admiration.

'Be silent on your life,' said he, 'you will betray us by your thoughtlessness, and let us commence our task; else we have much ado to get all the sack conveyed to the cave, before the day breaks.' The Lancastrian then proceeded to arrange the division of labor by which they should act, and having settled this, they left the building in company and repaired to a low shed near by, in which were hidden several barrows. In further pursuance of their plans, explained by Clifford, Staples and Peter took each a barrow, and then returned to the storehouse to begin the work of removal, while their leader repaired to the walls, which were but a short distance off, where he found the sentinel whom he had corrupted, with a horse and cart in readiness. It was not long before Staples and Peter arrived with the first instalment of the booty, which was quickly transferred to the vehicle, and then the Lancastrian mounting the seat, drove off to deposit it in the cave, at Hornsey wood. It is not necessary to follow in detail the successful progress of the robbers in their nefarious enterprise, to describe the enthusiastic zeal of pious Peter, in the performance of his share, and how he paused occasionally in his labors to wipe the sweat from his fat face, engendered by his unwonted, but grateful toil, and solace himself by an application to his bottle, to depict the exertions of his cooler companion, and his gabbings at being saddled with father Peter, by the captain, with the most laborious portion of the task, to attend the Lancastrian himself in his department.

We return to Richard Berney, and follow his fortunes after he parted with his father at the archway. The coppersmith soon reached his workshop, where he immediately applied himself with all diligence to the completion of the soup dish, laboring with such good will and energy that the vessel was finished long before morning. Having ended his task, Richard took his club and locking the workshop, departed, taking his way homeward. When he gained the arch which fronted the lane leading to Roger's house, his thoughts naturally were turned thitherward, for that was the abode also of Margaret; his eyes following the direction of his mind, rested for a moment on the dark outline of the merchant's mansion, and then by an easy transition glanced towards the granary. What was his surprise to see the faint glimmering of a light for a second, at one of the upper lattices, succeeded by instant darkness. He knew that it could not be Roger himself who had taken that time to visit his hoard, for he had but a short time before, left him helpless on his sick bed.

'It must be robbers, who have discovered, and broken into the granary,' said the coppersmith to himself, divining at once the true state of the case. Being satisfied of the correctness of his surmises, Richard resolved to advance cautiously towards the storehouse, near enough to observe the proceedings of the depredators, and find out their numbers, intending to attack them, if they were not too numerous for his single, unarmed arm. Acting on this impulse, and grasping his quarter staff in a stronger clench, the coppersmith approached stealthily, and fortunately reached unperceived the shadow of a building opposite the granary. Here he ensconced himself for further espial, and to deliberate what course next to take. The idea of raising an alarm was not to be thought of, nor had he entertained it for a moment; it would have given the robbers a chance to escape, and moreover, drawn countless other depredators with which the city swarmed—made desperate by the distresses of the time.

He had not long been concealed, and had time for the forming of no scheme to thwart the robbers if they should prove too many, when he heard the sound of feet descending the stairs; the door opened, and Staples with his two companions, (for the sentinel had joined them during the night) appeared, each bearing on his shoulder a sack, which was carried to the barrows that stood in a dark angle of the building where Richard had not observed them. The three robbers then took up their respective loads, and proceeded towards the city gate, and several loads, and drawn countless other depredators with which the city swarmed—made desperate by the distresses of the time.

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and keeping on the darkest side of the way reached the eastern gate, just as the Lancastrian, accompanied by his associates, departed with the last sacks of Roger's grain. By the faint light of the early dawn, which began to streak the sky, Richard recognised his former antagonist, whom he had, indeed, suspected before, when he saw Staples come out of the granary, for he knew that the two were confederates.

But the coppersmith, although brave, was less disposed then ever to attack the party, now that there were four to one; and besides he was desirous of discovering the place, whither they conveyed their booty; so, waiting until they were far enough ahead, he left his concealment by the wall, and followed on in their track, keeping near enough not to lose them, yet not so close in their vicinity as to be in danger of revealing himself.

Dogging their course in this method, the unsuspected spy soon entered the gloomy shadows of Hornsey Wood—a circumstance of great satisfaction to him, as it gave him, better facilities for observing their proceedings, and for remaining himself unseen. Gliding from bush to bush beside them, through the coppice, therefore, while the robbers kept the wheel track, the coppersmith, bore them company, until the former emerged into a small, open piece of ground, without tree or shrub, and, crossing it, halted at the other side, where a high, cliffy mass of rocks, towering many feet into the air, cast back its frowning shade on the sward. At the base of this ledge, Richard saw a cavity, which was revealed to him by the light of a lantern, swinging from a root in the rock above, into which the robbers immediately entered, with the sacks of grain from the cart.

'Holy saints! but 'tis a dreary spot and darksome,' said father Peter, as, with his companions, he shortly emerged from the cavern.

'Aye,' said Staples, 'the spy who lived here, had a choice shelter to hatch his plots in; a better could not be found.'

This reference to Matthew's tale, under the arch, awakened at once, Peter's superstitious fears, and his teeth chattered as he cried in a voice rendered husky by his alarm. 'Saint Martin shield us, and preserve us! and grant that the ghost of the monk, I mean the monk's ghost, I would say the spy's ghost, may not appear before us, and whisk us over the cliff, neck and heels, for our intrusion, and pious Peter began crossing himself with great zeal.'

'A truce to this folly,' said Clifford, 'there is far more danger from the living than the dead, and now I bethink me of something which ought to have been done before. The granary must be locked up and left as we found it, to delay as long as possible the discovery of our work.'

'Here, take the keys, Matthew, and go do it; and you Martin (to the sentinel) go back with the cart, and put it together with the barrows whence they were taken.—Be speedy, both Father Peter and I will tarry for you here. Staples and his companion, accordingly departed on the fulfilment of their respective commissions.'

Richard concealed near by, in the brushwood, lost not a word of the above dialogue; he saw with joy the division of the party, and having learned the place of the granary's deposit, was about to rush forth and attack the remaining two, when the voice of father Peter arrested his purpose for a moment.

'By the mass, sir captain, but I am right glad, the job is ended, for I am grievously foretired with heat and labor; and Peter here took off his monkish cloak and hood, rolled them up, and laid them on the ground, a little way from the mouth of the cave, and then hastily rejoined his friend, for, though Peter lacked not courage when confronted with enemies of earthly mould, he was afraid of the disembodied spirit of Staples' legend, and dared not be alone for an instant.

'Come into the cave,' said the captain to the trembling victim of ungodly fears. I have a bottle of wine, there, for thee, Father Peter, 'twill restore thy strength and courage.' Peter obeyed with alacrity the summons. A sudden idea then occurred to the coppersmith by which he might get rid of Peter, and make the chances more equal between the Lancastrian and himself, for he was resolved to attack the former at any hazard. Clifford had a sword, while Richard's weapon was merely a quarter staff, this disparity, with the addition of Peter in the fray, he thought was too much, if he could manage as well as not to prevent it, which he was satisfied he could do by the method just suggested to his mind.—As soon as the pair entered the cavern, Richard darted from his hiding place, and seizing on Peter's garments, quickly donned them and then retreated to his shelter, and awaited the coming forth of the two, hoping that they would appear before Staples and the other arrived, soon enough for him to finish the contest, with the Lancastrian, after which he designed (proving the victor) to deal with the rest. He had not waited above a minute or two, when Peter and Clifford came out, the latter much cheered apparently by his visit to the cave. Richard then stalked solemnly, and slowly forth, with his club hidden under his dress, and raising his hand, cried in a deep, sepulchral tone,

'Ye sacrilegious wretches, wherefore have ye thus invaded my spirit's resting place? Hence! Begone!—Father Peter turned for an instant his horror-stricken, affrighted gaze on the apparition (as he conceived) of the departed tenant of the cave, and then, with a yell of mortal terror, fled as fast as his quivering limbs could carry him. The Lancastrian stood irresolute whether to stand or fly, though he was evidently meditating the latter, when the coppersmith threw off his robe and rushed upon him, crying out, 'Villain defend thyself; I scorn to take thee at vantage; draw thy weapon! Clifford yielded not a moment to his surprise at seeing the artisan before him, and, unsheathing his rapier, with equal impetu-

osity closed with his antagonist. Not a word was spoken. For some time the young coppersmith had much ado to parry the desperate attempts of Clifford to run him through the body. The Lancastrian fought with the most deadly intent, inspired by hate and the necessity of cutting off the spy, who had discovered the hiding place and the blind impetuosity of his fury, it was, that defeated his object. Being more bent on the destruction of his enemy, than to guard his own person, he incautiously exposed his head, when the artisan, taking advantage of the opportunity, bestowed a blow thereon, which, alighted upon the left temple of the hapless soldier, stretched him dead at his feet. At the very instant that Clifford fell, the coppersmith himself was laid senseless beside him, from another blow dealt by the strong arm of Matthew Staples.

'Bring hither the lantern, Martin,' said Staples to the sentinel, who had just come up, 'there is a spy met with his deserts; would I had been sooner; it was brought, and Matthew bent over the bodies, and inspected them.—'Ha, 'tis young Berney, how came he here I marvel,

'But he has slain our leader; the captain is dead of a verity,' and so also is the coppersmith, and where is father Peter, I trow!

But Staples busied himself no longer then, in conjectures as to the origin of the catastrophe, for the daylight was increasing, and he was fearful that people might be passing that way anon; so, with a brief direction to Martin to assist him, they bore the dead body of Clifford and the senseless one of Richard Berney to a part of the coppice screened from sight of any passers by, intending at night to dispose of them by burial, then after covering the aperture of the cave with brushwood, made their hasty way to the city, to seek out Father Peter, and arrange together, the time and manner of conveying the grain to the troops, as Clifford had intended.

CHAPTER VII.

While the nefarious abstraction of Roger Greene's hoarded property, recorded in the last chapter, was in progress, that individual lay slumbering in his bed, in blissful ignorance of those transactions, so vitally concerning his pecuniary weal. We speak advisedly in saying that the merchant, slumbered though on the eve of the consummation of his long cherished hopes; for nature was exhausted, and the cares and anxieties he had endured so long, together with his prostrating illness, had sunk him beneath their ponderous weight.

The criminal sleeps on the night before execution, and so, also, perforce did Roger, on the night which was to usher in the day of the opening of the granary. 'Yes, though he slept, his dreams took up the subject of his waking thoughts, and made his slumbers restless. Not one of the countless throng of airy fantasies, however, which flitted round the sick man's couch, whispered in his ear, descriptions of the scenes of want and woe and famine, they saw as in shadowy wing, they, darkling swept the city. No, they told of bright, red gold poured freely forth, in glad exchange for means of life; so well they painted this, that Roger heard plainer than if awake, the twinkling flow of coin, (to him blest music) into his coffers. So passed the happy night.

But we must go back a little in point of time, Roger, having satisfied himself, (unwillingly) that he should not be able to attend to the sale, in person, on account of his sickness, and resolving no longer to delay it, had on the afternoon previous, sent a message to master Hopton, a grocer of the city, in connection with whom, he had performed, at times, speculations of various sorts, with divers other business, and in whom, he had trust and confidence. This individual, the merchant had fixed upon, to entrust with the disposal of the grain, subject, however to his (Roger's) instructions. The worthy grocer, in compliance with the summons, repaired to Roger's abode and was hugely astonished when the merchant imparted to him his business with him. Master Hopton consented to the agency, and soon after took his leave, having exacted from Roger, in requital of his services, a percentage, whereat, the merchant was inexpressibly grieved. But there was no help for it; the sale must take place, and could not be postponed; for the merchant had heard of the Spanish supplies, and though the news was generally discredited in consequence of later intelligence from London, which contradicted the report, he was fearful that it might have a depreciating effect on the prices.

We return to the current time, to which we have advanced. Roger's sleep was early broken; and he had scarcely finished the light repast, which the affectionate care of Margaret had prepared for him, when master Hopton was announced and speedily admitted to his bedside. 'Give you good morrow, friend Roger; I have come for the keys of your store house. I must first cry the sale, at the Cross, and market place, I suppose, and then I shall be ready to sell at whatsoever house it seemeth fit to you to name.' Master Hopton was a precise and formal man, who liked to do things in a straight forward manner, and his speech was unnecessary, for Roger had not only expected his visit, but had appointed it, and the keys had been lying by his bedside, in readiness all night.

After a brief conversation between the two, in which the excited tones of Roger's voice proclaimed his interest, master Hopton took the keys and departed to execute the first part of his duty. It was not long before the listening expectant merchant, whose feelings were strained to the highest tension, became aware that this had been done; his eager eyes had scarcely turned for a moment from the lane that led to the granary, so rapid were his senses in the coming events, of which that was to be the scene. Anon the hurrying tramp of many feet was heard, blending with the cries, shouts and other

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1847.

ANNEXATION TO SALEM.

We learn that much interest is awakened throughout the town, by the proposed annexation of some of our most respectable inhabitants to Salem; and that every body is surprised that a Legislative Committee should favor this measure, against the wishes of the town, without any corresponding equivalent therefor. If they had rightly understood the facts of the case, we think they would never have arrived at this conclusion. The only evils sought to be remedied are those arising from the street being the boundary line between the towns;—and of the prayer of the petition being granted, it would only operate on 140 rods—leaving still nearly three miles of road as boundary line.

If a straight line between Salem and Danvers, can be agreed on, upon principles of fair exchange, we should not object to it; but we never can consent to give away valuable territory, and more valuable citizens, without something to balance the account, and we cannot believe that an enlightened Legislature will ever sanction such a measure. We had supposed town lines were not to be altered without good and sufficient reasons therefor.

We have been presented with the following letter relating to this subject purporting to come from a female resident in the disputed territory. Our readers will form their own opinions as to its genuineness. We do not feel called upon to vouch for it.

Danvers, March 17, 1847.

Dear Sukey. I now take up my pen to inform you that I am in good health only a bad toothache and the rummatiz and hope you enjoy the same Blessing. We are all in a terrible tumult here about the settin off to Salem. I don't hear nothing else talked about and I am all puzzled and plagued and nervous about it. Some says one thing and some says another, and sometimes I think, and then agin I don't know—O deer—Them thers for settin off says its goin to give us the brick sidewalks and agestones and lamp-lighters. Then we shall have Boston street all paved and the water will all run down hill, and there wot be no slosh when the snow thaws. Then other side says they always lived in Danvis and so they always want. They dont want to join with Salem and be overrun with city watchmen and lamp-lighters, and as for brick sidewalks the ground is good enough for them to walk on out doors any time. There's neighbor Sugdan all in the fidgets about it on account of the children. She says the measles are all over Salem and if we jine, her children will all ketch them and be sick, and leave the doctor. The letters too will all go wrong and be sent back to Washington, to be broke open and who wants to make a fool of themselves by letting Mr. Polk see their Valentines? Then the school children has got to be legged off down to Lyceum Hall to speak peace to the grate folks. O deer—I am in such a fluster I cant rite any more—I dont no what to think of it—Yours till deeth.

DOROTHY WILCOM.

P. S. I have just come home from neighbor Curlew's, and such a time! She says we ought to be set off and then her husband will be an Alderman or a common something, (I forget what) and her boy Johnny may grow up to be a great Mare. And then such a fuss as the Danvis folks is making about it. Old Curlew says they are gittin up a petition agin it, and that shows how much they wants us. Then agin he says its more poplar to be a citizen than to be a townzen and the latter is verry vulgar. That's what the Curlews says, but massy on us Widder Horobean that lives in Danvis tells me Salem is awful place, where they murder the rich old men in their beds, and midnight sendases set fire to the barns and woodhouses in broad day light. Besides all this, she says Salem is a sceport and its war time now, and the ineny always burns sceports and kills the women and children, and she wouldn't be set off to Salem for no money. So there it is. I'm so flustrated I dont know what to do—

Wass and Wass! The baker says its all the talk up-a-long to have all South Danvis sot off to Salem so as not to wote in North Danvis. What a muss that will make! The Aldermen and watchmen and measles and lamp-lighters will spread all ever Danvis and Danvis people will all go to meeting in Salem. Danvis Bank bills will be all counterfites because there wont be any Danvis bank, and the buildings will all burn down that insured at the Danvis Insurance Office and the little children be all burnt up in their beds! I'm worried to deeth and narry as a wizzerd. Then there is a new invisible Comet to be seen in the sky and something always happens after it. I'm all topsy tury and cant write any more. Send your next letter to Salem, but dont rite any thing that you dont want the folks at Washington to be peeking into, because we may not have to move to Salem after all owing to the governer's wote. Good by Sukey and come and see me when I live any where, for I dont live nowhere now being in a state of vibration and uncertainty.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We understand that three of our citizens at the Plains Messrs. Jos. W. Ropes, W. L. Weston, and Henry T. Ropes have lately formed themselves into a company for the purpose of opening a trade in ice on a somewhat extensive scale. They have contracted with the Proprietor of the Wenham Lake ice to supply them with such quantity as they may need. One of the Company—Henry T. Ropes Esq., sailed for Liverpool recently, with the intention after his arrival at that place, to proceed to France, and some other countries on the continent, and acquaint himself with such facts concerning the trade in this commodity as he may be able, and should he discover, as it is anticipated he will, that a successful business can be carried on, he will establish the necessary depots, by the erection of suitable buildings, and the Company will immediately despatch cargoes of the purest quality of Ice from Wenham Lake.

We have received a communication from a well-known physician and chemist in this town concerning the deleterious effects resulting from the use of water which is procured from wells by lead pipe, or in any way conveyed by, or comes in contact with lead. As there are several long extracts attached to the article, from a recent publication on the subject, we cannot publish the communication this week, but will with pleasure give it an insertion in our next number, as we shall then, not be so cramped for room.

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session in Salem—Judge Ward on the Bench.

The jurors from this town are Charles E. Brown and Francis Dodge.

Messrs. Lewis Allen and Samuel Preston are grand jurors from Danvers for 1847.

noises of a promiscuous multitude. On, on, poured the living tide, of various elements, some to buy, with servants bearing sacks in which to carry off the grain, many to steal if opportunity served, and many to beg from the charitable, among the crowd. Here were children whose attenuated countenances betokened the extremely almost of hunger; prematurely old, with sunken eyes that stared and watched in hopeful, eager expectation for the sale to commence, in order to glean what might chance to fall in wasteful carelessness—vain, slender hope at such a time. Old men on crutches, bent with years, and shrunken with famine, hobbled along at their best speed to join those who already surrounded the doors of the granary and waited impatiently for the trafficking, to solicit alms. Mothers pressed along through the mass, holding wretched infants at their bosoms, and were jostled from the path by the portly, full-fed burgher, bespangled and glittering with golden chains and other ornaments. Thus it is: Feasting and Famine reign together in conjoint sovereignty, if not over the same roof, at least over the same city! And onward yet, rolled the undiminished stream of the human sea; the waving life; the gay, the proud, the sad, the happy, the surfeited, the starving—a chequered scene of pictured emotions, displayed so plainly on the surface, that the most careless eye could read it—Save that which had been blurred effectually by the dazzling sheen of gold, that blinds the mental vision as potently as the noon day sun does the physical. Such an eye was Roger Greene's. As the sick merchant gazed earnestly forth through his lattice, on the passing crowd, his bodily sight, indeed took in the various objects of misery and starvation, of squalid want and destitution, within its reach. But his mind's eye saw them not, received no impression of their purport; that was seeking for master Hopton, who yet, dramatically delayed his coming. It hurried him along, placed him at the receipt of custom, in fancy, and revelled in the contemplation of the accumulating heaps of coin in the treasure box by his side. But at last, a murmuring clamor of many voices, announced the arrival of the agent to the eager multitude. Roger beheld him ascend the steps, unlock the ponderous door, and enter, while after him thronged as many of the populace as could be held in that part of the granary allotted to the buyers. Roger turned away from the window, closed his eyes, and buried his face in his pillow, for he was overcome and faint with excitement, and could gaze no longer. Margaret, who, also, had been watching, sorrowfully, the movements without, withdrew from the lattice, and approached her kinsman's bedside, in some alarm, fearful that his malady had taken a serious turn; but Roger's temporary stupor was broken before her gentle efforts were put in requisition. All at once, there arose from the neighborhood of the granary, such a deafening yell, such a triumphal shout of joy, swelling in one vast, thrilling peal on high, as would almost have wakened the dead to life and animation—Roger started bolt upright in his bed, and while a nameless, undefinable terror crept over his frame, cast his burning eyes towards the store house, to ascertain the cause of the outcry. Again and again it rose on the clear, morning air, and in tones (which there was no mistaking) of frantic, savage exultation.

"What mean those shouts and cries?" asked the merchant in quivering tones. "Do thou look forth, Margaret, and see what hath happened; mine eyes are dimmed, and aching, and I cannot discern clearly, (curses on the fever, which has weakened them.)"

Margaret did as directed, and presently replied, "I know not what has taken place to move them thus, but the people seem to be beside themselves with joy: they throw their caps and clubs into the air; see, even the lame swing their crutches over their heads, and old paralytic men try to dance as though for gladness. Holy saints, what may this portend. But hither comes master Hopton, running the crowd, hooting and yelling, and pointing this way. Some are departing, shouting as they retire; but master Hopton will tell us." At this moment the individual in question burst into the room, his countenance exhibiting dismay and excitement. Roger Greene fixed his inquiring, agonised gaze upon Hopton but could not articulate a word, while the grocer passed, endeavoring to summon up courage to make the dread announcement, that faltered on his tongue. "Speak man," cried Margaret, as she looked from him to the distorted, imploring face of her uncle, "Speak and tell us in a word, what hath chanced; see you not that this horrible suspense is killing him! This adjured, master Hopton at length found voice. "Oh, master Greene, and you mistress Margaret, the saint give you both strength to bear the evil news—in a word," seeing that the merchant was writhing in torment, "the granary has been robbed!" Not a suck is left, within the building." Hopton stopped abruptly, and gazed in silent terror at the sick man, whose eyes still riveted upon his own, lost their expression of intelligence, and changed rapidly to a dull stony glance. Still they sunk not from the face of the appalled grocer till after a slight shivering of the body had taken place, a pendulous vibration, and then without a groan, the merchant fell back dead.

A shriek rang through the room, as Margaret cast herself frantically on the body of her kinsman and gave way to a passionate outburst of grief and sorrow. "Oh, he is dead, he is dead!" she cried in heart piercing tone; "the cruel tidings have slain him. My benefactor and more than father. Oh, he was ever kind and gentle to me, though the world did call him harsh and grasping," and here her choking sobs stifled further utterance. She heeded not when the grocer, roused from his trance of stupefaction, essayed some disjointed, trembling expressions meant for consolation; neither did she heed the opening door, without, the quick approaching steps, and sudden appearance of Richard Berney, pale and ghastly, in the room. We shall not attempt to describe the grief and anguish of the coppersmith, at the scene before him, —the consequences of his fatal absence, as he had too much reason to think, after master Hopton, in answer to his hurried questions, explained the circumstances in detail. "A few minutes earlier, and I might perhaps have saved him," cried Richard, passionately, as he gazed with weeping eyes on the face of the departed merchant, "but I made what haste my weakness would permit, though alas in vain," and, in reply to Hopton, who was naturally surprised at this observation, Richard related the events of the preceding night to the grocer, for Margaret was too much absorbed in sorrow to pay attention to what was passing. As we are already acquainted with a part of the coppersmith's adventures, we take up the thread of his narrative, when he had arrived at the point where we left him, in the last chapter.

"How long I lay stunned and senseless," said Richard, "I know not, but when I came to myself, my wound had stiffened, occasioning me, exquisite pain which was what recalled me to consciousness, in all probability. A cruel thirst also tormented me, with its imperious cravings; I felt convinced that I could not long survive without help and that speedy, and summoned all my strength to

raise a feeble shout in hopes that some one might be passing within hearing. But all my attempts were for some time in vain; the sounds died in my throat, at least did not penetrate beyond the covert in which I lay. I gave up at last, exhausted, and tried to resign myself to my fate, when just at that moment, I heard with joy, the noise of approaching feet along the path near which I was sheltered. I exerted my voice for one last effort and fortunately succeeded in attracting the attention of the person who was coming, who proved to be a peasant, going to his labor. He found me, and after I had related in few words the events of the past night, hurried off quickly to get assistance, and soon returned with a companion. Leaving the body of Clifford, to be afterwards buried there, they bore me to the dwelling of the man who had discovered me, who with the kind help of his wife, dressed the wound, and used such other restorative means, as soon enabled me to set forth on my return, for I was impatient to get back to the city, and obtain help to recover the stolen grain. When I reached the house of my father I found him in the utmost distress at my mysterious disappearance, and learnt that he had set on foot enquiries to seek me out. After a brief explanation, I hurried hither, learning on the way, from the people I encountered, the discovery of the robbery which had taken place. The rest you know."

Here ended the coppersmith's narrative, and our own now draws rapidly to its natural termination. But little remains to be added, and that little in explanation of a few subsequent events. As no time was to be lost, Richard, with the concurrence of Margaret, who was now sole possessor of all the merchant's wealth (which was found afterwards, to exceed, even, general expectation, repaired immediately, to the cavern, provided with assistance, and brought back the stolen grain to the granary, the same day. After the last kind offices had been performed for Roger Greene, by gentle hands, and generous hearts, that forgot his faults and remembered only his virtues, (for he had virtues, no man being all saint or all sinner) Richard, still sanctioned by Margaret, gave public notice for the second opening of the granary, accompanying his announcement with such particulars, as speedily drew to the building an overwhelming, joyous multitude. To be brief, the coppersmith before nightfall, distributed among the mass, the greater portion of the food, gratuitously, to those without money, at moderate rates to those in better circumstances, and at higher prices to the wealthy; distinguishing among the classes, partly by their appearance, and partly by the knowledge of the assistants he employed.

We shall not try to portray the gladness of the famished throng, nor repeat the expressions of enthusiastic gratitude which were mingled with the names of the merchant's wife and the young coppersmith.

The other merchants were vastly enraged at Richard's injury of the market, and those that sold, endeavored to keep up the exorbitant prices, but they were justly punished for their avarice. Contrary to their trust and expectation, the news of the Spanish supplies proved true, and a large quantity of grain brought in vessels, being immediately forwarded to York, they were compelled, much to their chagrin, to sell their own at last at rates much lower than had even the coppersmith. Matthew Staples when he left the cave with his companion Martin, after he had slain (as he supposed) the artisan, plunged, on reaching the city, into those quarters where he expected to find pious Peter, but his search was without success, he could not discover his retreat, and gave up the attempt, not without secret satisfaction, both at his disappearance, and the death of the Lancastrian. During the day, he and his associate became informed of the unexpected return of Richard and his proceedings, whereupon they precipitately fled, cursing the chance that had left the artisan alive, and joined the troops of the Duke of Somerset, with whom we have nothing more to do, as the military events which followed, have no connection with our story. Father Peter whom Staples could not find for a very good reason, aimed not for the city when he fled in such terror from the fictitious apparition. He sped over the fields, in an opposite direction from York, with such amazing swiftness, as fear only could impart, and tarried not, except at short intervals of rest, until he had put a wide extent of country between himself and the territories of the ghost who had so affrighted him. He finally paused at a little village, in his way, and after making the most careful enquiries, and receiving the satisfactory information, that ghosts, goblins, and spirits were unknown to the townsmen, fixed upon it as an abiding place. The frights which Peter had experienced, from what he implicitly believed to be a visitation from the other world, produced a wholesome effect upon his after conduct. He amended his evil life, and devoted himself thereafter to the industrious fabrication of honest legitimate locks and keys, and died, eventually, in the language of the obituaries, "universally lamented."

Richard and Margaret were made one, when a suitable period had elapsed after the death of Roger Greene, and old dame Dorcas was installed beneath their roof. But she did not long survive the decease of the merchant, an event, which she did not learn until several days after it occurred, being then confined to her room, helpless, from a recent attack of her old enemy, rheumatism.

Long after our hero and heroine, with their immediate descendants had departed to the unknown land, their memories were preserved, not engraven upon monumental stone, but the hearts of the people, who treasured therein the legend of THE OPENING OF THE GRANARY.

SLAVE CASE DECISION. An important decision was given by the Supreme Court of the United States on Friday last in what has been termed "the Vanzandt Ohio slave case." The judgment of the Court was affirmed and the appeal of Mr Vanzandt, who sustained the right to abduct, or escape with slaves, not sustained.

The proper title of this case is Van Zandt vs. Jones—Van Zandt being the defendant in the Court below, and plaintiff on the appeal. Jones, a citizen of Kentucky, brought his action against Van Zandt in the U. S. Circuit Court for Ohio, to recover a penalty of \$500 for harboring and concealing the slave of Jones. Judgment was given in the Circuit Court against Van Zandt, who moved for a new trial. The Judges of the Circuit Court were divided in opinion, and the case came into the Supreme Court on certificate of that division. There were some points of form alleged, as grounds of the motion for a new trial, but the main point was that the act of 1793, under which the penalty was claimed, is unconstitutional. The case was argued before the Supreme Court by Senator Morehead, for defendant in error, and Mr W. H. Steward for the plaintiff in error. The decision goes to establish the constitutionality of the act of 1793.

The Pennsylvania Whig Convention have nominated Gen. James Irwin for Governor of that State.

DANVERS AND MALDEN ROAD.

The examination on the Malden case is progressing and we understand the petitioners expect to get in all their evidence by Monday. The Eastern Railroad will then occupy some 3 or 4 days, when Mr. Choate will close for the petitioners. The evidence is said to have come in very well, so far, in favor of the project; and a reasonable hope is indulged in that the charter will be granted. The number of petitioners thus far we understand is nearly 3,500 besides the petitions of some 1500 ladies. Of the male petitioners there are 690 from Danvers—over 1700 from Lynn—307 from Saugus—191 from Malden, 1145 from Boston—451 from Salem.

A correspondent of the Salem Gazette suggests the name of LEWIS ALLEN, Esq., of this town, as one of the candidates for County Commissioners. Mr. Allen's qualifications for the business which usually engages these officers is well known, and we think there is no man in the county who can be more implicitly relied on to discharge faithfully and impartially the duties of Commissioner.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

We gave an account in a late number, of the doings at a meeting, held at the First Universalist Society in this town, for the purpose of awakening an interest and sympathy in behalf of the starving and suffering Irish, and to obtain subscriptions for their relief. We are informed that the committee chosen at this meeting to obtain donations, have collected and paid over to the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, in Boston, the sum of \$97.69. Of this amount about \$70.00 was collected at the New Mills, and the remainder at the Plains.

The following extract from the School Committee's Report, of Lynn, will, we doubt not, afford gratification to the many friends of Mr. KING, in this town, of which he is a citizen, and was for many years a successful and faithful teacher. We hope and trust that his labors in this new field will continue long and be abundantly fruitful.

"The School under the care of Mr. King, exhibits commendable improvement. The order, discipline and recitations at the closing examination were very satisfactory to the Committee. Mr. King labors indefatigably and with success."

There will be a meeting of citizens, without distinction of parties, at the Town Rooms, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Salem, on the 25th inst. to nominate Candidates for County Commissioners.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

We intended long before this to express our obligations to the Salem Register, for the frequent use we make of the summary of Legislative intelligence which is furnished to that paper by its intelligent Boston correspondent. Every thing of a local nature and particularly interesting to readers in this vicinity is called from the great mass of business and placed in an intelligible shape before the people, while subjects of general interest are always presented in an attractive form discussed with candor and fairness. This summary of legislative proceedings presents a fine contrast with the skeleton reports in the Boston papers the use of which we have entirely discontinued. We may be permitted in this connection to say that these articles in the Register are attributed to JOHN I. BAKER, Esq., the intelligent representative from the town of Beverly, to whose pen the public has been indebted more than it has been aware. Just such a correspondent is needed at Washington during the sessions of Congress, to winnow the chaff from the wheat and give a correct impression of the doings and sayings at the Capitol.

Mr Benton has addressed a circular to each member of Congress, containing the correspondence which passed between him and the President, previous to his resignation of the appointment of Major General. Mr Benton asked to be placed in supreme command of the army, with unlimited military and diplomatic powers, and Gen. Scott, Taylor, Patterson and Butler, to be recalled.

Mr Polk answered Mr Benton's application with the declaration, that having searched the laws of the U. States for precedent or authority, he finds none which will allow him to place Col. Benton in command of the army in Mexico.

Mr Benton responds to this with all due courtesy, by informing that he has sent in his resignation to the Adjutant General, in order that there be no hindrance to the immediate appointment of a successor to take his place.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by a native of this town, to his mother. The writer has been for some years connected with the United States Army, and is now engaged in the Mexican War—

Tampico, Mexico, Feb. 19, 1847.

Dear Mother—I embrace this opportunity of sending you a few lines, to inform you of my "whereabouts" and the state of my health. I am well, though you have had pretty hard times since I last wrote. We have had no fighting, except a few skirmishes, which happened on the roads near the mountains. Since we first left Monterey, we have marched nearly six hundred miles. Tampico is the most beautiful place I have seen since we came into Mexico. There are a great number of French, English, and Americans residing here, and the weather is as warm at present, as it is at the north in the month of July. We have a plenty of all kinds of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas, &c. There are at present, here, about twelve thousand troops, and ship-lads are landing every day. Gen. Scott is at Brazos, in a few days, and we shall then start for Vera Cruz, many lives lost. If we take that place, we shall next march for the capitol, and I think the Mexicans will then be satisfied. We are encamped about two miles from the town, on a hill near Panuco river. Gen. Twigg's commands our division at present, which includes the first, second, third and seventh regiments, besides the regiment of riflemen.

On the route from Monterey, we passed a great many Mexican towns, the people resembling Indians more than anything else, and most of them were nearly naked. Two days march from this place, we travelled fifteen miles through a hamock, composed entirely of lemon trees; the ground was covered with the finest kind of fruit, with nobody to disturb it. The trees were filled with birds of the most beautiful plumage; parrots, parakeets, and red birds of all kinds were to be seen in great numbers.

I have not time to write more now. Perhaps I shall not have a chance to write again before we start. If I should live to see Vera Cruz taken, I will give you all the particulars about the battle.

Give my respects to all friends, so good bye for the present.

Your son,

B. F. V.

A double tenement, partly finished, on Elm street in the vicinity of Lawrence, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss, \$1200; no insurance. The building belonged to two young men, carpenters, who have lost their all; they barely saved their tools. The fire left to dry the plastering probably caused the destruction of the building.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 19.

Dates has been received from 25th of February. One Atencia, missionary, has returned from Mexico, after a long and arduous journey, and has been reported to have seen Anna, who was on his way to Saltillo. The army in Vera Cruz was in condition. There were 5000 men, castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, part of the Puente Nacional being fortified with 6000 men.

Santa Anna has raised \$180,000 own property as security. The B. has offered \$20,000 for the support of the Governor of Vera Cruz. The Governor of Vera Cruz has a loan of \$40,000. There was a progress to move the seat of Government to the town of Saltillo. It was reported that there are two thousand Alvarado.

Vera Cruz says that Atencia for the boundary of the 26th degree of latitude of the Rio Grande to the Pacific. The blockade is violated with impunity. 8500 American soldiers were on the desecrated was prevalent among the Midshipman Rogers has been sent from Chihuahua to Jan. 16 of the American forces.

FOR

Mr. Editor—I was pleased with the last paper, in respect to the examination. It contained some thoughts which the general Committee to consider. I have been managed for years past thought them to be a complete farman is sometimes placed in a very with the room crowded to its utmost rents and those interested, watching see if the examining Committee is not who have made good proficiency and quainted with the branches to which some times become embarrassed, sometimes difficult before an audience, and themselves before the teacher. I hope will be adopted, at least an examination day is talked off, by the before the time, as the day for which the teachers if disposed can prepare some one or two of the Committee good different times, a few weeks before the ure, and thoroughly examine each scholar, and at the close of the rents and others be invited to an examinations of the children, to be conducted by the teachers. As this subject has been will be continued by these more complete and evil results of the proposed conducting examinations.

"Radicalism of Shakespeare."

Mr. Editor—The correspondent who steps forth as one of the body guards of the Boston Register, in his editorial and his attempts to evade the question I stated. He is, I judge, some one, who has read more than he has written, either has his pen cramped by tences fished up at random from some writer's pen, or he is a shallow, who writes with a dictionary at his elbow, and from end to end, and some press what might be as forcibly conveyed every-day use among common people. Of affliction, which is resorted to by some of their productions the appearance of has evidently mistaken for literary polish. Shakespeare always addresses the scene the medium of simple and perspicuous is one secret of his great power. I hope when your correspondent appears again, he will be a better lecturer, he will discard his sonnet, and talk like other fellows. What does if he has looked into the dictionary, and meaning of such words as "arbalist," "vet," &c. &c. If he continues to employ when good, harmonious words in common, his purpose equally well, if not better, reason to surmise that Robert Shallow, F. ly come amongst us! It may be that he is allusion to Squire Shallow—perhaps he is to cast a personal reflection! I did not should hereafter be as "strained" as before shall have him in view!

As your correspondent offers nothing to sition respecting Shakespeare's radicalism be despatched in a few words. I should taken the trouble to write what I have no for my desire to give him a little fatherly his school-boy style, which evinces a mind, who has read a little, and who by studios attention to the hints I have given process of time become a tolerable writer.

The most laughable portion of his article is: "It would have been *misnomer* in 'Veritas' wrote his article, he had *imitated* the 'looked behind the glass'; he would then gross absurdity of bringing forward some of his ravings of one of Shakespeare's 'real opinions of the great dramatist.'"

He thinks it would have been "wisdom" *tated a monkey!* No wonder he defends. What "glass" does he refer to? A brass glass belonging to —? or doesn't it *own* any? As for looking behind Mr. "glass," (if he has any) I have no desire, with looking at his face, while he writes that was enough for me. I leave your do as he pleases. Every one to his taste. His attempts to show that the passages in King Lear are not indications of Shakespeare's, is altogether abortive. Delirious as was, he was by no means a fool—he was every whit, as is Henry Norman Hudson—designed to represent him as being, on the amiable personage, "more sinned against than the last passage I quoted was pertinent article in its application to Mr. Hudson.

"Who having been praised for bluntness, *A saucy roughness, and constrains the gait* Quite from his nature."

Daniel Webster once remarked, during trial, that *truth was truth*, even if it came to a tempest. So may we say, that truth is it come from the lips of a *crazy* man. It often make very sensible remarks, as was the Lear. In fact, it requires a sensible man to A sentiment that is true, and appropos in an often strikes us with more force when pronounced of some one who is disordered in single circumstance of its being uttered by attracts more attention to it;—and in Shakespeare's sentences, we see one of the greatest of his genius—his exquisite facility for delineating a *radically* and with such freshness, that it impresses the "radical" ideas more deeply minds than they would have been if uttered plenegetically, even—tempered moralist.

The passages relating to the ordinary ad of "legal justice," which were cited in my column, are true, and I have no doubt that what were Shakespeare's real, sober convictions subject.

But it is too plainly a work of supererogation to much further space in this paper, in presumption assumed in the article to which your column has attempted a reply. The truth is, Shakespeare man far in advance of his time, as respect *humanity*. He was a thorough-going, out-and-out reformer. He was not governed by a reverence for the past—he was not overawed by the foot and Wrong, even though they were as were strongly entrenched. He laughed at

Bishops, and Kings, if they were silly—he held them up to abhorrence, if they were treacherous, mean and cruel; showing no blind veneration of their high offices and no craven fear of the withholding of their patronage. He was no lank-jawed, canting, earth-saddening, hypocritical, bigoted sectarist. He was a free, glad, genial, fresh, natural, true man—untrammelled by creed or tyrannical custom, and worshipping none but God. He recognized goodness and religion not only in a long phiz and in doleful, measured words, and monkish gloom, but in all free, out-welling, generous impulses of human nature—in innocent amusements, as well as in formal devotion—in the rosy laugh of childhood and the buoyancy of guileless youth—in any and in every employment, not tainted with moral impurity. I fancy he would have ventured to trip on "the light fantastic toe," without stopping to ask leave of priest or deacon! Thank God for Shakespeare! May he be understood by those who chuckle at the bigotry and slang of the saucy chap who has undertaken to be his lecturing expositor.

Mr. Editor, before I conclude, I wish to ask Mr. Hudson's conservative admirers, if it be true that he opposes theoretically and practically, among other "radical" reforms of this age, the Temperance movement? Is it a fact that he ridicules the idea of the tea-total pledge? No harm at all in merely asking questions.

With a few more "radical" quotations from Shakespeare, I will now, Mr. Editor, bid your correspondent "good morning."

"Wilt thou draw near the nature of the gods? Draw near them then in being merciful: Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."

[Titus Andronicus, Act I.]
"O, that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriv'd corruptly! and that clear honor Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer! How many then should cover, that stand bare? How many be commanded that command? How much low peasantry would then be gladd' From the true seed of honor? and how much honor Picked from the chaff and ruin of the times, To be new vanish'd?"

[Merchant of Venice, Act I.]
"But mercy is above the scepter'd sway. It is enthroned in the hearts of kings. It is an attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's, When mercy seasons justice." [Ibid, Act III.]

"The rarer action is In virtue than in vengeance: they being penitent, The sole drift of my purpose doth extend Not a drop further." [Tempest, Act V.]
"Who by repentance is not satisfied, Is nor of heaven, nor earth."

[Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act IV.]
"From lowest places by whom virtuous things proceed, The place is less than the deed: Where great additions swell, and virtue none, It is a drop of honor: good alone Is good, without a name; violence is so: The property by what it is should go, Not by the title."

[All's Well that ends Well, Act II.]
VERITAS.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Register.

Boston, March 13, 1847.

The hearing upon the Eliah Parker petition for a Railroad from Danvers through North Reading, &c., has been finished this week by C. T. Russell, Esq., who summed up the case on Friday forenoon. In addition to the through business to Lowell and Lawrence, which this route proposes to accommodate, their first survey contemplated building only from N. Danvers by Tapley's Mills in Danvers, and the Paper Mill in Middleton; at the same time furnishing ice from Martin's Pond, of good quality, as they allege, and upon which they produced some demonstrative proof, notwithstanding others testified to the brackish color of the water in said pond. It also appeared that there are forests of wood now growing in the vicinity of N. Reading, which, if this road were built would be sufficiently enhanced in value to alone pay the cost of building it. Granite, &c., is likewise relied upon as furnishing business; and a new element has entered into this case, in the shape of a Soap-Stone Quarry, which, however, as its opponents allege, is of too hard a nature to succeed in soap-making the committee. The other survey starts from S. Danvers and proceeds direct to North Reading, and as far as mere science is concerned appears the most feasible route. E. H. Derby, Esq., opposed this grant, both in behalf of the Salem and Lowell project, as well as for the friends of the chartered line of the Essex Road. He bore strongly against the want of local business upon its line, and contended that to complete the present line of the Essex road, and also to build all the road asked for by T. P. Pingree, &c., between Salem and Lowell, would only require four miles more to be built than by the proposed N. Reading route. In addition to the heavy business at each terminus of the Essex road, he also contended strongly for the interests of New Mills in Danvers, that being the nearest title water to the new city; and likewise urged the important business of N. Andover—also the claims of Middleton, as well as the incidental benefits of this route to Topsfield, Buxford, Georgetown, &c. As to disinterestedness, he has extended comparative calculations heretofore may have extended to Andover Bridge, where the Dam of the Essex company is located; and consequently all the factories and business will extend below the Dam—hence giving the present chartered route of the Essex road the advantage of running from one mile to one mile and a half through the "city," and along by all its survey. Many intelligent friends of the various projects have been heard in testimony and otherwise upon these subjects, and many friends of the Essex road would like to complete their present route, and, in addition, to have the privilege of building from N. Danvers, through N. Reading to Ballard Vale, with a view of connecting with Lowell.

The Essex Railroad Company have contracted with the Eastern Railroad Company for a loan of \$100,000, and have, in addition, \$175,000 actually subscribed; and there are, as the friends of that route allege, contractors enough ready to build the balance of the road, and take sufficient stock, with the additional amount pledged on Friday, to secure the whole \$375,000 needed.

The Danvers and Malden case was opened by Wm. D. Northend, Esq., on Thursday afternoon, and the hearing continued on Friday, whence it was postponed until Wednesday next. Mr. Northend went back to the original efforts for an Eastern Railroad, contending that the true line upon which such a road should have been built was where the people and business were located, which would have been along the old travelled stage road to Boston, and somewhat as this proposed route runs. But the originators of the Eastern road, in consequence of the inducements and advantages held out to them at East Boston, saw fit entirely to avoid and abandon the interests now represented here, and located their road accordingly, and these petitioners, including over 5,000 local voters, and the decisive vote of all the towns interested, now ask for those Railroad they were entitled—and that, too without having to be subjected to the annoyance and inconvenience of a ferry, or a most obnoxious entrance into Boston. The constitutional right of the Legislature to charter a road directly along side of, and parallel to, the Eastern Railroad, through its whole route, was contended for to its full extent, alleging, in confirmation of this point, that the Eastern Railroad, fearing its wrong location at the outset, asked for a clause in its charter restricting the building of any road parallel thereto, which was then positively refused. The general policy of legislation in regard to rival bridges, turnpikes, &c., was concisely and comprehensively presented, showing that whenever the Legislature deemed the public convenience to require any such grant, they had always allowed it, whatever the effect might be on others, especially where the new grant was an improvement upon the old, as in Railroads over Turnpikes—Bridges over Ferries; which latter would especially apply in this case, as this petition asks a permanent communication with Boston, without the inconvenience, interruptions and delays of a ferry. The confessedly important interests of Danvers were faithfully presented, as well as the increased accommodation to West Lynn, and the vital interest of Salem in this behalf. Testimony from some of the most intelligent friends of this route, in Dan-

vers, has been put in, somewhat of the same nature as heretofore, confirming the opening of the canal, and showing rather a cumulative business in Danvers since last year. Hon. Rufus Choate is to close this case on behalf of the petitioners.

The Eastern Railroad oppose this project, as heretofore, and are represented by N. J. Lord, Esq. There is much interest, of course, felt in your vicinity upon these questions, and this seems in some quarters to be pretty extensive, without regard to age or sex—an incident illustrative of which occurred in the evening train of cars on Thursday, when several of those most deeply interested, including President Neal, were so earnestly engaged in discussing the subject as to engross the attention of an intelligent lady, who sat in their immediate vicinity, so much that she passed all the depot in Lynn, where she intended to stop, before she was aware of the fact. This incident created quite a good humor for the time, and the assurances of the President to return the lady in the train for Boston, were given and faithfully carried out. But the best of the joke is that she proved to be a friend of the Danvers and Malden road, and may have been one of the 1,855 ladies of Lynn who, on Friday, petitioned in favor of that road.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, Mr. S. Shepard, from the Joint Special Committee, to which was referred sundry petitions for altering of the laws relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, the provisions of which are as follows:

Be it enacted, &c.
Section 1. Every person who shall have been convicted of any violation of the 47th chapter of the Revised Statutes, after the passage of this act, and shall thereafter be guilty of a similar offence, shall upon conviction thereof, in addition to the penalties provided in said 47th chapter, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than ten days, nor more than sixty days; and for any subsequent conviction of a like offence, shall be imprisoned as aforesaid, not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall, without being licensed therefore according to law, sell in less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, and that delivered and carried away at one time, any ale, porter, strong beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction thereof, be subjected to the penalties provided in the 47th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. The County Commissioners may license for each city and town in their respective counties, as many discreet persons, of good moral character, as they may deem it necessary, to be retailers of wine, of other spirituous liquors, to be used in the arts or for medicinal purposes only; and the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston may in like manner and for the like purposes, license such persons as retailers for the City of Boston; and the Selectmen of the towns of Nantucket, Chelsea, and North Chelsea, may also, in like manner and for the like purposes, license such persons as retailers for their respective towns; provided that the number of persons so licensed shall not exceed one for each town containing, by the last census, not more than two thousand inhabitants; two for each town containing over two thousand and not more than five thousand inhabitants; three for each town containing more than five thousand and not more than ten thousand inhabitants; and four for each city and town containing more than ten thousand inhabitants; provided, however, that the Mayor and Aldermen may license such number of persons not exceeding two for each ward in said city, as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 4. The County Commissioners, Mayor and Aldermen, and Selectmen aforesaid, shall establish such reasonable regulations and restrictions, relating to the sale of wine and other spirituous liquors in their respective jurisdictions, by the persons licensed as aforesaid, as in their judgment may be best adapted to promote the public good.

Sec. 5. All licenses granted under this act, shall expire on the first day of April in each year; provided, however, that the officers hereby authorized to grant the same, shall have power to revoke any such license, whenever in their opinion the public interest shall require it.

The report and bill were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

The petition of Lewis Allen and others, against the annexation of a part of Danvers to Salem, was presented.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—In your last number appears a Resolution, adopted unanimously by the members of the Voluntary Engine Co., and it appears that the Company are going to leave, and thereby the Town is to be deprived of their valuable services. Now it strikes us that this is bad business. One of the most active and efficient companies in the state is to be broken up, and for what? Because a man is crowded upon them as Fireward, who is also a member of the company, and is thought to be altogether unfit for the office. Our object in noticing this matter, is to suggest whether it would not be better to leave the selection of Firewards to the members of the Companies, as is the case in other places. They are certainly the best judges in the case. They know who would be likely to be the most beneficial in keeping the Department united, efficient, and prosperous; and who "clothed in a little brief authority," would use that authority to tyrannize over them. Let the project be tried, and the result will let our town will be blessed with a Department which all will feel proud of. One which will have the perfect confidence of the inhabitants.

Justice.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—In the Courier, of Saturday last, appears a Resolution, unanimously passed by Engine Co. No. 8, which appears to need some explanation. First, the manner in which the Fireward attached to that engine has been forced upon them. The records of the Clerk of the Board of Firewards shows that the Fireward complained of was attached to that engine before the present company was incorporated or received their certificates. This seems to be a new way of forcing, that as yet I am not acquainted with. Second, the special treatment is nothing more or less than a compliance with the Regulations adopted by the Board of Firewards. The loss of this Company will be a severe stroke to the Department, and it may be well for the Town to take the subject into consideration and choose such a Board of Firewards as will completely satisfy this company, or at least, choose a supervisory committee from their number, whose duty it shall be to adopt regulations for the Department, &c., and thereby secure their services as a Fire Company.

N. P. PATTERSON,

Fireward attached to No. 8 Engine, April, 1846.

MARCH 15, 1847.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The next meeting of this Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Busby, on Wednesday afternoon next. mch 20

Temperance Address.

PHILIP S. WHITE, Esq., of Philadelphia, M. W. P. of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, will deliver an Address before *Mourning Division*, No. 5, Sons of Temperance, at the 2d Universalist Church, in this town, on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. mch 20

MONUMENT DIVISION No. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are held at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. January 9th 1847. S. A. CARLTON, R. S.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, at the 2d Universalist Church, by Rev. J. Prince, Mr. MAYHEW S. CLARK to Miss CAROLINE ROBINSON.
March 16th, by Rev. J. W. Hanson, Mr. WILLIAM J. MEAD and Mrs. ELIZABETH BEAN, both of Danvers.
In Salem, on Monday, RICHARD S. ROGERS to Miss ELIZA L. PICKMAN, daughter of the late Dudley L. Pickman.
In Lynn, Mr. WILLIAM DOWNING to Miss LAVINA MITCHELL, both of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town, March 12th, SARAH ELIZA DOW, aged 4 mos. A little blossom was growing on the tree of Humanity, and angels thronged around it and fanned it with the wings of love. A cold blast from the hand of Death, swept it from the spray and it perished—but the angels wept not—they flew away to the spirit-land, where they saw no more the flower they admired on the earth for it had been transformed into one like themselves. J. W. N. In Salem, an infant child of Dr. E. B. PERCIVAL, aged 3 mos. MRS. SARAH ANN SAUNDERS, aged 17. Mr. FRANKLIN DUSTIN, aged 24, of Windham, N. H.

In South Reading, Mrs. SALLY BUTLER, aged 62.

SEALS FOR DEEDS. A supply received by J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, JR., PAINTER AND GLAZIER.
Has removed his shop from Central to Lowell street, (Nearly opposite the Engine House.) Particular attention paid to SIGN PAINTING, PAPERING, and IMITATIONS OF WOOD & MARBLE. mch 20

TO LET—for one or more years, the Cottage House and Barn, near Crane River Brook, with from one to forty acres of land. Possession may be had on the 1st day of April. Inquire of JOHN PAGE, North Danvers. march 17, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer, and will attend to sales of Real or personal estate. THOMAS TRASK. March 20, 1847.

CAPS. CAPS.
SPRING style of Men's, Boys, and Children's Caps, Just received at CARLTON'S Warehouse, corner of Chesnut & Lowell streets. mch 20

NECKTIES.
GENTLEMEN'S Neckties and Scarfs, a rich and beautiful article for the spring, at CARLTON'S Warehouse. march 20

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of Thomas Bowen, of Danvers, in the county of Essex, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice, that the Second Meeting of creditors will be held at the Office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on Saturday, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTHEND, Assignee. Danvers, Mch 20, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the county of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice, that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when creditors may prove their claims. W. D. NORTHEND, Assignee. mch 6

COTTONS, COTTONS.
MERRIMAC, Salmon Falls, Webster, Lawrence, Suffolk, Boot, Bartlett and Waltham Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, just opened and for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

NEW GOODS.
MOUS DE LAINE, Gingham, Prints, Patches, Checked Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, S. Cambrics, Factory Checks, Turkey Red and Pongee Silk Hdk's, Silk and Cott. Warp Aponeas, Cassimere, German Cloths, Gingham Cravats, Selvages, &c., just received by M. T. DOLE.

CHEAP! CHEAP!
JUST received a lot of Linen Cambric Hdk's prices from 12 1-2 cts to 37 1-2 cts. for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

CARD CASES AND WALLETS. A large and very fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wallets, Card Cases, Bill Books, &c., of superior make and finish, just received direct from New York, and for sale low, by GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller - Lynde Place. mch 20

THE SCOUT OF THE SILVER POND. A tale of the Revolution—by Newton M. Curtis. Price 25 cents. For sale at 131 Essex street, by GEORGE CREAMER. mch 20

NUMBER VI. Chambers' Cyclopaedia, No. 6, just published, and received by GEORGE CREAMER, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 20

CARD CASES. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just rec'd from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of the above, consisting of Carved Pearl, plain Pearl, Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Pearl, plain Tortoise Shell, Leather, Steel mounted; Velvet, do do various colors; Ivory, do do, Pearl do do. For sale as above, at the Book and Stationery Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. mch 20

CALF POCKET BOOKS. A fine article, manufactured by Mayfield, large size. A large assortment of Calf Wallets, great variety of patterns, from the same manufactory. Also Parchment and Ivory Memorandum Books, with pockets of the best quality, rec'd by J. P. JEWETT & CO., at their Book, Stationery and Music Store, 193 Essex street. mch 20

GOLD PENS & PENCILS. A fresh supply of those good Gold Pens for the low price of \$1 25. A lot of superior Gold Pencils, from \$2 to 6, rec'd by J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 20

FRENCH DRAWING PENCILS. Another invoice of those celebrated Pencils from the manufactory of Despray, Guyot & Co., Paris, of different degrees of hardness, just imported, and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, at the Book and Stationery Store of W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 20

FRENCH POCKET BOOKS. A fine assortment of beautiful French Pocket Books, of different sizes, very neat and durable, for sale cheap by the dozen or single, by W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch 20

FRENCH PENCILS—PER "VERSAILLES." GEORGE CREAMER has just received from the importer, a full supply of all the numbers of Despray Guyot & Co.'s FRENCH DRAWING PENCILS, which have given such good satisfaction. Also, a supply of colored Pencils, of different degrees of hardness, and which come much lower—for sale at wholesale and retail, at the new Bookstore, mch 20 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

GOLD PENS, of superior and common finish— a fresh supply just received and for sale low by GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 20

MOTTO WAFERS. A fresh assortment of Gold and Silver Motto Wafers, on sheets, just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES, 232 Essex st. mch 20

SOMETHING NEW. Shaded Window Curtains just received from Philadelphia—For sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem. mch 19

PAPER HANGING. 1000 Rolls Philadelphia Paper Hanging, new Patterns just received at the Paper Hanging & Crockery Ware Establishment of SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem. mch 20

PER SHIP VERSAILLES. Two cases of splendid French Paper Hangings just opening at the Paper Hanging & Crockery Ware Establishment of SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem. mch 20

"Roger's Memoranda"
THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels. Also a new supply of Prince's Lectures on the Bible. S. DODGE. feb 27

ARABESQUE PATTERN! Just opening another lot of Flowing Blue Dining Ware of this celebrated pattern; this Ware is colored with the best of Indigo, and is uniform in shade; for the sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 13

A FARM TO LET.
The subscriber will lease his farm from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any one who may want it. It consists of at least 150 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order. Danvers, Mch 4, 1847. WM. GOODALE.

Turner's Cough Mixture.
IT is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puff, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as few medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to fifty different individuals in this city, people that every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by THOMAS MELZARD, Jr. Agent.—for Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, S. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Courn. mch 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of MARSHALL SKINNER, late of Danvers in the County of Essex, Cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARQUIS L. SKINNER, Executor. Danvers, February 20th, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of BETSEY UPTON, late of Danvers, in the County of Essex, Singlewoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust; by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ASA BUSBY, Executor. Danvers Feb. 20th, 1847.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.
Painters, Glaziers & Paperers, NO 10 PARK STREET, DANVERS.

Particular attention to SIGN PAINTING IMITATIONS OF WOOD, MARBLE BRONZE, GROUND GLASS, &c. mch 29

REMOVAL.
MANNING & SARGENT.
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their extensive FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, from Main street, Danvers to NO. 273 ESSEX STREET

where they would be happy to be favored with a call. We intend to keep as good an assortment of Furniture as can be found in the city, and which we will sell at low prices for Cash. We have now on hand and are constantly manufacturing to order, Sofas, Mahogany, Cane Seat and Common Chairs; Windlass, and Common Bedsteads; Cribs; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Secretaries; Bureaus; Centre, Card and work Tables; Sinks and Wash Stands; Featherbeds; Palm leaf and Curled Mattresses.

Furniture for School Rooms, furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. N. B. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Currier's Tables. Furniture Repaired and Varished at the lowest rates. Feb 6

OPENING this morning, a splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, new patterns, for the Spring trade, of every description and quality, and for sale at reduced prices, at the Extensive Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place. mch 13

GREAT SALES
Of Clothing, at Reduced Prices, UNTIL JANUARY 15.

MY WHOLE STOCK, consisting of a large assortment of Surtouts, Peltoes, Cloaks, Frocks and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and a large quantity of Clothing of various kinds, will be sold, until the above date, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

At that time I intend making some alterations in my business, and desire all visitors that they shall find good bargains. I shall also dispose of my extensive assortment of CLOTHS, and all other Goods usually found at EDWARDS'S EMPORIUM, at a very low price. All persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it much to their advantage to make me a call. BENJ. EDWARDS, No. 10, FRONT STREET. N. B. Strangers will find the EMPORIUM, by the sign of the Mammoth Pants. jan 2

C. A. DEARBORN,
NO. 120 BOSTON ST., SALEM,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Tin, Glass, Britannia and Japan Wares. Also every variety of STOVES, Of the most improved patterns, viz:—Stuart's Hathaway, Delta, Ors and Mears's Patents, American Air Tight and Washington Air-Tight. Parlor Stoves, of every description. Also—LEAD PIPE, COPPER PUMPS, &c. GREENHOUSE PLANTS

THE subscriber has for sale at his Green house in Aborn street, about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office) a good assortment of Hybrid Apple, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette, China and Mulberry Roses; Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbenas Primas, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Pinks, Perpetuals, Pinks Laurestinis, Eupatorium, Stocks, Ixias, Hyacinths Japan Lillies, Cyclopediaes, Azalias, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Salvia Abutilon Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell as low as such plants are usually sold at Auction. Bouquets and Cut Flowers for sale as above. Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. PEIRCE.

Toothache can be Cured!
THE Extract of Cloves has been proved efficacious in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr., and Dr. J. SHED. feb 20

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. feb 26 WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

GOLD PENS. A supply of the Washington Pen received at 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. mch 13 WM. ARCHER, Jr.

SOLAR LAMPS. Another lot of those beautiful patterns Astral Lamps, just rec'd and for sale low by SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem. mch 11

AUCTIONS.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the well known station belonging to the estate of Joseph G. B. Little, of Danvers, deceased, situated on the Andover road, near the Endicott Place, (so called) in Danvers, consisting of about one acre of land, with a two story Dwelling House and Barn, and a large number of excellent Fruit Trees, thereon. Said premises will be sold for the purpose of raising the large and small sum of \$1000, and will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers by the heirs at law.

The sale will be on the premises, and the conditions and particulars made known at the time. By order of the heirs at law. S. SHOVE, Auct. Danvers, March 13, 1847.

Will be sold at public Auction, on FRIDAY, April 30th, 1847, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of engine No. 2, if not previously disposed of at private sale. THIS Sign now over the front door of said Engine; 6 Elliptic Springs, now attached to said Engine; 1 Signal Lantern, about 80 badges; 1 long Table, suitable for a Reading Room; 1 Round Table; Chairs; Lamps, Looking Glass, &c.

The above articles are in good order, and well worthy the attention of any Company that may be formed to the engine after the present year. Charles A. Manning, Jr., John Pender, Joseph W. Hildreth, Joseph C. Manning, A. W. Tibb, Standing Com. of Engine Co. No. 2. S. SHOVE, Auct. mch 13

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed to Store No. 147 Essex street, (Lynde Place,) would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine and Verge Watches; Gold and Silver Guard and Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Stone Finger Rings; Cameo and Stone Pins; Ear Hoops; Lockets; Gold and Silver Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; do do Eye Glasses; Silver Spoons; do Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Fruit Baskets and Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Sets and Castors; Thermometers; Gilt Watch Stands, &c. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new store. WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr., feb 13 147 Essex street, Lynde Place, Salem

DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be had of S. PROCTOR, Jr., Agent for Danvers. Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and various Nervous Affections are invariably cured by this medicine. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color of the invalid when resorted to. feb 20

Sub Treasury and Free Trade WANTED.
ON LOW TARIFF PRINCIPLES, Opposite No 111 Main street, Jan 2

S. AUGUSTUS CARLTON, TAILOR AND DRAPER.
HAS removed from the chambers over Lambert & Merrill's store, and taken the shop on the corner of Chesnut and Lowell streets, which has been recently fitted up in a superior style, and he will in future keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

which he will make into garments, at short notice in the most fashionable and faithful manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He will also keep constantly on hand and for sale a good supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, viz:—READY MADE PANTS, VESTS, and OVER HAULS; Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dickies, Suspenders, &c., &c. Also—HATS and CAPS. of the latest fashion. A share of patronage is solicited. Jan 30.

SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN.
HAVE completed their assortment of JEWELRY for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, viz: MINIATURE BRACELETS. We have just completed a few Daguerreotype Miniature Bracelets, with gold covers. Also, a very extensive assortment of Gold Bracelets. P. I. N. S.

We have just finished some beautiful patterns of Breast Pins. Also, those Lava, Cameo, and Coral Pins. R. I. N. S. A large assortment of Gold Finger Rings. A some stone Regard Rings. LOCKETS. Different sizes of Gold Locks GOLD PENCILS. A new style of Gold and Silver Pencils. SILVER SPO

LORRAINE'S PILLS.

All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.

REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have in their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sarsaparilla and Tomatoes. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!

Boston, Mass., June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

J. E. S. McKEY.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised loudly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,

E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 3d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,

W. M. HALSTAL

Unable to raise the Hands to the Head!

Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand; the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent— all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,

JAMES CODSON, Esq.

Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844,

A severe pain, in both sides cured!

Lowell, Mass., April 20th 1844.

Sir,—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * It is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir: I could fill the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lynn, Dec. 17th, 1843

Sir: I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase, they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them finds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. F. MARSH.

AGENTS.

Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed, New Mills, E. Stinson. North Parish—M. Haley Plains. Beverly—Stephen Baker. Marblehead—E. Arnold. Topsfield—B. P. Adams.

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

LEAVES Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs' store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton streets, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

S. F. TOWN.

April 19, 1845.

CAMEO PINS. An assortment of Cameo Pins just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place. WILLIAM ARCHER, jr.

A NEW ARTICLE.

TWINE STANDS, with cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,

207 Essex st., Salem.

WRAPPING PAPER. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just rec'd from the manufacturer a large supply of Shoe Double Cap and Kentish Cap Wrapping Paper. For sale at manufacturers' prices, at wholesale or retail, at the Stationery establishment, 198 Essex st. mch 13

MEXICO, for 12 1-2 cents. Map of Mexico, Texas and part of the U. States, including California and Santa Fe, showing the relative positions of those countries to the U. S., the seat of war at the above low price. Also, Mitchell's Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California, exhibiting the chief Cities and Towns, the principal travelling routes, etc. Just rec'd at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO. mch 13

FRENCH ACCORDIONS. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just opened their Spring supply of these beautiful Instruments, 8, 10 and 12 Keyed, with and without Semitones, from 1 to \$15, a fine assortment. For sale at the Essex County Book and Music Establishment, opposite the Mansion House. mch 13

A USEFUL BOOK for Sabbath School Teachers.—The Scripture Text Book. Scripture Texts arranged for the use of Ministers, S. S. Teachers and families arranged alphabetically, 2d edition, a reprint from the English. Price 50 cts. For sale by

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

A LOT of second-hand copies Colburn's Sequel, at 25 cts each, for sale by

W & S B IVES,

mch 13 232 Essex street.

WARRANTED THERMOMETERS!—GEO. CREAMER has just received a supply of Hutton's superior Thermometers, made expressly to order and warranted. Persons in want of a nice article at low price, are requested to call and examine, at the new bookstore, 151 Essex street, Salem. feb 2

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 264) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chute's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's; du; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Snerman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Cachet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Truss, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trampets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in this business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is, often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and in consequence of their not being fitted to the individual case. In the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston.

P. G. ROBBINS, M. D., Boston, April 27th, 1844.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trusses of the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SMITH,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with a large assortment of

STOVES,

of the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES: Knickerbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co., he will sell at wholesale, or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use. The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend, Sizer; Lewis Improved; Halfway; The celebrated Railway. Together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from 8 to 13 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following

Utter's Air-Tight, Coal Stoves.

Eagle, a new and elegant pattern

Column.

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

ARNEY WILEY,

Lowell Street, sep26

Watch and Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by Jno. Harris, D.D., author of "Great Teacher, &c." Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem. feb 20

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes.

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves.

MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article.

Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and HAY. For sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street. feb 20

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different varieties used in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W. & S. B. IVES' Book and Stationery Store, 232 Essex st. mch 6

ENVELOPE and Blotting Paper, of superior quality just opened and for sale low by

GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place. mch 6

20 CENTS per hundred. Good Letter Envelopes, of all sizes and qualities at

GEORGE CREAMER'S New Bookstore, Lynde Place. mch 6

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA! No. 4 of this very popular work, just published, and for sale by

W. & S. B. IVES, Stearns' Building. mch

RULES AND SLATES. A fresh supply of the best Slates in the market, of various sizes, for sale cheap at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex st. mch 6

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS—Being No. 8, of Wiley & Putnam's Library, just published and for sale by G. CREAMER, Lynde Place. feb 20

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE. 205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2 (Second Door East from the Market,) SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found: Sofas, Sofa Beds; Windlass, Cot Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Cane-seat and common Chairs; Mahogany Cane-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Crisbs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentleman's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Swing and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety;—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can feel confident in warranting. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

CLOCKS.

FEATHERS.

PALM LEAF FURNITURE

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above. Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style. Looking-glass plates re-set. Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J.W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

PERIODICALS.

MR. L. CHANDLER is Agent for the following Publications, and would respectfully solicit subscriptions:—

Graham's Monthly Magazine	\$3 00
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Family Circle	1 00
Symbol, or Odd Fellow's Magazine	2 00
Lady's Garland	1 00
The Artist of America, 25 cents per No.	
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Christian Parlor Magazine	2 00
Law Reporter	7 00
New Library of Law and Equity	1 00
Mother's Magazine	1 00
" Assistant	1 00
New Englander, Quarterly	3 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	5 00
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He also receives subscriptions for the following and has for sale single copies:—

Olive Branch, Weekly Bee, Uncle Sam, Yankee, Streeter's Weekly Star, Flag of the Union, N. Y. Weekly Herald, Tribune, Mirror, Emporium, Morris's National Press, Philadelphia Saturday Courier, London Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, Glasgow Engineer's Magazine.

Mr. C. will attend to all orders for Binding BOOKS and PAMPHLETS with promptness.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co. Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

A. BROOKS, Sec'y. J. C. PERKINS, Pres't.

may 30 W. D. NORTHEED, Agent for Danvers.

WILLIAM D. NORTHEED, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

A FRESH supply of the above popular work, just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES' Stearns' Building.

SLATES.—Just received from the importers, one case of English Slates, different sizes, superior to any in the market, and for sale at

W. & S. B. IVES' Book and Stationery Store. feb 13

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Flannels, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE. nov

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them up in the usual methods.

Clam Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHARLES SIMONDS. Oct 3

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 28

Shirts and Drawers.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various qualities, for sale at low prices by

M. T. DOLE. dec 19

GOOD LETTER PAPER, ruled, at \$1 50 per ream. Just opened, an invoice of very fair white Paper, at the above low price. Also, some broken Paper, for \$1 a ream—with an extensive assortment of nice Papers, as low as can be bought in the market, at wholesale and retail, at the Book, Stationary and Music Establishment of

J. P. JEWETT & CO. feb 6

SAND BOXES, Cheap.—A neat and durable article, for sale by the dozen or single, by

W. & S. B. IVES, Salem. feb 13

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO TEACHERS and SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-Keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Batchelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparalleled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform without understanding. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Booksellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

BOWDOIN'S

DAQUERRETYPE GALLERY.

Removed to No. 208 Essex Street, opposite the Market

WHERE he has fitted a large and convenient room with an excellent sky light, by means of which he is enabled to take impressions almost instantaneously, and with ease to the eye of the sitter; thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common to Daguerreotype Likenesses taken by the usual side light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in this art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children taken in fair weather, instantly. An assortment of Gold and Plated Locketts, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting.

Open to visitors through the day. jan 9

DR. J. A. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST, SALEM.

WOULD respectfully give notice, that he has removed from his old stand, opposite the City Hall, to No. 20 Washington street, recently occupied by A. E. Phillips, where he is ready to perform all operation in Dentistry, in a most thorough and work-manlike manner.

His experience and success in inserting whole sets either by atmospheric pressure or springs, enables him to furnish them at rates which cannot fail to suit those in want of an article of superior quality.

His method of inserting Teeth, both singly and on plate with or without Gums, has been found to be satisfactory and successful as combining beauty of finish and adaptation, with all the requisites of mastication and articulation.

Particular attention paid to filling Teeth so as to render them serviceable for many years, and also to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

N. B. For sale as above, a first rate article of TOOTH POWDER.

jan 31.

TO EVERY VIOLIN PLAYER!

THE AMERICAN VIOLINIST. This splendid instruction Book for the Violin has already passed through two editions—it is without doubt by far the most thorough work for the Violin ever published in this country. The Evening Traveller thus speaks of it:—

"J. P. Jewett & Co. have just published a complete system for the Violin by J. F. Hanks, in a handsome quarto, of over a hundred pages. It is probably the most complete work of the kind in print. The sheets have been corrected with laborious care by an accomplished violinist, and the utmost pains taken to make the work perfect. In the appendix will be found the whole of Otto's celebrated, and now very rare, treatise on the construction, preservation, repair and improvement of the violin."

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JNO. P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston, Booksellers Row, and 193 Essex st. Salem.

Feb 6

J. & H. HALE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE GOODS AND CUTLERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC



VOLUME II.

DANVERS, (Mass.) SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1847.

NUMBER 53.

DANVERS COURIER:
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
IN LUNT'S BUILDING, UNDER ASHLAND HALL,
At One Dollar and Fifty cents a year,
IN ADVANCE.
Single copies five cents each.
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Poetry.

From the Boston Star.
STANZAS.

Written on the blank leaf of Daniel P. King's Speech against Slavery and War.

Brave man, good man, true man, go boldly on;
Sustain our country's honor and her laws;
For her good service hast thou nobly done,
And won the meed of well deserved applause.

Millions of hearts are with thee in the fight
Which thou art waging with dark slavery's band;
Content for truth, for freedom and for right,
And peace again may bless Columbia's land!

Hearts such as thine are wanting at this hour,
The flood of dark ambition's tide to stay;
When lust of fame, of conquest, and of power,
Have led so many erring minds astray.

He is the traitor, who, in times of danger,
Dare not speak out his honest soul's conviction;
And only he to manly thought a stranger
Would lay on free born speech a dark restriction!

What are our chartered liberties if we
Are bound for life to slavery's iron car?
Where is the spirit of the blood bought free?
The Helio's abject fate were better far.

It is most painful, in this world of jars,
That we should be the sport of selfish things;
'The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves that we are underlings.'

O, for the coming of that glorious time,
By Ancient bards in prophecy foretold,
When men of peace, endowed with views sublime,
Benignant rule our happy realms shall hold.

LYNN BARD.

"I TURN TO THEE IN TIME OF NEED."

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY.

I turn to thee in time of need,
And never turn in vain;
I see thy fond and fearless smile,
And hope revives again.
It gives me strength to struggle on,
Whate'er the strife may be—
And if again my courage fails,
Again I turn to thee.

Thy timid beauty charmed me first—
I breathed a lover's vow—
But little thought to find the friend
Whose strength sustains me now;
I deemed thee made for summer skies
But in the stormy sea,
Deserted by all other friends,
Dear love, I turn to thee!

Should e'er some keener sorrow throw
A shadow o'er thy mind—
And should I, thoughtless, breathe to thee
One word that is unkind—
Forgive it, love;—thy smile will set
My better feelings free,
And with a look of boundless love,
I still shall turn to thee!

GIVE ME THE HAND.

BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the clasp that is calm, true, and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me its grasp that I may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman!
Hard is the hand of the rough sturdy yeoman!
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harm'd not another;
Give me the hand that has never foresworn it;
Give me its grasp that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair blue-vein'd maiden!
Horny the hand of the workman o'erladen!
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breeze, and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give me the grasps that become her,
Close as the twine of the vines of the summer,
Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has wrong'd not another;
Soft palm, or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Miscellany.

How the world mended with Timothy Cossington.

By MARY HOWITT.

Timothy Cossington was a village tailor; he was a poor man in every sense of the word, and the proverb of there needing nine tailors to make up a man was true enough in his case, for nine such as him would never have made up such a man as Mr. Giles Heavysides. Mr. Giles, or Farmer Heavysides, as he was called, was a great man in many ways. In person he was as one of his fat bullocks; Timothy was as lean and shrivelled as a last year's hemlock stalk by the brook-side. Farmer Heavysides's voice was strong and deep, and came forth from his capacious chest like the bellowing of a bull, he had a deal to say on all occasions, and had a confident, self-satisfied way with him. Timothy had a small, weak, cracked voice, that never seemed able to raise itself above a thin whisper; and to which his timid spirit had so forcibly a sense of his own slender gifts, that he shrunk from speaking or putting himself forward in any way. The full, florid complexion, and round, moonly face of the farmer made a strange contrast to the ashy paleness and hollow cheeks, lank-haired shabby sort of face of the poor tailor; but after all, in no one particular was the difference between them so striking as in their limbs. Stout and strong, and in the goodliest proportion, were the legs of Farmer Heavysides. Standing or walking you were sure his legs would never fail him, and his large, firmly-planted feet presented base sufficient for the support of his ample body. He was truly a well-endowed man in comparison with poor Timothy; he was one of nature's favorite children, whilst Timothy had found her a hard step-mother! Timothy had an unsteady step, and a shambling sort of gait, which was occasioned by his rug, thin, shapeless legs, having an inveterate tendency to turn in at the knees, so much so, indeed, as almost to wrap one or the other at that joint. Walking was not a convenient or pleasant exercise to him at any time, and running was next to an impossibility, especially as any agitation occasioned such a trembling weakness in his legs, that his knees would seem to become, as it were, entangled, and threw him down. Poor Timothy! The greatest misfortune that could happen to him, was that his knees should thus entangle, or 'hank,' as he called it, for then his fate was inevitable, down he came, and was the victim of ridicule if of nothing else.

Fate seemed to have formed the farmer and tailor as two opposites. The farmer was fat, rich, stern, and the parish overseer; the tailor half-starved, poor, meek, and now and then in need of parish pay. The gruff, loud voice, and overbearing way of the farmer, when the poor went for relief, was but of very little consequence to most of them. They looked upon parish pay as their right, and they had it regardless of the manner in which it was dealt out to them. But who can describe the fear, the sinking of heart, the feeling that he would as soon die as go for parish relief in the soul of poor Timothy, when after weeks of hard shift, nothing was left for him but to ask a little relief from the parish! Had he been a lone man, he certainly would have died rather than ask for aid so hardly dealt out to him; but he had a bed-ridden wife and sickly daughter, and he could not bear to see them perish before his face, so his trembling heart armed itself with what courage it could command, and his poor shaking knees bore him to the parish committee-room, where he always modestly waited to the very last moment when the busy overseer was out of humor, and wanted to be going, and then told his story in such a weak, frightened, and confused manner, that the farmer was sure to get into a passion of impatience, and assail him with some expression of contempt or anger. A kind encouraging word would have been the making of Timothy, but kindness and encouragement he did not get. Poor Fellow, what humiliation was his! He cried many a time as he went home with the miserable parish dole in his pocket, and wished that he was dead and buried, and vowed that they would all three of them die together, rather than he would again ask for relief. But affection was a strong thing in his heart, and for the sake of his wife and child he was obliged to subject himself again and again to the same suffering.

The consequence, however, of all this was, that if there was one person in the parish that he feared above another, it was Mr. Giles Heavysides.

'I would as soon meet his big bull as him; any day,' said Timothy; and though the direct road to the parish doctor, to whom he was often obliged to go on account of his poor invalids at home, lay past the farmer's house-door, he preferred going half-a-mile round, difficult as walking was to him, rather than run the risk of seeing him.

Gruff and stern, however, as farmer Heavysides seemed to be, he was not naturally a hard-hearted man. He assumed, as many a parish-officer does, a cold, unfeeling manner towards the poor, believing that thereby he fulfilled his office more faithfully, inasmuch as he made it no easy or pleasant thing for the poor to apply to him. Besides this, poor Timothy's feeble, irresolute, confused way of telling even the simplest story excited his impatience. He had no difficulty about anything, and he could not understand how any man whose cause was honest need have any fear. If the farmer, however, could have looked down into the poor fellow's heart, and have seen its deep, patient affection for his sufferers at home, his own brave, stout heart would have honored him; could he have seen the rejoicing there was in the

house when a little job of tailoring came in—mending or making—he would have sent to him at once, and ordered him to make him a whole suit of clothes. But the farmer knew nothing of all this, and though he often was sorry afterwards for his harshness and impatience towards him, poor Timothy was sure the very next time to make him sin in the same way again.

But things when they get to the very worst must mend,—so it was with Timothy Cossington.

It happened one dull, cold March afternoon, that Timothy was sitting on his board over a small job of tailoring. He was working very hard, for he wished to finish it in daylight, that he might take it home in the evening, more especially as he knew he should be paid then for his work, and he wanted to bring home a few necessities from the village. He was merry in a small way over his work, and pulled out his needle to the tune of some old song that was twined to himself.

'Put the kettle on Sally,' said the bedridden wife to the sickly daughter, 'and get father a dish of tea; there's bread enough, may be, for us all to have a snack, and he'll bring home a loaf at night.'

Sally filled the little tin kettle, and put it on the fire, which she had coaxed into a blaze by the help of a few sticks. One blessing of a tin-kettle is that it soon boils. Sally set out three odd cups and saucers on the little round stand, and the treacle-pot which was to serve both for sugar and butter,—milk was out of the question—and the fragment of the loaf, and now stood with the little brown tea-pot, with a broken spout, in her hand, ready to pour in the water the moment it boiled. Thus she stood, watching the jinking of her father's whole body as he plucked out his needle, when, all unconscious to herself, the corner of her apron caught fire, and before she was aware she was all in a blaze. Her scream made Timothy look up from his work, and the next moment, spite of his poor, weak legs, he was on the floor. The girl in her terror, rushed to the bed on which her mother lay, and threw herself upon it. Fortunately, the bed was covered with a coarse woolen rug, and this extinguished the flame. Her clothes, however, were all burnt from one side, and her arm and neck sadly scorched.

There was an end of the tea; there was an end of finishing the work that night; there was nothing new to be done but for Timothy to hasten with all his speed to the parish doctor for 'some burn-salve or something,' to allay the agony of the poor girl. For this time Timothy did not hesitate to take the shortest way to the doctor. With misery at his heart, tears chasing each other down his hollow cheeks, and a ten-fold feebleness in his knees, he took the road up the farmer's fields, shambling on wards like a man who dreams of running rather than runs in reality. Scarcely had he reached the middle of the large meadow in which stood the large farm house, when a sound reached his ears, which for the moment drove every other thought from his mind, and that was the low bellowing of the farmer's bull. He turned his head round in the direction whence the sound proceeded and there in his inexpressible horror, he beheld the huge monster coming on at a sure pace, with low bellowings, and his head to the ground. Timothy felt as if he should die; a little prayer dictated by terror, was in his heart, and he made every effort to get forward.

The large red-faced farmer was sitting all this time in the porch of the house, within ten yards of the path by which the tailor must go. There was a pipe in his mouth, a mug of ale before him on a round table, and the newspaper which he had been reading in one hand. Nothing could be more comfortable, body and mind, than the farmer at that moment; his ale was good, his pipe was good, and he had seen nothing in the newspaper to disturb his equanimity. He was sitting there in a sort of pleasant reverie, when the sound of the bull reached his ears. That, however, did not trouble him, for he did not consider the bull dangerous, when at once the feeble terrified figure of poor Timothy hove in sight. As Timothy had approached the house, he had the power left for just one thought—what if he should see Farmer Heavysides!

The farmer, seeing Timothy, started from his seat, and cried, 'Whither away so fast, Timothy?' But Timothy, in the height of his terror, kept wildly struggling on, and exclaiming to himself, 'the bull! the bull! Pray, God, my knees may not hank!' At the sight of the tailor's frenzied terror, the farmer dashed forward, and seizing him by the collar, cried, 'Stop madman, it's thy running that makes the bull run! Stop, I'll keep him off!' Timothy turned and looked wildly and speechlessly at the farmer; the farmer, meantime, was gazing at the bull, which at sight of him, had stopped where he was, and then giving a low, short bellow, and tearing up the ground with one horn, wheeled round, and slowly stalked off.

The farmer now turned and demanded from Timothy the cause of his haste.

'I'm going for the doctor—our Sally's badly burned!' said he, not able to articulate more.

These words, the piteous tone in which they were uttered, and the chance of his knees having 'hanked' on so momentous an occasion, touched the heart of the naturally compassionate farmer. He saw at once, as if by a magic touch, the hard and pitiable fate of the poor fellow.

'Stop, Timothy!' said he, in his strong resolute voice, seeing him about to proceed; and Timothy did as he was bid. The next moment the farmer had drawn Timothy into the house. 'God help the man!' said he to himself, and then shouted into his kitchen.

'Dolly! Nancy! some of you wenches tell the misses

to come here! Sit you down, Timothy!' then said he pushing towards him the strong chair, on which he himself had been sitting a few moments before. Timothy, spite of his hurry to be gone, laid his hands on the back of the chair, for he seemed to want support, he was so surprised at the farmer's manner, and the next moment only still more increased his surprise.

'Jack,' said the farmer, to a big strong lad in a cartter's frock, who just then came up the meadow with a fork on his shoulder, 'run down to the doctor as fast as your legs will carry you, and tell him from me to go to Timothy Cossington's with all his burn-salves and things, for there's somebody nearly burnt to death there.'

Timothy cried like a child; he dropped at once into the chair, he never felt so weak before in all his life. And this was Farmer Heavysides! And, now Mrs. Heavysides, who was reckoned quite a grand body, was standing there in her black silk gown and scarlet shawl, and her husband was telling her all poor Timothy's troubles.

'Lord help them poor souls!' said she, and then, turning to Timothy, she told him that he had done quite right to come to them in his distress, that he had, and that she would go down this very minute to see what she could do for them.

Timothy wanted to say that he had not made any application to them for help—that he never could have thought of such a thing, and that he was quite confounded, and taken by surprise by all this kindness—but he could not, for the life of him, say one word.

The farmer in the meantime, was acting like a servant to him; in the twinkling of an eye he bustled into the kitchen, and fetched out a piece of cold meat and a loaf and told Dolly to fetch some ale, and set a plate and knife and fork before him, and laid a great slice of meat on his plate.

'Come, take a mouthful, man,' said he, 'it will put a bit of life into thee!'

'Lord bless you, sir, I couldn't eat a bit for the world!' said Timothy; and he spoke the truth; for though he had been very hungry an hour before, when tea was talked of, he had now no power of eating left, and that more from amazement at the farmer's unexpected kindness, than from his own private troubles.

'Well, may be you can eat a bit for supper,' said Mrs. Heavysides, who now came in with her bonnet and cloak on, and making a sign to Dolly, who likewise had her bonnet and shawl on, the cold meat and the loaf disappeared into a largeish basket, which Dolly was evidently going to carry with her.

'Bless the Lord!' said poor Timothy at last, who had required all his strength to prevent himself from sobbing aloud, 'bless the Lord that he has found me friends at last!'

The farmer wiped his eyes. Nothing in this world could have astonished Timothy so much as that there should be tears of pity in those eyes: he never dreamt of such a thing even then,—but there they were, nevertheless.

Timothy walked down the large meadow again, and passed the bull, (which Dolly had frightened away with a hedge-stake,) by the side of the farmer's wife. He had dropped behind her, as near as he thought was becoming at first, but she insisted upon it that he should walk by her, and as they went along he poured out quite unconsciously all the troubles of his full simple heart. Mrs. Heavysides wiped her eyes. 'Timothy,' said she, 'you ought to have told us this before; my husband has a husky, stern way with him, but he is the best hearted man in the world. We'll see what we can do for you. You shall have all our mending, and if you can make a suit I dare say Heavysides will employ you.'

Timothy saw in idea a full suit for the bulky farmer lying in progress on his board the very idea of it caused a ray of hope to dawn on his soul, and he actually smiled.

'If I ever should have that honor,' began Timothy, amazed at his own fluency, 'you should see how well I should do them!'

The poor tailor had that honor; the farmer announced to the whole parish that he never had had such an excellent fit before; and from that day poor Timothy never needed parish relief.

SETTING FRUIT TREES.

It is now time to make calculations about grafting trees and setting out new orchards.

Apple trees and pear trees may be taken up soon after the frost is out, but we advise not to set them till the earth has grown warm and is dry enough to crumble when you spread out the roots. If they are kept in a cool place the roots covered with earth, the setting may be delayed till May, or till the leaf is ready to put forth.

People are not setting orchards every year, and there fore they forget to adopt the best modes of setting. Be careful not to mangle the roots on taking a tree up; if any roots are broken, cut them off and leave a smooth end; the little fibres will start better from this than from a broken root.

It is not necessary to dig a deep hole to set trees in.—We are inclined to shudder when we see the roots of a tree buried deep in the cold earth. People bury deep to keep the roots from drying up and to give support to the tree. But a lot of old staves of hay will guard your young tree both from winds and drought, better than deep setting and all the stacking and tying up that can be contrived.

Set your tree no deeper than it stood in the nursery—let a boy hold it upright while you spread the roots out so as to let not two of them touch each other. Fill in with

good mould, such as you find in the garden, or in a corn-field that was made rich, but place no kind of manure in contact with the roots. Place the manure on the surface if any where, and this with your hay or straw will support the tree, and keep the earth moist through the heat of summer. There should be a good forkful of hay or straw around each tree. Strawy manure from the cow yard will answer, if you have no other strawy matter.

If your old hay or straw is so dry or light as to be in danger of blowing away, place flat stones on it and keep them there. You will find that a fork-full of hay, on ploughed ground, will keep the earth moist and light through the summer; and that no grass or weeds will be found obstructing the extension of the roots. If matter has not become rotten in October, haul it back to prevent the harboring of mice at the root of the tree.

Peat muck is a good article to be placed about a tree in a dry soil. If it has been dug the previous year, some of it may be mixed with the mould that comes in contact with the roots. Muck, fresh from the meadow may be placed on the surface around the tree.

No grass or weeds ought to be permitted to grow within six feet of the tree the first year, and you must soon extend your cultivation ten feet each way if you would have your young trees flourish, and not be covered with lice and moss.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF AN OX.

As Mr Samuel Smith, butcher, of Lisherton street, Salisbury, which is the greatest thoroughfare in the whole borough, was driving through this passage to the slaughter house, two oxen, which he had purchased of Mr Benjamin, from the neighborhood of Shaftesbury, one of them, which weighed upwards of forty four score very coolly turned round at the bottom of the passage actually ascended the staircase, a flight of about twenty stairs, and then deliberately walked into the dining-room! As soon as he got there, frighthead, probably, at his novel position, he began tossing the chairs and tables in every direction. The confined spot, the rattling of the broken furniture, the noise of the assembled multitude in the street below, enraged the animal. To get him down stairs was impossible. However, for this purpose a man named Young, and his drover severally ascended a ladder which was placed against the window in the street. Mr Young first mustered up courage, but no sooner did the animal catch sight of him than he dashed towards him and the paces of glass flew in every direction.

It was a market day, and the usual crowd in the road was greatly increased. The drover next ascended the ladder, and forced his long stick through the broken pines. This had no other effect than further enraging the beast. Mr Smith then went to the top of the landing, with a view of shutting the dining-room door, but no sooner did the infuriated animal see him than he darted at him, which obliged Mr Smith to make a rapid retreat down.—What to do seemed a question that puzzled every one, and the only thing to be seriously feared was that he would suddenly dash through the window into the street, and, perhaps on some vehicle and passengers passing. To despatch him on the spot seemed to be the only alternative. For this purpose Mr Carp, a butcher and farmer, of Milford, procured two carbines, which he well loaded with ball.

At this time the sensation in street was very great for the safety of passengers, as it was feared that, if the firing was ineffectual, the animal would be still more and more enraged. A deep silence therefore ensued. Mr Carp took time and every precaution, and at length fired.—The ox jumped on all fours, and then fell dead. The legs of the animal were then tied, and he was dragged down stairs into the slaughter-house without any injury to human life. Mr Smith's loss, owing to the injury done to his furniture, including the total destruction of a new sofa and carpet, must be many pounds. The ball penetrated the brain. [Shelbourne(England) Journal.

LAMP WITHOUT A WICK.

Few will hesitate to admit, that if a lamp can be of constructed as to support a clear flame without the use of any wick whatever, it must be an important invention; and such is the principle of an invention, a description of which is given by the inventor as follows:—

'The fluid to be burnt is put into any suitable reservoir for holding it. This reservoir is placed above, and a little one side of the point where it is to be burnt. From this reservoir, there is to be a pipe, which is to project downwards and turned or bent out horizontal. At the end of this pipe there is to be a short glass tube set in.—The top of this tube is enlarged into a cup-like form, and is set up perpendicular in it. The pipe which this is set into has a faucet valve in it, the same as in a gas pipe. This valve is to open and close the connection between the reservoir and glass tube. When the fluid is to be burnt, the valve is opened to allow the fluid to pass through it into the glass tube, up to its surface.—It is now to be closed until the fluid in the tube is fired, when it is opened enough to allow it to pass through as fast as it will burn without smoking. By turning the valve, it regulates the passage of the fluid to give more or less light, as in a gas pipe valve. The shape of the cup part of the tube may be of any suitable form, to give the air a free chance to combine with or support the combustion of the burning fluid, and of a size suited to the amount of light required.

IF A wag says, that once on a journey he was put into a stage coach with a dozen or more of passengers, not one of whom he knew; but on turning a short corner the sleigh upset and then, says he I found them all out.

Danvers Courier.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1847.

OUR SECOND YEAR.

With this number we close the second volume of the Courier. In making our acknowledgments to our patrons for the degree of favor extended to us, we feel that it may be proper to say a word in relation to the past management and future course of the paper. It has always been our intention to present to our readers as great a variety of matter as was consistent with our limited space, and to collect and promulgate as much of a local character as would make our journal peculiarly a *Danvers* paper, devoted to the interests of the town, its history, its internal affairs, its prosperity and improvement. We have endeavored to adhere firmly to the political course suggested at the time of the establishment of the paper, and to advocate our political opinions in such a manner as not to give just cause of offence to our opponents, the names of some of whom we find on our list of subscribers, to whom we attribute the honorable motive of being willing to help sustain an independent press in the town for the benefit it may be to the place, aside from its political bearing. It has also been our design to avoid every thing like offensive personality whether in our editorials or by our correspondents. If, however, we have erred in this respect through strong provocation, we sincerely and heartily regret it and hope it may not be remembered against us. We hold no feelings of hostility or ill-will toward any person living, and wish to live in harmony and kindness with all. With regard to what may be communicated by correspondents, although the editor of a paper is not expected to be held responsible for all their views, we admit that for any insults and personalities in which they may indulge, it is his duty to be strictly on his guard. But with the best intentions on his part, it is possible that he may be imposed upon by an artful writer who conceals his motive under evasive language, and a wrong is committed on a worthy citizen by some worthless anonymous scribbler. To guard in future against any such occurrence, it is our intention to require a responsible name to all communications containing statements not fully in accordance with the general course of the paper.

With regard to the future, we hope to be able to retain the approbation and support of those who have attended us in any part of our career, and we should very much regret to part with any name whose familiar appearance on our subscription book weekly gladdens our heart with its promised support to our enterprise. We have no promises to make in relation to the character of the paper in future, only that it will be under the same management and have the same assistance as in times past, and every exertion will be made to increase its influence and usefulness. We do not intend to be drawn into any discussions on controverted questions not legitimately belonging to a political paper, and upon which an honest difference of opinion exists in our community. Such discussions we shall in future leave exclusively to our correspondents.

In our endeavors to give satisfaction to the public, we do not of course expect to please every body. There is a class of readers, who are generally not subscribers, that delight in fault finding and are always seeking after causes of dissatisfaction. A newspaper must be a very dull affair indeed which is so conducted that this unreasonable class cannot find occasion of complaint. They will torture the most innocent statement into an outrageous libel, and find treason in every paragraph. The only way for an editor to avoid their criticisms would be to issue his sheet with four blank pages, leaving it to these captious commentators to fill the space with their own wise cogitations.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

We publish in another column the list of candidates nominated at the Convention held in Salem, on Thursday last, to be supported for the above office. This convention was composed of delegates from thirteen towns in the county, representing no party or sect but men of different parties and sects, and claiming the privilege only of nominating individuals as candidates, who possessed the necessary qualifications to discharge faithfully the duties of the office and who had at heart and would in every possible way support and advance the good morals of the community. Such we think is the character of the men nominated, and ought in our opinion to be supported unanimously by the voters of the County, unless it can be shown that any of the candidates are not competent to discharge the duties which may be reasonably expected of them.

Of course there are many individuals who have friends or relatives whom they would like to see nominated and chosen to the office, some of whom perhaps would be as acceptable to the community as the candidates nominated, but it would be well, we think if private interests, personal preferences and trifling objections in cases like these were for the time forgotten, and a unanimity of feeling manifested which would secure the election of the candidates nominated by a Convention, representing the interests and feelings of the whole county—a list composed of men from the north, south, east and western portions of the county, selected from the Whig, Democratic and Liberty Parties, and all of them Temperate men.

We have been induced to make these remarks the more especially because of the notice which we publish in another column, by request, which proposes a Convention of the friends of Temperance, to be held at Ipswich, to nominate a Board of Temperance Commissioners. This movement had its origin with some of the relatives of one of the present Board, and was resorted to because his name was not placed on the list of candidates presented to the Convention at Salem, by the nominating committee, which committee was composed of one from each of the thirteen towns represented. The notice which we have published was handed to us in the Convention, while the delegates were marking for candidates, by one of the relatives of Mr. Kimball of Ipswich, and of course before it was known who would be the candidates selected by the Convention, or whether they were Temperance men or not.

We can but hope then, that this and all similar calls for Conventions will be disregarded, especially when it is remembered that the privilege of choosing these officers by the people is confined to two elections, after which the Governor has the power of appointing Commissioners to fill any vacancies that may exist. Our only desire is that good and competent men will be chosen, and we are satisfied that without the combined efforts of men of different parties and interests no choice can possibly be effected.

We are requested to state that OTIS MUDGE, Esq., declines being considered a candidate for re-election to the Board of School Committee.

At the Convention held in Salem, on Thursday last to nominate candidates for County Commissioners, ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, Esq., was chosen President. The following ticket was selected, and the Convention voted unanimously to support it.

Commissioners.

ASA W. WILDES, of Newburyport,
BENJ. F. NEWHALL, of Saugus,
JOHN I. BAKER, of Beverly.

Special Commissioners.

ALFRED KITTREGE, of Haverhill,
DAN WOOD, Jr., of Methuen.

THE MALDEN RAIL ROAD.

We learn that all the evidence for and against this favorite project of the town of Danvers, was concluded before the Committee on Thursday last, and that yesterday Mr. Russell appeared in behalf of the Essex Railroad—and that unknown Corporation the Chelsea Railroad—to oppose the prayer of the petition. It is also expected that Mr. Lord will address the Committee this morning in behalf of the Eastern Railroad on the same side. Mr. Choate will make his speech in favor of the petitioners on Monday afternoon, at 3-1-2 o'clock, in the Representatives' Hall. We understand that a special train will be provided at half the usual price for those who may wish to hear Mr. Choate's argument.

LEAD PIPE.

We publish to-day, a communication in reference to the injurious effects to the animal system, which results from the use of water, procured by means of lead pipe, such as is frequently used for convenience sake in conducting the water to different parts of a tenement.—An instance which has recently happened and come to our knowledge, corroborates in some measure, the statements of our correspondent and Dr. Dana, of Lowell. A lady in this town had been for some time under the treatment of physicians, for a disease, the real nature of which they were unable fully to ascertain, and the patient seemed daily growing worse, being frequently subject to severe spasms, which entirely prostrated her strength. Finally her physician having ascertained that the water which she usually drank, and which was used for the ordinary domestic purposes in the family, was obtained from a well, by the means of several feet of lead pipe, suggested that the cause of her illness might be attributed to the use of this water, and that for the future she had better abstain from its use altogether. She did so, and her health gradually improved, she was immediately relieved from the violent pains which had frequently attacked her and she is now comparatively healthy.

Cold Bath.—We have been informed of a little incident which occurred on Saturday evening last, which under different circumstances, might have proved fatal. As one of our citizens from the North part of the town was returning from Salem, with a horse and wagon, he drove deliberately down the hill near the Iron Works of Matthew Hooper, Esq., into the floor, submerging completely, himself and his horse in the water,—the harness having broken and left the wagon entangled with the railing. Some of his neighbors premise that he was only trying the virtue of the "water cure." The exclusive use and application of which element they are confident would conduce greatly to his general appearance and health. Others however are of the opinion that the accident is attributable entirely to his spiritual blindness. Fortunately for him, however, he was not suffered long to grope his way in darkness, but was with his horse kindly and speedily relieved by the workmen at the iron factory.

AN INVISIBLE RUMSELLER.—We learn that a rum seller, who fears being punished for dealing out his poisonous stuff, has contrived to make himself invisible. His informant states that he has constructed a petition in his store, behind which he places himself, and the person wishing to purchase puts his money into a drawer, which is drawn back, and a glass of liquor is shoved out. The buyer is unable to see the seller, consequently does not know of whom he purchases, and no complaint can be made. If rum selling ingenuity invented this mode of evading the law, we have no fears but the friends of temperance will contrive some method of bringing the offender to justice before a great while. [Lawrence Messenger.]

A NEW PRINTING PRESS.—Hoe & Co, New York have invented and put into successful operation at the office of the Philadelphia Ledger, a power press which achieves the wonderful result of working twelve thousand sheets an hour. Instead of arranging a form in the usual way, the types are "made up" in sections of a large cylinder, one revolution of which brings off four legible printed sheets. The fastest press before known in this country can only work between three and four thousand sheets an hour. This machine employs four feeders and four flyers, and works as rapidly as they can possibly be put on and take off the paper.

The Quincy Market in Boston, which cost less than \$300,000, pays annual income of about \$80,000, and it is said that each occupant of a stall can sell out his lease at a handsome advance.

Rev. S. K. Lathrop, Pastor of the Brattle street Church in Boston, lately remarked in the course of a very plain sermon, that when a minister engaged with a society, he promised to perform his duties to the best of his ability, and engaged to preach to the people and not to the pews.

All the European Governments intend taking strong measures against the introduction of Gun Cotton, as it puts a terrible power into the hands of the people; cotton, hemp, paper, &c., being so suddenly and cheaply converted into engines of destruction.

Flour is selling in Havana at \$18 per barrel.

MICHEVIOUS MICE.—From circumstances since discovered, says the Salem Gazette, it appears that the recent fire in the house of D. A. Neal, Esq., was unquestionably occasioned by the action of mice upon friction matches. These dangerous conveniences require much care, to prevent their becoming 'incendiaries.'

The new law to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels prohibits the master from receiving on board a greater number of passengers than one for every fourteen clear superficial feet of deck; if the vessel is to pass within the tropics the proportion is one passenger to twenty feet of deck. The penalty for a violation of this law is a fine of \$50 for each passenger above the number allowed.

FOR THE COURIER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

We are very glad to see the name of JOHN I. BAKER, Esq., of Beverly, on the list of regularly nominated Candidates for County Commissioners. Mr. Baker is a man who has had much experience, and is eminently qualified for the responsible duties of the office. He has held various town offices, and has for several years very ably represented the town of Beverly in the State Legislature. We think no better selection could be made. We say this without any reflection on the individual or the present board whose place he is nominated to supply.—We think it very much better for the County that one new candidate should be selected every 3 or 6 years, so as always to have on the board *fresh* men of experience. We think the nomination of the Convention, which we understand was a large one, was the best that could be made, and we trust the candidates being selected from all parties will be elected at the first trial.

DANVERS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—Is it not too bad, that water—the substitute for Alcohol liquor as a drink, the genuine wine of life when pure, should be in these temperance times, so frequently poisoned by pumping or drawing it through leaden pipes? There is in this vicinity at this time, much sickness and suffering suspected if not demonstrated to be owing to this cause. You will therefore confer a great favor on the community, by republishing in the Courier, the following extracts from Dr. Sam'l L. Dana's "report, on the subject of the effects of lead pipes upon well water in the City of Lowell." So that your readers may no longer ignorantly sacrifice their health, perhaps their life to this insidious destroyer, although doubtless, many will recklessly, wilfully or through unbelief continue to do so.

"The true answer, to the first part of your letter, is to be found in the knowledge of the action of water, and of salts, upon lead.

Lead, scraped bright, and exposed to the air, or water soon tarnishes. This tarnish is the rust or oxide of lead. It forms fast when lead is heated in air, and still faster on melted lead. This rust, or dross, or oxide of lead, is dissolved by pure water, by alkalies, as potash, soda, ammonia, by lime. It is readily dissolved by various acids, particularly by nitric and acetic acid, or aqua fortis and vinegar, and by several vegetable acids. It rapidly forms in contact with fermenting matter, and is dissolved by the acid thus formed.

Pure water alone, will dissolve the rust of lead. One pint dissolves a grain of lead. Hence, the purer the water, the greater the amount dissolved.

The action of pure water is modified by the presence of carbonic acid. No natural water is pure. All contains carbonic acid. If the carbonic acid alone existed in water, that would change the dissolved lead into white lead, which would thus be diffused through the water, in small and invisible particles, requiring long repose to settle.

The presence of salts, also modifies the action of pure water. Lead pipes are extensively corroded, and in some cases, rendered thereby useless, in the well-water of Lowell. This fact is well known to many of our citizens. It is not confined to particular portions of the city and occurs even in hard waters.

Analysis detects lead in the water of Lowell wells, into which lead pipe is introduced. The analysis of the water of a great many wells, in different sections of the city, in no one of which, has lead been absent, authorizes the conclusion, that lead is dissolved by all well-water of the city.

Lead may exist also in suspension in water. If the action of salts is, as has been supposed, to form a protecting coat over the lead, then, the tremulous motion communicated throughout the pipe by the act of pumping and other causes, would detach this first formed coat.—It may be added, that lead, in such invisibly diffused particles, has been thought by many, to be the only form in which it is usually found in water, flowing through lead pipes.

Whether lead exists in water, suspended, or dissolved is of little moment. The fact that it does exist, is of the highest interest. Nor is it of essential consequence to state the quantity per gallon which may be found.

The fact is well known to many of our citizens, that lead pipes are corroded and destroyed by well-water, would long ago have told them the effects of using such water, were it not that the disorders produced by it are of such slow and insidious character, that they have been attributed to other sources, till chemical analysis has pointed out a cause of disease more to be relied on than doubtful speculation.

That lead, in continued small doses, is a cause of disease and death, is the accumulated testimony of two thousand years. Yet the metal is used where its use is most dangerous. Men are roused to a sense of its danger, only when the frequency of the disease, attended often by fatal termination, has spoken in tones which chill the hearts of the bereaved, and alarm the living sufferers by well grounded fears, that the seeds of deathly disease may be germinating in their constitutions.

This is not the place, nor am I the person to enter into a detail account of the symptoms of disease usually attributed to lead. Perhaps the time has not yet arrived, from want of accurate observation, to write even a brief history of such disease. It may however, be stated, that the usual form under which we are accustomed to see the effects of lead, viz:—"Painter's colic," is only one form of its effects. Paralysis too, constipation, dry belly ache, purging and vomiting are not unfrequently witnessed, consequent to the use of lead. These cases cannot and generally have not been mistaken. But there is reason to believe that a vast many cases of rheumatic and spasmodic and nervous disease, a general breaking up as it were of the foundations of the great deep of life, have occurred, which can be attributed only to the effect of small, daily doses of lead. This disease, with general similarity of symptoms has sometimes pervaded whole families, and with a fatality, second only to cholera.—Out of nine persons, four died; the others were saved by removing from the cause. It produced death in from twenty-four hours after the attack, to four months. In none of these, were the slightest marks of disease visible on dissection. Nor was paralysis an accompanying evil.

Medical books contain records enough of the effects of lead, to warrant the conclusion, that it is a frequent cause of disease and death. That its use is not always, in all persons, followed by evil, is to be found in the fact that every one has his own constitution, as he has his own face. The countenance may not be so ill-favored as to forbid the hope, that possibly it may be, by some one thought handsome; so too, in each man's constitution, it is only a presumption, that a lead may not affect it. If we consider the chemical action of lead on the tissues of the body, it will be seen that the presumption is, that lead will, and does affect all constitutions. As it is not in the capacity of a physician, but of a chemist, that your committee have requested my opinion, I beg leave to confine my remarks on the effects of lead, to its chemical action.

What is the constitution, upon whose firmness we repose our trust, that lead is harmless? The constitution is only a greater or less degree, of vital force. Life is the vital force, manifested under the control of a higher influence; the nervous influence it may be, too spiritual for the cognizance of our senses. The vital force is cognizable by its effects, as are the effects of electricity, magnetism, light, heat. The vital force is as much a power or agent, as is either of these. All agents act chemically on the tissues of the animal body living, as they would upon dead matter. Their agency is limited and controlled by the vital force. If that is strong, so much less is their action. One man differs from another, as a horse, for instance, differs from a man. A horse may take daily, for weeks several grains of arsenic, without other effect than a softer and more silky skin.—In this sense of the constitution, a difference in degree only, of that agent called the vital force, is found by experience, that the young, the delicate, the soonest succumb, under the effects of lead drank in their daily drink, and like the dews of heaven, descending on all, the gentlest and fairest, first feel the chill, which soon closes in death.

Understood then in this sense, the vital force is continually opposing the chemical action of agents on the body. Lead belongs to that class of agents called poi-

sons, the inorganic or mineral poisons. This class is distinguished from others, by this circumstance, that owing to the great tendency to unite chemically with the tissues of the body, they rarely pass into the circulation. These poisons unite with, and form a part of the living structure. The effect of this combination is, the total destruction in the part where it takes place, of the power of effecting and producing those chemical changes, in which mere life, unattended by nervous influence, consists; or in other words, poisons, by combining with the tissues, destroy their organic life.

A constant struggle is going on, between the vital force and the chemical action of the poison. If this is in small quantity, or of feeble power, or the vital force strong, then combination takes place only in a small degree. In others, this destruction of the substance occurs and is followed as a burn on the skin would be, by inflammation, and casting off the dead, by the living parts. In general, a great shrivelling of the parts to which the poison is applied, takes place. In other cases, the combination not totally destroying, but only impeding the healthy functions, goes on quietly for years, each year adding its force to the preceding, yet leaving no visible trace in the parts, its action, till finally the whole system becomes so combined with the poison, that death ensues. In the case of lead, the poison once combined with the tissue, is re-dissolved by an excess of the poison, and the parts are thus affected, with a general softening and pulpiness. This is, I believe, not an unfrequent trace of disease, which is found on dissection of those who have been supposed to have died from the effects of lead. From the chemical action of lead, it is evident, that we are not to look for marks of violent disease, after death, but rather for thickenings, hardenings, contractions, or great softness.

All mineral poisons act only when in solution, or are capable of being dissolved in the stomach. Arsenic, in its insoluble forms is as harmless as sulphur. All substances which have the combining chemically with the animal tissues are poisons. But this class includes, especially, the metals, when formed into oxides or salts.—Mercury, or corrosive sublimate, arsenic, lead, tin, zinc, copper. These all belong to the same class—they all operate alike—they differ only in the degree of force with which they operate. With this constitution has nothing to do. Their difference in this respect is manifested as well on the dead as the living body. The same chemical combination takes place. In the living body, the poison, having overcome the vital force, that part is as much under the control of chemical laws, though surrounded by living parts, as if it were cut out of the body. Chemical combination takes place in definite proportion, and hence when it is considered that all the animal tissues, have, what chemistry calls, very high combining powers, and the metals very low, it is easily seen how a very small proportion of the last may destroy a very large proportion of the first. About one grain of lead will completely neutralize and destroy vitality in one ounce of flesh or blood. How small a portion then, will impede the healthy functions of the body!

The mineral poisons then, all acting by uniform laws, the difference in their effects depends not upon constitution but upon their own inherent nature. This difference amounts to this, that some operate at once like a hot iron, others only sear, without destroying the complete vitality of the part. They combine only slowly.—This is the case, I suppose with lead. It is one of the poisons which from the smallness of its dose, and large dilution, I suppose enters the circulation. It gradually impedes the action of whatever part it combines with, bringing on disease, with a long train of anomalous symptoms till finally, before the cause has been suspected, and while the sufferer is still under the daily influence of that cause, the deposited lead begins to be re-dissolved, a general softening of the vital organs takes place, and Death, the greater master chemist closes the Laboratory of Life.

Who may presume then, considering the chemical action of lead on the human system, that his constitution is safe? Such presumption is indiscreet.

Those who have been unwittingly drinking daily, the seeds of disease, whose power is thus unfolded by chemical laws, I trust will not allow themselves to indulge in any unnecessary fears. It were much to be lamented if the inquiry now set on foot by our city, should result in alarm. If chemistry unfolds causes for fear, she also, angel like as she truly is, holds out greater cause for hope, to those who think themselves already under saturnal influence. Two remedies may be proposed, one acting wholly on chemical principles, the other on the principle of common sense. The last is, abstain at once from the use of lead water. The first is, drink daily for sometime a small portion of sugared water, flavored with lemonade, by oil of vitriol. This will decompose the compound of lead, with the tissues, with which it may come in contact, and form a perfectly insoluble salt of lead which is harmless. Possibly, under this course, the poison may be finally eradicated from the system.

FOR THE COURIER.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As the appropriation for the support of these institutions, amounts to more than any other item of expenditure in the town; and as there seems to be a desire to sustain the well established character that our Schools have acquired;—it is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation of \$3 for each scholar between the ages of 4 and 16, is as much as ought to be made? Without doubt such an appropriation will sustain such schools as have usually been kept in the several districts. If we are content to remain stationary, while other towns around are exerting their utmost energies, to co-operate in the distinguishing trait of the age, the advance of the system of common school instruction, then so be it.—But if we are disposed to go on improving, then something more will be required to be done. Is there a man in town, who has a family of children to be educated, who could not consider \$5 a small sum to be applied to this purpose, for each child, for the entire year. This would not exceed *ninety-nine cents a week* for the instruction of each child. It is to be presumed that every persons having children would cheerfully pay this sum. Those who have no children can better afford to pay it, than those who have many. To what better purpose can they apply their income?

This town stands No. 53, in the last Catalogue of appropriations, of the towns of the Commonwealth. That is, there are fifty-two other towns which contribute more to a scholar, than Danvers. There are probably not more than *twenty towns* which are better able to contribute liberally than Danvers. I would not be the advocate of extravagance, in this or any other expenditure.—But in regard to common school education until our schools shall be raised to a character, that will supersede the necessity of sending our children to academies, I do believe, *liberality of expenditure is enlightened economy.*

A PARENT.

P. S. I make these suggestions, in the belief that this question will be agitated at our next town meeting. If any one entertains views different from what are above expressed, I should be glad to hear them. And if they can give good reasons for the faith that it is in them, I will cheerfully yield assent.

A story is going the rounds of the papers that a consumptive officer in the East Indies was crawling about, his grounds one day, and accidentally went into a shed where a man had been bottling some wine, and at the moment of his master's entrance had melted some rosin to seal corks with. It could not be otherwise than that those within the room should inhale the smoke arising from the rosin. To the surprise of the afflicted one, his respiration became free and unobstructed, and it instantly occurred to him that the relief he experienced was produced by his having inhaled the resinous smoke. He continued these inhalations, and in six months his health was completely restored.

Mr. Editor—We are sincerely sorry that the review of the article of "Veritas" should be the *amiable* author so much, and thrown a paradox of rage. Being one of the "body" "modern philanthropist," whose breasts "milk of human kindness," and the way whose creed is *love*, we never should have that his *benevolent nature* could be so though he professes to be highly "amused," have laid aside entirely his natural amenities and ejects venom without measure.

He is not only out of humour with us, our style, but he pours out his gall on the Norman Hudson, the "saucy chap" who lectured on Shakespeare—insinuating that *hipper and brandy-drinker*; and extends "Priests and deacons" because they are *aping*, and to all "lank-jawed, canting, hypocritical, bigoted sectarists." How to establish the position assumed in his first "that the Bard of Avon was a come-out-tainted lur opinions of legal justice and go very clear.

It is not our intention to reply to the last issue of "Veritas," for we see nothing in it subject of the nature of argument that requires it *hard*, we doubt not, to "kick against a cause there being nothing to oppose the force" one is in great danger of dislocating his limbs. "Veritas" assumes the point to be proved "he has no doubt it is so." Others have, and his permission, will continue to have, until one else shall prove to the contrary.

Our chief object in taking up the pen at to tender our hearty thanks to the "Pylades" his kind and "fatherly advice," and to admiration of his "true genius," and ability common minds, through the medium of *god's words*, and simple perspicuous language of which, we have italicized above. "He one of those 'reverable sucklings' to which son alluded in one of his lectures, whose led with the blossoms of the almond tree, and in advance of his time, as respects *wisdom* *thropy*."

Small favors are thankfully received by coming from such a source is invaluable.

We admit that insane people often sensible remarks" and we think also, that "Veritas" establish the opposite truth, viz: people sometimes make very *nonsensical* remarks. "We congratulate 'Veritas' upon his *de* "Blind Hole," not because his *disposition* proved by the change, but on account of the mental optics have received. He can now absurdity of quoting extracts to prove his *delicious ravings of a crazy old King*, and give of a country justice, and therefore give us from the "young and learned doctor Portia." We only regret, that he did not continue a few lines:

"Therefore consider this, That in the course of justice, none of us SHOULD SEE SALVATION."
"What a come-out-idea!"

In bidding "Veritas" "good morning," certify him, that, should he "trouble" him again, we have no objection to the *spirit* *we* fasts, except on his *own account*; but, if omitted the absurd and foolish blunder, *o* *to Shakespeare every silly nonsensical sentiment has put into the mouths of his different* *ch* think it would contribute much more to *h* mind *frankly to confess it*, than to fret a cause a "school boy" has detected him in endeavor to *cover it up* by dragging in other are totally irrelevant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We select the following items from the by the arrival of the *Hibernia* at Boston, last, from England:—

Although the markets generally have been excitement, still business has been steady, and to a fair extent in most articles have been The imports, especially of breadstuffs, have been, and would, no doubt, have continued prevalence of easterly winds, which checked of homeward bound ships.

We learn that £400,000 sterling is entered on *bernia's* freight list, and there is probably no board.

The Great Britain steamship has been 5000 bundles of faggots, in Dumdum bay sidered perfectly safe.

The Scottish farmers are substituting beets on the land hitherto employed for potatoes. A large quantity of foreign potatoes, have been imported into London.

The King of Naples has forbidden the wheat, as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian government is making large rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price. Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately attention to flax growing.

The Pope has been elected colonel of the at Rome.

The Spanish papers state that large quantities have been shipped from Vigo and other parts for England.

A quantity of fresh pork was received from the Oxford packet ship, is now on sale at the

The Malta journals brought by the Levantine press alarm at the small quantity of corn which does not exceed twenty days' supply.

Every farmer in Limerick county who can or ever £10, is about emigrating to America this spring.

The emperor of Russia has ordered that shall establish any telegraph in his dominions permission.

The Edinburgh Register says that the white produces the potato disease is still found in alive, and adhering to the root, notwithstanding the verity of the weather.

Mr. O'Connell is reported to have been late accounts. The European Times state state of his health prevents his removal to a confessor, Dr. Milley, left Dublin, by express from London, where he now remains. A complaint is stated to be water on the chest and the legs, fatal symptoms at his time of life. A number of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and a servant from the palace is amongst the nu-

Distress.—A correspondent of the London Atlas writes concerning the actual state of the country at the present time:

There are many districts in Ireland in which it would be most difficult for the most ardent fancy to heighten by words the distress that exists. But one cannot help seeing that there is some truth in a remark lately made by the Irish correspondent of the Daily News, as to the tendency of the newspapers here to represent every cottage in Ireland as a perfect 'Ugolino's dungeon.' It is not long since there was inserted in the newspapers an account of the distress existing in a district in Leinster, with an inhabitant of which I subsequently had some conversation. And though that account alleged the deaths of forty persons by starvation, he assured me that these were imaginary. The greatest distress prevailed, but there had been no authenticated case of actual starvation.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Correspondence of the Salem Register.

Charters have been reported for the Quincy Branch Railroad, the Wier Branch Railroad, the Providence Warren and Fall River Railroad, the Pittsfield and Stockbridge Railroad, and to authorize the Fitchburg Railroad to extend into Boston and erect Depots there. This latter grant should be carefully considered, especially by the legislators of your County, as well as all others who have occasion to enter the city over Warren Bridge. As this route crosses the avenue which leads direct from said bridge to Haymarket Square, at even grade therewith, it will necessarily greatly interfere with the present travel through this avenue; and altho' the Fitchburg Co. propose to obviate this, in part, by the creation of a new avenue to said Square, yet the distance will thereby be increased, and the communication rendered less direct; and that, too, thro' avenues to some extent more contracted in width than at present. But if it appears that 'the greatest good of the greatest number' requires this grant, then all must submit.

The Resolve providing for amending the Constitution, so that our State elections may hereafter be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, has passed the House by a vote of 139 to 5.

On Saturday, a bill was reported relative to Hawkers, and Peddlers, providing that any citizen of this Commonwealth might peddle, free of license, 'the agricultural products of any of the United States, or the manufactures of this Commonwealth, unless composed of whole or in part, of wool or cotton—fruits—provisions—fuel—Books—pamphlets and newspapers.' Licenses are retained upon all else, the price of the State licenses being \$100 per annum—while the County licenses are extended to cover the same trade of the town licenses of last year; and the price of Essex County is fixed at \$25 00. Town licenses are to be granted as heretofore and the penalty of \$200 00 is added to all violations of this act, recoverable for the benefit of the complainant.

The report of the committee, refusing to charter the town of Lawrence, has again been recommitted in the House, with instructions to report such charters. It is understood that this action of the House is in accordance with the views of three out of seven who constitute the Committee on Towns.

The Danvers and Malden case is still in hearing. Several petitions have lately appeared in aid thereof, and all the substantial testimony of last year, as to freight and passengers, has been put in. ('The new saponaceous compound, in which the imaginative Danvers Courier has been dealing lately, has not yet been testified to, although it may be entertained to offset the poetry of the Eastern road.) Mr. Choate is expected to argue this case next week, although from his engagements, he has been able to appear but seldom in the hearing, the examination having been thus far principally and most creditably conducted by Mr. Northend.

The Jacques route, connecting the Pingree line with the Lowell road at Wilmington, will be considered, before the committee report upon the various routes in your vicinity.

The Resolve appropriating \$10,000 for the better accommodation of the furiously insane at Worcester, underwent a searching investigation on Tuesday. Mr. Crowninshield made a pretty thorough speech on this occasion, characterized with all his usual ability, and demonstrating the original error of allowing this establishment to grow up to its present enormous size, accommodating 360 patients—almost a small township in itself; while the true policy should have been to have erected more Institutions, of a reasonable size, and thus have promoted economy, and science also. Upon motion of Mr. Sargent, of Cambridge, the Resolves were modified so as to appropriate \$5,000, and the balance of the Johnson fund, amounting to about \$4,000 more, and in this shape passed. The bare mention of this fund is sufficient to arouse any Essex County man, who would necessarily respond to the severe but just remarks of Mr. Lord, of Salem, upon the pervasion of this fund by the Commonwealth, amounting, as some members far away from Essex County avowed, after hearing Mr. Lord's statement, almost to piracy. A recapitulation of the circumstance connected with that fund may not be inappropriate.

It seems that George Johnson first made his will setting apart certain estate for the purpose of purchasing if no one will give it, a piece of land in Salem, or the vicinity, whereon to erect, and have ample ground for other purposes, a stone or brick building, with slated roofs, and as nearly fire proof as may be, calculated for a Lunatic Hospital, for the reception of the insane of Essex County, in the first instance; to be extended to other places whenever the funds will admit. He also gave his wife, Martha, authority to alter his will; and she, fearing that, if the whole sum was spent in building it might be a long while before the intended subjects would reap any desirable benefits and, knowing that our State then possessed what was termed a model institution at Worcester, and also deeming that Massachusetts was reputed an honorable State, requiring of all her citizens an exact fulfillment of all their obligations, and facilitating all the laudable purposes of all within her borders—with these understandings, Mrs. J. adopts the following mode of fulfilling the will of her husband, in the language of her own last will and testament, in which she devised: 'the residue of the estate to the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and their successors forever, upon the special trust and confidence that they shall invest the same and expend the annual income thereof, or so much as shall be necessary for the relief and support of such poor insane persons as may, from time to time, be committed to said Hospital from the several towns in the County of Essex, and who may, in the judgment of the trustees, be unable to support themselves therein; and if, from any cause whatever the foregoing devise for the benefit of such poor insane

persons cannot take effect consistently with the rules of law,' she then gave and devised all the residue of said estate 'to said Board of Trustees and their successors, in trust, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons and for the benefit of the Institution.'

This latter clause proved too great a temptation for a majority of the Legislature of 1841; and notwithstanding in the first instance, the Senate stood out against such injustice, selfishness finally triumphed, and resolves were adopted taking possession of that fund in behalf of the State, and the same has been swallowed up by the Mammoth at Worcester. These resolves, it should be remembered, covered much more room in the Statute book than would a few simple lines, confirmatory of the real intent and will of the donor in this case.

On Wednesday, the Senate passed the bill allowing the Fitchburg Railroad to enter Boston.

WAR NEWS.

A statement has been published in many of the papers that an attack had been made upon Gen. Taylor's army by Santa Anna with 20,000 men. This report was received by way of New Orleans and has not yet been directly confirmed or contradicted. The Editor of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser says:

We have been unable to discover any reliable evidence that there had been any such battles; and now, after some days of excitement, it seems to be almost conclusively established that, if there has been any fighting at all, it has been a more skirmish on outposts, unattended by any result of even small importance.

The Union of Saturday evening says that no official intelligence, giving any confirmation of the rumors of a battle, has been received at the War Department.

A New Orleans letter to the National Intelligencer, dated on the 15th inst., refers to the news from the seat of war, and adds the following:—

The public property and stores on the Rio Grande, at the Brazos, Matamoros, and Camargo, it is said, amounts to six or seven millions of dollars, besides immense quantities of private merchandise and for the protection of this line there are probably from fifteen to eighteen hundred men, scattered in detachments, the strongest of which does not exceed 700. I have no time for comments.

The latest edition of the New York Express says: 'We see no reason to believe that Gen. Taylor had effected a safe retreat to Monterey. There is nothing in the papers before us to confirm the report. We confess that we indulge in gloomy apprehensions of the result, and the more because of the character of Gen. Taylor's forces, and from the fact that in La Patria, the Spanish paper at New Orleans, we know, that Santa Anna had 50 to 60 pieces of artillery, and that 12 more pieces were to be sent by the Tula pass.'

We have seen letters, of a late date, from Saltillo, (from a regular officer), to be sure—and who may, therefore, have prejudices,) which says: 'Much of the volunteer force under General Taylor is a complete mob, disobedient and undisciplined.' And another account says:

'Taylor is now in despair at his own command than from the force of the enemy.' The order of the War Department forbids the publication of these letters, or we would quote from them more freely.

Now such a force may be admirable in entrenched defenses; but on a retreat, a wretched protection. If Santa Anna has forced the Rio Grande pass, his artillery can be brought to bear upon Monterey. By the Tula pass, under Urua, there may be certainly 12 pieces now in Gen. Taylor's rear.

We do not agree with the Salem Gazette, with the Express, in disbelieving that Taylor may have made good his retreat to Monterey, but can find no reason to doubt that a severe and bloody struggle has taken place, in which Santa Anna has repaid the stupendous folly of Mr. Polk, in restoring him to command of the Mexican Army, by inflicting a blow upon the American forces which cannot fail to inspire the Mexicans with courage for a long continuance of the strife. That Gen. Taylor is shut up in Monterey, and his whole line of communication with the Rio Grande cut off, it appears to be beyond doubt.

ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ. It is reported that the American troops have left the island of Lobos, the whole force, when Gen. Scott arrived, on the 21st ult. was 6000 men.

A letter from Lobos of February 28, contains the following programme of the plan of attack upon Vera Cruz: 'I have just seen the plan of attack. We concentrate at the island of Anton Lizardo, and already the ships are moving off with troops. Among the fleet are ordnance ships, horse ships, war ships, &c., &c., and indeed all sorts of transports. Anton Lizardo is about thirty miles from Vera Cruz, and as soon as possible after landing the line of March for Vera Cruz will be commenced by landing as upon the main land in small boats. If successful in the attack, the transports are to be discharged—if otherwise, which heaven forbid, they are to be landed, and will again receive those fortunate enough to escape the conflict, on board. By Sunday next, I presume, if nothing occurs, the grand battle, which is to decide the fate of Mexico, will be fought.'

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

New York, Thursday, 10. P. M. No News from the Army. We have dates from Tampico to the 8th inst. All the troops had sailed for the island of Lobos. It was reported at Tampico that Gen. Taylor had retreated from Agua Nueva to Saltillo, and thence to Monterey, without a battle, which is believed, notwithstanding other reports. All the Mexicans say that Santa Anna defeated Gen. Taylor at Agua Nueva.

There has been a revolution in the city of Mexico, headed by the clergy and national guards. Gomez Farías was deposed and Salas made President. The revolutionists proclaimed for restoration of true federalist principles. The troops at Mexico deserted. A portion of La Vega's command, which were ordered to go to Vera Cruz, were concerned in the revolution. The result of the revolution was not fully known.

The late Sir John Sinclair left thirty eight feet of children—three sons and three daughters.

The eldest daughter of Col Benton was married on Thursday evening, at Washington, to a Mr. Jones, formerly of New Orleans. There was a large company, and President Polk gave the bride to her husband.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor—In your paper of Saturday last is a communication signed by the Fireward attached to engine No. 9, in which he says some explanation is necessary of the resolution adopted by the Company belonging to that Engine, March 8th, 1847. First the manner in which the Fireward attached to that Engine has been forced upon them. We should have supposed he would have understood our meaning, although the Board of Firewards might take it as a reflection on their conduct which was far from our intention. The resolve, to convey the exact meaning of the Company, should read—'with the manner in which he has forced himself upon the Company, and we think he will not want any explanation of this when he recollects the manner in which the former Fireward attached to that Engine was dropped from the last year's company. A man who the company all respected and were completely satisfied with.'

Again he says, 'the records of the Clerk of the Board of Firewards shows, &c.' This poor attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public does not amount to much, when it is remembered that most of the present company have belonged to the Engine ever since it had a Company; and when it is found, just April, that Mr. P. was attached to the engine, for the ensuing year, it was the intention of the Company to leave, and they were prevented from doing so mainly by having Mr. Reith attached to the engine, a member of the Board of Firewards, chosen from the Company.

Again, he says, the special treatment complained of, is a compliance with the regulations of the Board of Firewards. We would ask if the regulations required of him after having stopped the engine, (contrary to the printed By-Laws of the Board) on the occasion of a fire at Marblehead, to use the following language:—'Hold on! don't start another inch, I am not going to have you go over to Marblehead to-night, 16 going three or four hours, put up your engine, you shall not be blamed, I will take care of the engine, for the ensuing year, it was the intention of the Company to leave, and they were prevented from doing so mainly by having Mr. Reith attached to the engine, a member of the Board of Firewards, chosen from the Company.'

from going to Salem? Did they require of him to tell that he had got something through, that he had been trying for these two years. That he had the Company under his thumb, and much more of the same sort. This is the special treatment we complain of, and if it is sanctioned by the Board they should have it printed with the rest of their By-Laws. Again, he says with a sneer, the loss of the Company will be a severe stroke to the Department. We sincerely wish we could return the compliment, but on the contrary we think his withdrawal would be no loss to the Department, but a great gain to the community, at any rate they need take no extra pains to secure his valuable services as a Fireward, as he will take care to do that himself. Again he says—it may be well for the town to take the subject into consideration, &c. He has taken pretty good care to put that out of their power for this year at least. We think the thoughts of this modest candidate for Fireward, when going to the last Town Meeting, with his pockets crammed with votes to ensure his own election, must have been something like the following:—'I shall be elected by the vote of the suffrages of my fellow citizens for I have got the documents in my pocket. As to a Supervisory Committee, we would suggest whether it would not be better to elect him Lieut. General of the whole, and let him Benton like, throw all the rest overboard at once. This dropping them out at a time is slow business.'

A MEMBER OF ENGINE CO. No. 9. Approved April, 1846.

Danvers, March 22d, 1847.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mr. JACOB BACON, of Gloucester, to Miss ABY WHEBER of Salem. Mr. CHARLES H. STANFORD to Miss MARTHA M. BALL. In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Peabody, Rev. OCTAVIUS B. POTTINGHAM, Pastor of the North Church, in Salem, to Miss CAROLINE E. COTTELL, daughter of Caleb Curtis, Esq., of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. MARY, wife of James Woodward, aged 25. March 20th, GEORGINA, only daughter of George A. and Eliza Brock, aged 3 months and 15 days.

It died before the infant soul Had ever burned with wrong desire, Had ever passed its sacred fire.

It died to sin, to woe and care; Yet for a moment felt the sun; Then, springing on the winged air, Spread its light wings and soared to God.

March 24th, JAMES WILLIAM, only son of Eben and A. S. Eustis, aged 16 years and 4 months. Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

In Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 5, Mrs. HARRIET E. TEN EVCK, wife of Anthony Ten Evck, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, and eldest daughter of Rev. J. H. Fairchild, of Boston, aged 31.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A convention for the nomination of a Temperance Board of County Commissioners will be held at IPSWICH, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The several towns are requested to send delegates equal to twice the number of representatives to General Court to which they are entitled.

P. S. Papers in the county are requested to copy this notice.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The next Meeting of Jordan Lodge, will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Hall over Wm. Calder's store, at 7 o'clock.

Per order.

N. P. C. PATTERSON, Sec.

MONUMENT DIVISION NO. 5, S. T.

Weekly Meetings are holden at MONUMENT HALL, Washington Street, on Thursday Evenings, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

S. A. CARLTON, R. S.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ATTORNEY. The Business Man's Assistant—containing some of the most useful forms of Legal Instruments, such as bills of sale, co-partnership, deeds, bonds, notes, etc., to which is added tables of interest and of all the gold and silver coins in circulation, an Almanac for 1847, etc.—6th ed.—by a member of the Mass. Bar—only 25 cents—for sale by

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

CONTROVERSY between H. Mann and M. H. Smith. Ark of God on a New Cart, by Mr. Smith. Review of the Sermon. Letters between Messrs Mann and Smith. Sequel by Mr. Mann and reply to the Sequel by Mr. Smith—3 pamphlets—a fresh supply received at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO., 198 Essex st.

NEW PRAYER BOOK! the Christian Liturgy, and Book of Common Prayer, containing the administration of the Sacrament, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of Christ. The Church Liturgy here published is drawn from various religious writings and based on the Bible. One vol 18mo neatly bound in leather, stamped and gilt edges—just published and for sale at the Bookstore of J. P. JEWETT & CO.

BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER! JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No 193 Essex street, Salem, have just published one of the most valuable works for Farmers, ever issued from the American press, entitled The American Veterinarian, or Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the causes, symptoms, and Remedies, and Rules for Restoring and Preserving Health, by good management, with directions for Training and Breeding; by S. W. Cole, editor of the Agricultural Department Boston Cultivator.

Mr. Cole has spent several years in compiling, and testing the facts which he now offers to the Farmers of this country. He has produced a work of great value to every man who keeps but a single Horse or Cow, but to the practical Farmer its value can hardly be over-estimated. The whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals is treated in the most thorough manner, comprising the Horse, Ox, Cow, Sheep, Hog, Dogs, Hens, Turkeys, Geese, Birds, Bees, &c., &c. The whole is comprised into one volume of 288 closely printed pages, with 7 beautiful wood engravings, firmly bound in leather. To be sold at the low price of 50 cents, in order to bring it within the means of every man. No pains or expense have been spared on the part of the author or the publishers to produce a work worthy a place in every Farmer's Library.

For sale at the principal Book and Agricultural Stores in the country.

MANURE FORKS, of the most approved makers just received and for sale by J & H HALE.

FISH HOOKS. Bank Cod, Hake, and other Fish Hooks of the best make and quality, for sale by ADAMS & RICHARDSON.

ASTRAL LAMPS. Another lot of that beautiful pattern of Solar Lamps, with or without Glass drops, just rec'd by SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

SOLAR LAMPS. Hanging and Side Lamps; Lamp Glasses; Wicks, etc., for sale by SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

GLASS LAMPS. Cut and Plain, just opening at SAMUEL B. FOSTER'S, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

GOLD PENS, of superior and common finish—a fresh supply just received and for sale low by GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, mch 20

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BLANEY & WILKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm and all indebted to the same are requested to make application to PHILIP BLANEY, who is authorized to adjust the business of the late Co-partnership.

PHILIP BLANEY, R. P. WILKINS.

Danvers, Mch 19, 1847.

PHILIP BLANEY will continue the business of PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPERING, GRADING, as well as SIGN and FANCY PAINTING, at the corner of Grove and Main Sts. Grateful for the favors extended by the public to the late firm, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

TO LET—for one or more years,—The Cottage House and Barn, near Crane River Brook, with from one to forty acres of land. Possession may be had on the 1st day of April. Inquire of JOHN PAGE, North Danvers. mch 17, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer, and will attend to sales of Real or personal estate.

THOMAS TRASK.

March 20, 1847.

CAPS. CAPS.

Just received at CARLTON'S Warehouse, mch 20

GENTLEMEN'S Neckties and Scarfs, a rich and beautiful article for the spring, at CARLTON'S Warehouse.

COTTONS, COTTONS.

MERRIMAC, Salmon Falls, Webster, Lawrence, Suffolk, Boot, Bartlett and Waltham Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, just opened and for sale by M. T. DOLE. mch 13

NEW GOODS.

CHOCOLADE LAINS, Gingham, Prints, Patched, Checked Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, S. Cambrics, Factory Checks, Turkey Red and Pongee Silk Hdkfs, Silk and Cotton Warp Aponeas, Cassimere, German Cloths, Gingham Cravats, Selicias, &c., just received by M. T. DOLE.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, JR.

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, Has removed his shop from Central to Lowell street, (Nearly opposite the Engine House.) Particular attention paid to SIGN PAINTING, PAPERING, and IMITATIONS OF WOOD & MARBLE. mch 20

CHEAP! CHEAP!

JUST received a lot of Linen Cambric Hdkfs prices from 12-12 cts to 37 1/2 cts. for sale by mch 18 M. T. DOLE.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—The subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of THOMAS BOWEN, of Danvers, in the County of Essex, shoe-manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the Second Meeting of creditors will be held at the Office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex street, Salem, on Saturday, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when creditors may prove their claims.

W. D. NORTHEED, Assignee.

Danvers, Mch 20, 1847.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—The undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of DAVID MEAD, Jr., of Danvers, in the County of Essex, stove-dealer, an insolvent debtor, and would hereby give notice that the second meeting of creditors of said Mead will be held at the office of J. G. King, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 235 Essex St., Salem, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., when creditors may prove their claims.

W. D. NORTHEED, Assignee.

"Roger's Memoranda"

THIS day received at No. 2 Allen's Building, "Memoranda," by Rev. George Rogers, containing his Experience, Labors and Travels—Also a new supply of Price's Lectures on the Bible.

S. DODGE.

ARABESQUE PATTERN! Just opening another lot of Flowing Blue Dining Ware of this celebrated pattern; this Ware is colored with the best of Indigo, and is uniform in shade; for the sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place, Salem.

GOLD PENS AND SILVER HOLDERS, DIRECT FROM "WOODWARD," GEORGE CREAMER has just received one dozen more of those extra fine Gold Pens and Silver Holders, which he will sell at the low price of \$2.00. The public are assured that this is the highest priced Gold Pen manufactured, and is offered at the same price that a much inferior article is often sold for.

Agent for Salem, GEORGE CREAMER, Bookseller and Stationer, 151 Essex street. mch 27

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL. The Castle of Ehrenstein, by G. P. R. James, Esq. Price 25 cts. For sale by GEORGE CREAMER, Lynde Place Salem.

PICK WICKS. Rosa Wood and Ebony Pick Wicks, a very neat and convenient article, just received and for sale at 151 Essex street, Lynde Place, by GEORGE CREAMER.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. Two cases of splendid French Paper Hangings per ship Versailles just opening at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAMUEL B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place.

SOMETHING NEW. Shaded Window Curtains just received from Philadelphia—For sale at the Paper Hanging and Crockery Ware Establishment of SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem.

PERBARK ELK. 1000 Rolls Philadelphia Paper Hanging, new Patterns just received at the Paper Hanging & Crockery Ware Establishment of SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem.

PER SHIP VERSAILLES. Two cases of splendid French Paper Hangings just opening at the Paper Hanging & Crockery Ware Establishment of SAM'L B. FOSTER, 30 Lawrence Place Salem.

BRACELETS.—An assortment of Cameo and Stone Bracelets, just received at the new store, No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Jr.

Toothache can be Cured!

THE Extract of Cloves has been proved efficacious in relieving this aggravating pain. It may be used with perfect safety, and without injury to the sound Teeth. For sale by S. PROCTOR, Jr. and Dr. J. SHED.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

THE subscriber has for sale at his Greenhouse in Aborn street,—about five minutes walk from Danvers Post Office—a good assortment of Hybrid Pinks, Bourbons, Tea, Noisette, China and Multiflora, Rose Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Verbenas Primas, Callas, Cactuses, Carnations, Picktoetes, Perpetuals, Pinks Laurestins, Eupatorium, Stocks, Ixias, Hyacinths Japan Lillies, Cyclamens, Azalias, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Salvia Abutilon Oleanders, Hydrangeas, Lemon and Orange trees, &c., which he will sell at low as such plants are usually sold at Auction.

Bouquets and Cut Flowers for sale as above. Salem, Jan 23, 1847. GEO. C. PEIRCE.

AUCTIONS.

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., That well known situation belonging to the estate of Joseph Griffin, late of Danvers, deceased, situated on the Andover road, near the Public Place, (so called) in Danvers, consisting of about one acre of land, with a two story Dwelling House and Barn, and a large number of excellent Fruit Trees, thereon. Said premises will be sold for the purpose of raising the means to pay the just debts of said deceased, and will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers by the heirs at law.

The sale will be on the premises, and the conditions and particulars made known at the time.

By order of the heirs at law.

Danvers, March 18, 1847. S. SHOVE, Aucr.

Will be sold at public Auction, on FRIDAY, April 30th, 1847, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of engine No. 8, if not previously disposed of at private sale, THIS Sign now over the front door of said House; 6 Bampton Springs, now attached to said Engine; 1 Signal Lantern, and 50 bags of 1 long Table, suitable for a Reading Room; 1 Round Table; 1 large and small Tin Pan; lot of Dippers, Spoons, Plates, Lamps, Looking Glass, &c.

The above articles are in good order, and well worthy the attention of any Company that may be formed to the engine after the present year.

Stephen Osborn, Jr., John Peabody, Joseph W. Hildreth, Charles A. Manning, A. W. Tibb, Standing Com. of Engine Co. No. 8.

mch 13 S. SHOVE, Aucr.

A FARM TO LET.

The subscriber will lease his farm, from one to five years, on the most reasonable terms, to any one who may want it. It consists of at least 120 acres of good land, together with a large stock of Cattle and Tools to carry on the same with. The above place is well calculated for a good farmer. It is situated in the West part of Danvers, and on each side of the road formerly by the Essex Turnpike. The buildings are nearly new and in good order.

Danvers, Mch 4, 1847. WM. GOODALE.

Turner's Cough Mixture.

It is now something like two months since this medicine was introduced—an entire new thing; and without the help of far-fetched puff, or testimonials from people who never existed, it has gained for itself a reputation such as few medicines have done, and bids fair to supplant in this city, at least, all other Cough Medicines. The subscriber can refer to fifty different individuals in this city, people that every one knows, who can answer for its good effects upon them. Sold in Salem, only by

THOMAS MELZARD, Jr. Agent—For Marblehead, E. Arnold; Danvers, S. Proctor; Beverly, A. N. Clark; Ipswich, Stephen Osborn.

OSBORNE & WHIDDEN.

Painters, Glaziers &

LORRAINE'S PILLS.
All persons require Facts.

Remember in all cases that you are not deceived by things that appear to be facts.
REMEMBER also, that, Lorraine's Vegetable Pills have their composition two of the most valuable medicines in the world, viz: Sassafras and Castor. These two articles need no praise, neither do the celebrated Lorraine's Pills, when they have once been taken.

Physicians, and people of every class are willing to come forward and announce, in the most public manner, that they have been cured of long standing complaints—after all other medicines had failed. In fact there can be no doubt but that Lorraine's vegetable Pills is the best medicine ever offered to the public.

See a few public statements of men of truth and veracity.

A hacking cough constantly annoyed me!
Boston, Mass.,
June 1st, 1844

Sir,—In February last, I took a sudden cold, after which a hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this, combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable, as everybody told me that I was in a consumption. Since, I have taken Lorraine's Pills, and now everybody tells me that I am well—I feel as well as ever I did.

Portland, Me., Nov. 7th, 1843

Sir: Please send us one gross of Lorraine's Pills, we have sold all we had last. They have given very good satisfaction, better than any other pills which we have in our market. I think in a short time they will take the place of others. We have had no fault found with them whatever; but, on the contrary, they have been praised highly. I think we could have quite a number of highly respectable certificates from our citizens.

Respectfully yours,
E. MASON.

Chelsea, Jan. 2d, 1844

Sir: I transmit to you an account of my case for publication, believing it to be my duty. I have been confined with the Rheumatism nearly the whole winter, have had some of the best physicians of Boston and could get nothing that would relieve me more than temporarily. I heard of the wonderful virtues of Lorraine's Pills, I had no faith whatever, but I took them, and it is a solemn fact that when I had taken but eight pills my Rheumatism had entirely left me, and I have remained well ever since.

N. B. I never took more than one pill at a time and that on going to bed.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. HALSTAD

To raise the Hands to the Head!
Sir—For three years, Scrofula had produced such effect upon my constitution, that I was unable to raise my hand, the bones were in different places destroyed by ulceration, and I feared it might reach the brain or vital organs. My pains were violent—all medicines recommended did no good. At last, I tried LORRAINE'S VEGETABLE PILLS, which gave immediate relief, and have entirely cured me.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't.
JAMES COBSON, Esq.
Bath, Maine, July 16th, 1844.

A severe pain, in both sides cured!!
Lowell, Mass.,
April 2nd, 1844.

Sir—For the last few months I have been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard that I could scarcely get my breath. * * * I, it is a pleasure to feel well, but a much greater one to day that I was cured immediately upon taking one dose of Dr. LORRAINE'S PILLS.

J. BROOKS.

Sir, I could tell the whole of the Sentinel with similar letters to the above, but believing the above extracts will serve for useful purposes for the present I omit more.

New England Office and General Depot, No 10 Brattle Square, Boston.

Lyons, Dec. 17th, 1843
Sir, I have sold all the pills I last had of you please send another lot immediately. The sale of Lorraine's vegetable Pills is rapidly on the increase they are becoming very popular. I sell more and more every day. As a curative medicine and purifier of the blood, I think they stand unrivalled. One fact I have noticed, that no one that has used them nuds any fault with them; they have wrought some very great cures. One lady, who has been confined to the house and bed, a great part of the time, for twenty years, is now cured and able to work most of her time, after having taken 3 boxes only of Lorraine's Pills! I might name many other cases where the cures have been as great, but have not time.

Yours respectfully,
J. F. MARSH,

AGENTS
Danvers—Sylvester Proctor, Joseph Shed. New Mills, E. Stimson. North Parish—M. Haley Pleas. Beverly—Stephen Baker
Marblehead—E. Arnold.
Topsfield—B. P. Adams

Danvers Express and Baggage Wagon

Leaves Danvers and Boston, daily (Sundays excepted.)

All orders left at Ham's Hotel, or Poole & Jacobs store Danvers, and No. 1 Fulton-street, Boston, will be promptly attended to.

Goods handled with care.

April 19, 1845.

CAMEO PINS. An assortment of Cameo Pins just received and for sale at No. 147 Essex street, Lynde Place.

WILLIAM ARCHER, jr.

A NEW ARTICLE.

TWINE STANDS, with cutter attached, a new and very useful article—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, by

ADAMS & RICHARDSON,
207 Essex st., Salem.

jan 9

FRENCH PENCILS—Per "VERSAILLES,"

GEORGE CREAMER has just received from the importer, a full supply of all the numbers of Desprey Guyot & Co's FRENCH DRAWING PENCILS, which have given such good satisfaction.

Also, a supply of colored Pencils, of different degrees of hardness, and which come much lower—for sale at wholesale and retail, at the new Bookstore,

mech 20 151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

FRENCH DRAWING PENCILS. Another in-

voice of those celebrated Pencils from the manufactory of Desprey, Guyot & Co. Paris, of different degrees of hardness, just imported, and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, at the Book and Stationery Store of

W. & S. B. IVES,
Stearns' Building.

mech 20

FRENCH POCKET BOOKS. A fine assortment of beautiful French Pocket Books, of different sizes, very neat and durable, for sale cheap by the dozen or single, by

W. & S. B. IVES,
Stearns' Building.

mech 6

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the different varieties used in the Schools, and of the latest editions—bound in the most substantial manner—constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, at W. & S. B. IVES'

Book and stationery Store,
282 Essex st.

MARY HOWITT'S POEMS—Being No. 8, of Wiley & Putnam's Library, just published and for sale by G. CREAMER, Lynde Place.

feb 20

RULERS AND SLATES. A fresh supply of the best Slates in the market, of various sizes, for sale cheap at the New Bookstore, 151 Essex st.

mech 6

G. CREAMER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

Continues to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, for the Old Stand, No. 305 (opposite No. 161) Washington street, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston where he has been for the last ten years—and has received and business being both in the same building, he can see to the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsed Uteri—Trusses for Pelopagus Aids—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Bands, Steel Shoes, for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer some names as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads. Read's Spiral Truss; Remond's; Dr. Salmon's Ball and Sockets; Sir John's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Dr. Thompson's; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes; Dr. Fletcher's; Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, Thompson's Knot Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is ingenious in recommending them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.

I have sent many patients to be fitted with Trusses and Abdominal Supporters, to James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given great satisfaction in their application. The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston. This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparal- leled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform not understand. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Bookellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

jan 9

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Barchelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparal- leled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform not understand. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Bookellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

jan 9

STOVES,

the latest and most improved construction, among which are the following patterns of

COOKING STOVES:

Kitchenbocker, an entirely new pattern, having the agency for Essex Co. he is sold at wholesale or retail. This Stove, for economy in consumption of fuel, and labor-saving, in the usual necessary domestic purposes for which a cooking-stove is used, is not equalled by any now in use.

The Boston Air-Tight, an entirely new pattern, which is said to be an excellent stove.

Rathbun.

The New England Stove—a new pattern; Economy's Friend; and Lewis Improved; Hathway.

The celebrated Railway, together with a variety of cheap Cooking Stoves, varying in price from \$2 to \$15 dollars.

We have also for sale, a good variety of

PARLOR STOVES,

among which are the following:

Utter's Air-Tight Coal Stoves.

Engle, a new and elegant pattern.

Colman.

Improved Air-Tight, double cylinder;

Also, the various patterns of Air-Tight, with or without ovens;

Also, various styles of Cylinder and Box Stoves.

The above stoves will be sold as low as they can be purchased at any establishment in the country.

Any pattern of Stove which may be wanted, which he may not have on hand, will be furnished to order at short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large stock of manufactured

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware,

and any order in this line will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

RUSSIA IRON PANS, and all kinds of Stove apparatus may be found at our establishment.

Also—OIL AND FLUID CANNISTERS; JAPAN and BRITANNIA WARE.

sep26

ARNEY WILEY,

Lowell Street.

THE SCOUT OF THE SILVER POND, A tale

of the Revolution—by Newton M. Curtis. Price 25 cents. For sale at 151 Essex street, by

mech 20

GEORGE CREAMER.

NUMBER VI—Chambers' Cyclopaedia, No. 6, just published, and received by

mech 20

GEORGE CREAMER,

151 Essex street, Lynde Place.

CARD CASES. J. P. Jewett & Co., have just rec'd from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of the above, consisting of Carved Pearl, plain Pearl, Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Pearl, plain Tortoise Shell, Leather, Steel mounted; Velvet, do do various colors; Ivory, do do, Pearl do do. For sale as above, at the Book and Stationery Establishment, mech 20

Opposite the Mansion House.

CALF POCKET BOOKS, a fine article, manufactured by Merrifield, large size. A large assortment of Calf Wallets, great variety of patterns, from the same manufactory. Also Parchment and Ivory Memorandum Books, with pockets of the best quality, rec'd by J. P. JEWETT & CO., at their Book, Stationery and Music Store, 193 Essex street. mech 20

GOLD PENS & PENCILS. A fresh supply of good Gold Pens for the low price of \$1 25 a lot of superior Gold Pens, from \$2 to 6, rec'd by mech 20

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Danvers and vicinity, that he has established himself at

No. 2 ALLEN'S BUILDING,

for the purpose of carrying on the Watch and Clock Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and doing his work well, to merit a share of patronage.

N. B. JEWELRY REPAIRED, and a good assortment of WATCH GLASSES, constantly on hand.

South Danvers, Aug 30, 1845.

THE PRE-ADAMITE EARTH.—Contributions to Theological Science, by Geo. Harris, D.D., author of "Great Teacher, &c." Just published and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem. feb 20

COAL. COAL.

PEACH MOUNTAIN R. A. COAL, from the Delaware Coal Company, a well known and superior article, of the various sizes, and for sale by GEO. CREAMER, Salem. feb 20

White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL, of various sizes, prime article.

LEIGH COAL, a prime article for furnaces and stoves MIDLOTHIAN COAL, for Smith's use, a prime article. Also—WOOD, BARK, LIME and STAY For sale by

JOHN DIKE, 127 Water street.

SEALS FOR DEEDS. A supply received by mech 13

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

SALEM FURNITURE & FEATHER WARE-HOUSE.
205 1-2 ESSEX STREET. 205 1-2
(Second Door East from the Market.)
SALEM, MASS.

JOSEPH WALLIS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand for sale, as above, a large and well selected assortment of new and fashionable

CABINET FURNITURE,

which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, among which may be found:

Sofas, Sofa Beds; Window, for Trundle and common Bedsteads; Secretaries; Bureaus; Mahogany Card, Work, Centre and Dining Tables;—Mahogany Case-seat, an common Chairs; Mahogany, Case-back and common Rocking Chairs;—Children's Toy, Dining and Rocking Chairs; Settees and Settee Cradles; Cribs; Grecian and common Wash Stands; Portable Sinks; Portable and Gentlemen's Writing Desks; Toilet, Dining and common Pine Tables; Looking Glasses; Spring and Toilet Glasses. Fancy Boxes, a great variety.—Hair, Moss and Palm leaf Mattresses; together with every other article usually found in his line of business.

J. W. intends keeping on hand a large and well selected assortment of Wood and Brass Clocks from the best manufacturers—all of which he can sell at a low price, and in the most satisfactory manner. Those about purchasing this article will do well to call. Clocks repaired in a faithful manner, and at short notice.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese and common, a great variety.

PALM LEAF

For filling under Beds, (the best article now in use,) constantly on hand and for sale as above.

FURNITURE

Manufactured to order at short notice, and on most reasonable terms, and in the most modern style.

Looking-glass plates reset.

Furniture repaired and re-varnished.

J. W. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

BOWDOIN'S

DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY.

Removed to No. 203 Essex Street, opposite the Market

where he has fitted a large and convenient

room with an excellent light, by means of

which he is enabled to take impressions of almost instantaneous

and with ease to the eye of the sitter, thus avoiding the unpleasant expression so common in Daguerre-

type pictures taken by the usual light. Mr. B. has recently obtained one of the largest instruments now in use for taking Family Groups, copying Portrait Miniatures, Landscapes, &c., without reversing. No labor nor expense is spared in obtaining all the improvements in the art. He warrants his pictures not to fade, and to retain their brilliancy. Miniatures taken without regard to weather. Small children taken in their cradles, instantly.

An assortment of Gold and Plated Lockets, Frames, Cases, &c., kept for sale. Prices varying according to the different size and style of sitting.

Open to visitors through the day.

jan 9

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 22 Cornhill, Boston and 193 Essex St., Salem.

THE AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, an improved system of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, illustrated by apparatus, by Jacob Barchelder, Preceptor of Lynn Academy.

This excellent work, the manuscript of which the author has used with such unparal- leled success for 12 years in his Academy, is now through the urgent solicitations of many experienced Teachers, published and offered to the public. The publishers respectfully call the attention of those interested in this branch of Education to this valuable and original work. The author says in his preface that he has endeavored to give the pupil a clear comprehension of the operation which he has too frequently been required to perform not understand. For sale at wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the Publishers, 23 Cornhill, Bookellers' Row, or 193 Essex st., Salem.

jan 9

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

EXTRA heavy Knit Shirts and Drawers of various qualities, for sale at low prices by

mech 19

M. T. DOLE

GOOD LETTER PAPER, ruled, at \$1 50 per ream. Just opened, a invoice of very fair white Paper, at the above low price. Also, some broken Paper, for \$1 a ream—with an extensive assortment of nicer Papers, as low as can be bought in the market, at wholesale and retail, at the Book, Stationary and Music Establishment of

feb 6

J. P. JEWETT & CO.

SAND BOXES, Cheap.—A neat and durable article, for sale by the dozen or single, by

feb 13

W. & S. B. IVES, Salem,

DRESS GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a large and choice selection of Goods, for ladies' dresses, among which are some beautiful designs of French Cashmeres, Corded Florentines, Repp and Corded Cashmeres; Oregon Plaids, Mous de Laines, etc. Ladies in want of the above Goods are invited to call and examine them.

M. T. DOLE. nov

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements by which he will be constantly supplied with the best New York Oysters, which he will sell by the gallon, or quart, or will serve them in the usual methods.

Ham Chowders will be served up on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

CHAELES SIMONDS.

Oct 3

OATS. 1000 bushels prime Eastern Oats, just received by the schooner Aurora and for sale by JOHN DIKE, 27 Water street, Salem. nov 23

WILLIAM D. NORTEND,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in ALLEN'S BUILDING, over the WARREN BANK Danvers, Sept 29, 1845.

A FRESH supply of the above popular work, just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES

feb 13

Stearns' Building.

SLATES.—Just received from the importers, one case of English Slates, different sizes, superior to any in the market, and for sale at

W. & S. B. IVES'S

Book and Stationery Store.

Essex Mechanics M. F. Ins. Co.

Office No. 208 Essex St.

THE ESSEX MECHANICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, give notice, that they continue to issue policies on property not considered extra hazardous for any term of time, from one month to five years, at the customary rates.

J. C. PERKINS, Pres't,